













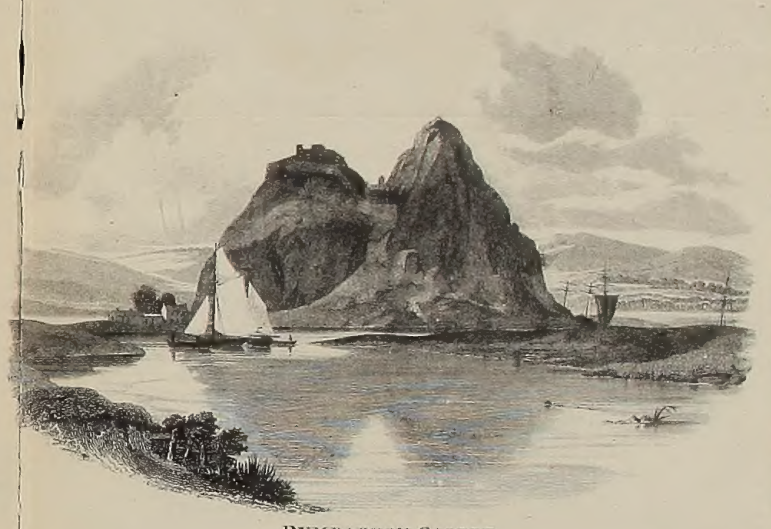
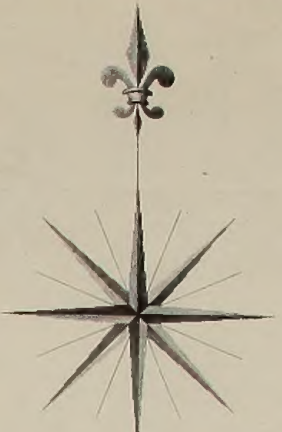




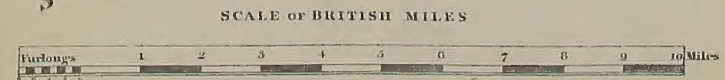
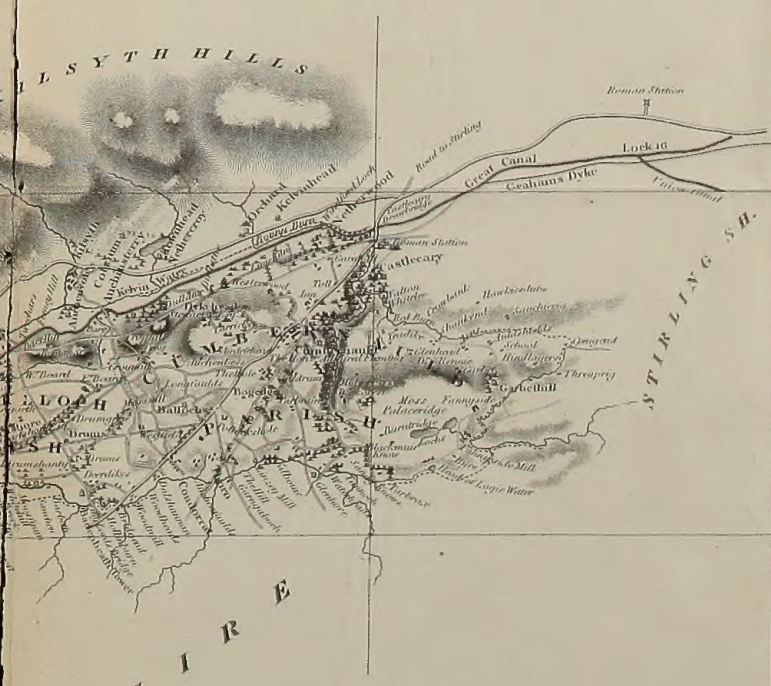


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DUMBARTON CASTLE







THE

HISTORY OF DUMBARTONSHIRE.



THE  
HISTORY OF DUMBARTONSHIRE,

CIVIL, ECCLESIASTICAL, AND TERRITORIAL;

WITH

GENEALOGICAL NOTICES

OF THE

PRINCIPAL FAMILIES IN THE COUNTY:

THE WHOLE BASED ON AUTHENTIC RECORDS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE.

By JOSEPH IRVING.

SECOND EDITION.

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DUMBARTON: PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR.

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BELL AND BAIN, PRINTERS, GLASGOW.



TO

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, ESQ.  
OF BARNHILL.

DEAR SIR,

*You were pleased to permit the Writer to dedicate to you the First Edition of the HISTORY OF DUMBARTONSHIRE. That it may be not less worthy of your countenance in its new and enlarged form, is the sincere wish of*

*Your most obedient Servant,*

JOSEPH IRVING.

DUMBARTON, November, 1859.



The waies, through which my weary steps I gunde  
In this [reulm of old antiquity],  
Are so exceeding spacious and wynde,  
And sprinckled with such sweet variety  
Of all that pleasant is to eare or eye,  
That I, nigh rubisht with rare thoughts delight,  
My tedious trubell doe forget thereby;  
And, when I 'gin to feele decay of might,  
It strength to me supplies and cheers my dulled spright.

The Faerie Queene.

## PREFACE.

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ON the completion of the first Edition of the HISTORY OF DUMBARTONSHIRE, and incited, no doubt, by the favourable manner in which it was received, the Author set about making new collections relating to the County, devoting special attention to the municipal and ecclesiastical records connected with the Burgh of Dumbarton, and to such details illustrative of the transmission of property and the history of the old families in the district as had been necessarily excluded by the limited design of his first volume. In all this he was so successful, that by the time the first Edition became exhausted he was in possession of a mass of local gleanings which would of themselves have been a useful contribution to topographical literature. It was judged advisable, however, to incorporate the whole in a "History of Dumbartonshire," which would be so extended and remodelled as to embrace the new matter without incongruity. The result is the present volume. It bears a title similar to the first, but almost every page has been re-written. The first twelve chapters embrace what may be called the history of the County generally, from the earliest period to the middle of the eighteenth century; the next three bear more particularly on the burgh and parish of Dumbarton. The following section, relating to the parishes in the County, contains such details as appeared to merit the attention of a local historian regarding origin and boundaries, remarkable events and interesting antiquities, the transmission of property and succession in families. The Appendix is composed in a great measure of extracts from the old municipal records of the Burgh of Dumbarton; but certain of the other documents following these extracts will be found to throw light on various events alluded to in the text, and all, without exception, were thought to possess such interest as warranted

their insertion in that portion of the volume. The “Garland,” if a new feature in a County history, will, it is hoped, not be unacceptable to those interested in the old literature of the Lennox. The Index—without which books of reference are useless—has been constructed on the most comprehensive principle, embracing as it does the name of every person, place, or occurrence referred to in the text.

The principal sources from which the materials of this History have been derived are referred to in notes throughout the book; but it may not be considered improper to state here generally, that beside the more evident helps existing in the shape of printed collections of Histories, Cartularies, and Memoirs, a careful examination has been made of the numerous records, municipal, legal, and ecclesiastical, in possession of the Burgh of Dumbarton; several volumes of State Papers relating to Scotland, preserved in Her Majesty’s State Paper Office, London, have been gone over, and much curious information gleaned from them relating to the County and Castle of Dumbarton; certain of the national records preserved in the Register House, Edinburgh, have also been consulted, and freely used—sometimes from copies printed by authority, not unfrequently from well authenticated transcripts. In the Advocates’ Library, Edinburgh, a collection, known as the Dennistoun MSS., compiled by the late James Dennistoun, Esq. of Dennistoun, has been of essential service, particularly in reference to local family history and the changes in the ownership of property. This portion of the Work is not only based upon Mr. Dennistoun’s researches, but it is in a great measure the work of this accomplished antiquarian. In arranging and combining these materials together, it is hoped something has been done towards completing the design announced in the prospectus, of adding to topographical literature a volume which, while it would be interesting in an especial degree to Dumbartonshire people, would at the same time commend itself to those whose studies take a wider range, and who are not indisposed to look with regret upon the little that has been done towards arranging and illustrating the provincial annals of Scotland.

While carrying on single-handed an arduous undertaking of this kind, the Author has been frequently obliged to private parties for the communi-



cation of documents which tended not only to lighten his labour, but to enlarge his knowledge. Among those to whom he is thus indebted he records with much pleasure the names of Alexander Smollett, Esq., Cameron House; A. J. Dennistoun Brown, Esq., Balloch Castle; David Laing, Esq., Signet Library, Edinburgh; and Mrs. Dennistoun of Dennistoun. To Dr. Syme, East Kilpatrick, Clerk of the Presbytery of Dumbarton, the Author is indebted for such information from the Presbytery records as enabled him to complete the succession of ministers in certain parishes. He has to acknowledge the kindness of the Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of Dumbarton, for the freedom allowed in examining and transcribing numerous records belonging to that burgh; and to renew his thanks to H. W. Campbell, Esq., Croslet, for many communications, oral and written, relating to Dumbartonshire; to Samuel Halkett, Esq., Advocates' Library, Edinburgh; to John Denny, Esq., Town-Clerk of Dumbarton; to John Buchanan, Esq., Glasgow; and to Dr. Buchanan, Knoxland. For courtesies at H. M. State Paper Office, the Author is under great obligations to William Noël Sainsbury, Esq.; and for the permission (readily given) to sketch certain Roman remains from the "*Caledonia Romana*," the writer begs to return his warmest thanks to Mrs. Stuart, Glasgow. To Messrs. Virtue, London, the Author is indebted for the use of the plates of Dumbarton Castle and Loch Lomond; and to Mr. H. G. Bohn, London, for the portrait of Dr. Tobias Smollett.

The following remarks from the preface to the first Edition of the History of Dumbartonshire are not out of place with reference to the volume now submitted to the reader:—

"In the general portion of the History it will readily be observed that the events, though admitted to be important enough in themselves, are not exhibited in that harmonious and connected manner—springing, as it were, out of each other—which is so desirable where history is really intended to teach. Looking at the matter in a purely literary light, the defect is one which it would be unbecoming either to palliate or defend; and in ordinary historical works it could not be indulged in without serious detriment to their usefulness. With local histories, however, the case is somewhat different.

The field here is limited, while the incidents are so varied and multifarious, that, paradoxical as it may appear, the only course by which unity could be secured would be to break up the narrative into numerous distinct compartments, under which the different events might be classified. In a work so extremely limited in design as a local history, this plan was open to numerous grave objections. The chapters relating to distinct departments of history would have been so numerous, and the transition from one to another in some instances so violent, that the plan could hardly be said to be an improvement on the one adopted; and it is not improbable that, comprehensive as it seems, a strict adherence to it might have led to the exclusion of certain incidents altogether. Defective, therefore, as his scheme may appear, it was not without serious consideration that the Author judged it advisable to sacrifice mere unity in design to fulness and completeness in the aggregate, and arranged his narrative of events with a greater regard to its chronologic than strict historic sequence.

“Regarding the difficulties under which his design has been accomplished, it becomes an author to speak briefly and modestly—in a manner that, while it will not lay him open to the charge of egotism on the one hand, will not, on the other, by magnifying these difficulties, seek to disarm sound and legitimate criticism. So far as difficulties were concerned, the Author had to encounter those of a character which made it something like presumption in him to undertake the work at all. In the first place, he was unconnected with the County either by birth or relationship,—was indeed a comparative stranger; and then his previous studies, though probably tending in the right enough direction, had not been carried to such a point as gave him much confidence in undertaking the arduous and responsible task. Before he had proceeded very far in his labour, however, he received such encouraging tokens of approval from those whose good opinion he most valued, that the work was continued and completed with more confidence than it had been commenced. To what extent he has succeeded he leaves the reader to determine; nor has he any desire to warp his judgment by a further detail of personal matters which have no very direct bearing upon this publication.

“Till the appearance of the present volume there was absolutely no ‘History of Dumbartonshire’ in existence, nor any single compilation which even indirectly supplied such a want. Not that there was any lack of materials; for, to his astonishment, the Author found that their abundance was the principal difficulty he had to contend with; nor could it be said that the County was in any sense unimportant in a historical point of view, as he is vain enough to believe that the following pages will be a sufficient refutation of that idea. The field being thus almost untrodden, the Author of the present volume had not only to pioneer a path for himself as he proceeded, but was called upon to make that path so marked and attractive, that to the student of local or general history it might furnish at some portion of its route a well-defined starting-point for fresh discoveries.

“Of the ample stores of information placed at his disposal by private parties, the Author hopes he has availed himself with a fulness tempered by discretion. With documents relating to family history, it was particularly requisite to observe a principle of this kind; but still, while giving due weight to such a consideration, the Author, in every case where the claims were antagonistic, chose rather to forego the advantages which might be supposed likely to ensue from suppression, than to cripple in any way details of real historic interest.

“Though very far from having exhausted the sources of information, the Author has carefully examined such as were known to him, and as the Notes will show, numerous illustrations of Dumbartonshire history have been gleaned from quarters where such information could hardly be expected to be found.

“In returning his thanks to the noblemen and gentlemen of the County generally for the countenance they have given to ‘The History of Dumbartonshire,’ the Author is proud to have this opportunity of recording the particular obligation under which he lies to Alexander Campbell, Esq. of Barnhill (to whom this volume is dedicated); to H. W. Campbell, Esq. of Croslet, for the numerous illustrations furnished by him of the ancient and modern history of a County in which for a long lifetime he has taken a warm



interest; to the late Very Reverend Principal Macfarlan, D.D., Glasgow, for his promptness in according permission to consult such books and manuscripts in the University Library as might be supposed likely to throw light upon the history of Dumbartonshire; to Samuel Halkett, Esq., Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, for his courtesy and attention to the Author when consulting books and manuscripts in that noble collection; to John Denny, Esq., Town-Clerk of Dumbarton, for the freedom with which he granted permission to examine the numerous important documents connected with the Burgh of Dumbarton, of which he is the custodier; to the shipbuilders of Dumbarton for their kindness in furnishing the Statistics comprising the twentieth chapter of this volume; to the different manufacturers in the County for information furnished by them concerning their establishments; and also to Mark Napier, Esq., Advocate, Edinburgh; Joseph Robertson, Esq., Register House, Edinburgh; John Buchanan, Esq., Glasgow; Robert Napier, Esq., Shandon; Peter Denny, Esq., Dumbarton; Dr. R. Buchanan, Knoxland; Alexander Denny, Esq.; James Denny, Esq.; W. S. Daniel, Esq.; R. G. Mitchell, Esq.; and William Paterson, Esq.,—Dumbarton."

DUMBARTON, *November*, 1859.



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# HISTORY OF DUMBARTONSHIRE.

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## CHAPTER I.

ROMAN PERIOD, A.D. 81 TO A.D. 446.

Introductory Observations—Situation, Boundaries and Division of the County—South-Eastern portion occupied by the Romans under Agricola—The Native Tribes—Disturbed state of the County during this period—The Wall of Antoninus—Antiquities discovered along its route—Roman province of Valentia—Theodosia—Honorius withdraws the Roman troops from Britain—Ancient inhabitants of Dumbartonshire—their Customs, Government, and Religion.

It is intended in the following pages to narrate the eventful story of a County, which, though playing an important part in Scottish history, has never had its annals arranged with that fullness and care which their importance merited. At a period as far back as records concerning the history of Britain can be safely followed, the south-east portion of the modern county of Dumbarton was a limit beyond which the arms of Rome could not pass, and the northern, the debateable land where many a sanguinary conflict took place between the wild tribes who possessed it and the well-trained legions of the Empire. A few centuries later, when the Roman troops had been recalled to protect their own soil from invaders as fierce and cruel as any they had fought with in Britain, Dumbarton was the capital of a great kingdom, and its fortress the residence of a long line of kings. Of these rulers of Strathclyde, history has preserved few records, but the wise sayings and valiant deeds of some of them seem not indistinctly alluded to in the rhapsodies of our earliest bards, some of whom, if they ever lived and sung at all, lived at Alclud, and sung of the fame of its kings. At a period more modern, when Pict and Briton had merged into a race more powerful than either, the county was one of the great battle-fields where England struggled

for dominion, and Scotland for independence. Still later, when internal dissensions threatened to extinguish her nationality, Dumbartonshire continued conspicuous and powerful. Its inhabitants exhibited a loyalty as free from servility as their independence was from treason, while the peculiar position of their natural stronghold made it alternately a prize to be contended for, and a possession to be defended. Even in our own day, the county retains some of those features which rendered it remarkable in ancient times. It is still the recognized western boundary between the fair plains peopled by the descendants of the Saxon, and that sterner region whose native population pride themselves on preserving the language and customs of the Gael. But the claim of the Lennox to high distinction, is not alone founded on the fact that its soil was for centuries the scene of fierce contentions, and its Castle used alternately as a palace and a prison. If peace has its victories no less renowned than war, so has it honours equally graceful, and results far more enduring. The fame acquired by the ancient inhabitants on the battle-field does not excel that achieved by their descendants in the quiet pursuits of industry; and the historian only partially fulfils his vocation if in recording the many patriotic deeds achieved by the former in repelling invaders, he forgets that other patriotism which increases the productiveness of the soil, and extends the sphere of commercial enterprise. It will therefore be our duty to notice the changes which succeeding centuries wrought upon the condition of the people—the ameliorating influences which followed upon the introduction of Christianity, the establishment of monastic and collegiate institutions, the new impetus given to affairs by the Reformation, the rise and progress of burghs, and the many privileges conferred by Scottish monarchs on the inhabitants, who were so often called upon to fulfil the higher duties of citizenship, the progress of the industrial arts in the locality, and biographic sketches of individuals belonging to the district who have made contributions to any of the great departments of human knowledge;—all these are embraced in the design of this work, and will not intentionally be overlooked.

In situation, the county of Dumbarton lies between  $55^{\circ} 54'$  and  $56^{\circ} 20'$  north latitude, and between  $3^{\circ} 55'$  and  $4^{\circ} 53'$  longitude west from Greenwich. In shape it almost forms a right angle, one portion—from Dumbarton parish to Arrochar—extending in a northerly direction; and another—from Dum-



barton to Cumbernauld—stretching towards the east. Though the most northerly point of the county is bounded by Perthshire, yet Stirlingshire, as forming the hypotenuse of the right angle, is the principal boundary both on that and the northern side; the boundary on the west is Argyllshire, and on the south Renfrewshire and Lanarkshire. Exclusive of the parishes of Kirkintilloch and Cumbernauld, which lie about six miles to the east of the main body of the county, the extreme length of Dumbartonshire—from Kelvin Bridge in East Kilpatrick, to Inverarnan in Arrochar—is fully forty miles; while the breadth varies from two miles, between Tarbet and Loch-longside, to eighteen, between the extreme limits of Kilmaronock and Rosneath parishes. Inclusive of the isolated portion of the county referred to, which contains fully thirty-two square miles, Dumbartonshire may be said to cover an extent of 260 square miles, or about 166,000 square acres. The county is divided into the following parishes:—

Arrochar.	Dumbarton.	Kirkintilloch.
Bonhill.	Kilmaronock.	Luss.
Cardross.	Kilpatrick (West).	Rosneath.
Cumbernauld.	Kilpatrick (East).	Row.

Before noticing any of these parishes in detail, it will save much after-repetition to state here some few facts connected with the ancient inhabitants of the county generally. This will be done as briefly as possible, though the subject of which it is a branch is one that has given rise to discussions both learned and voluminous. Indeed, from the uncertain light thrown on this subject by the early Roman writers, it is not wonderful that among a body so little given to unanimity as antiquaries, the ethnological peculiarities of ancient Britain should have formed the subject of a controversy so endless as almost to have obscured what it was intended to illustrate. Fortunately for the patience of the reader, it is not necessary that we should either describe or notice the various theories entertained on this question, or in any way extend the scope of the inquiry beyond the district to which this history more immediately relates.

As the first authentic knowledge we have of the south of Britain dates from the invasion of Julius Cæsar, so the earliest reliable information we possess regarding the northern portion of the island dates from the invasion of another Roman conqueror, Cnæus Julius Agricola. About 140 years

after Cæsar had effected a landing on the shores of Kent, or in A.D. 80, Agricola, who had been appointed Roman governor of Britain by the Emperor Vespasian, commenced his victorious career by subduing the native tribes in those districts now comprehended in the Western and Midland counties of England. Following the account given of Agricola's exploits by his son-in-law Tacitus, we learn that in the campaign undertaken in the year 81, the mountainous region extending from the Solway to the Frith of Forth on the east side, and the Frith of Clyde on the west side of the island, was subdued and overrun by the army under his command. Across the isthmus, between these two friths, a chain of forts was erected, to preserve the territory thus acquired, and much time and labour employed in trying to accomplish the difficult enterprise of "removing the remaining inhabitants, as it were, into another territory." In the summer of 83, when Agricola found himself face to face with the real Caledonii, or "people of the woods," the latter commenced offensive operations by attacking the Roman forts on the isthmus between the Forth and Clyde, which had been left without adequate defence. No way discouraged by this attack, Agricola, though surrounded by enemies, and in a country comparatively unknown, rejected the advice of several of his officers to retreat before he was driven back by the warlike tribes who had given such evidence of their courage, and arranging his forces into three divisions, defeated the Caledonians with great slaughter in a battle which soon after took place in the territory of the Horestii. The principal event in the seventh and last campaign of Agricola, undertaken A.D. 84, was the great battle at the foot of the Grampians, where the native chief Galgacus, with an army amounting, it is said, to thirty thousand men, was defeated and driven still farther northward. Soon after this victory, the Roman general, under pretence of receiving high honours, was recalled to Rome by the Emperor Domitian, and ended his days there under strong suspicion of having been poisoned.

At this early period of our national history, North Britain appears to have been peopled by no less than twenty-one distinct tribes, which, though descended from a common Celtic stock, and possessing many customs in common, yet exercised independent sovereignty within their respective territories, and frequently waged war against each other.

The earliest information we possess regarding these tribes is furnished



by Ptolemy, who flourished about the middle of the second century. He compiled a map of the whole island, which, while it is pervaded by the radical error of extending the northern part into the German Ocean instead of the North Sea,\* is yet useful and interesting, as showing the reputed location of the different tribes in his day. In the district corresponding to modern Dumbartonshire,—between the apparent west side of *Λελααννονιος κολπος*, or Lochfine, and the east side of the *Κλωτα εισχυσις*, or Frith of Clyde,—he places the Gadeni, a tribe extending over but a limited space compared with many by whom they were surrounded, but which, no doubt, possessed characteristics distinctive enough to warrant its appearance in the map of the Alexandrine geographer. What these characteristics were it would be vain now to inquire, and speculation equally profitless. Nor is it at all necessary to enlarge upon them, for there is still a doubt whether the Gadeni or another tribe, regarding the excesses of which history is not silent, were the original inhabitants of Dumbartonshire. A monkish historian, known as Richard of Cirencester, who lived towards the close of the fourteenth century, and illustrated by a map and “Itinerary” the Roman conquests in Britain, removes the Gadeni eastward to the Tweed, and indicates in their place in Ptolemy’s map a tribe known as the Attacotti, or Eithacceti. Judging from this authority, their territory appears to have extended from Lochfine on the west to Lochlomond on the east, and as far south at least as the line of forts built by Agricola, where they met with the Damnii, a tribe spreading over the neighbouring counties of Renfrew and Stirling. Speaking of them, Richard says, “Lower down on the banks of the Clotta (Clyde) than the Damnii, dwelt the Attacotti, a people once formidable to all Britain. In this part is situated the great lake called Lynchalidor (Lochlomond), at the mouth of which the city of Alcluith was built by the Romans, and not long after received its name from Theodosia, who recovered that province from the barbarians. These

\* Pinkerton thus explains this embarrassing mistake:—Ptolemy having assumed the latitude of Thule at nearly 63°, and fixed the longest day in Thule at twenty hours, was constrained to bend Scotland to the east, there being otherwise no space for its real extent. For, having carried Vadera to 58° 30' instead of 55°, if Scotland had

been truly laid down, Cape Orcas would have been 64°, or one degree farther north than Thule, while he knew that both the Orkneys and the northern part of Britain were to the south of Thule. Truth was thus sacrificed to a mathematical theory founded on false premises.—“Inquiry,” vol. i., p. 35.

people (continues the monk) deserved high praise for having sustained the attacks of the enemy after the subjugation of the neighbouring provinces.”\*

The Attacotti appear nowhere on Ptolemy's map, and Pinkerton, throwing aside the unsupported testimony of the monk of Cirencester, asserts that they were not known in Britain when Ptolemy lived, but formed the earliest colony of Gaelic-Celts who crossed from Ireland about the middle of the third century. Savage and remorseless as the other tribes are known to have been, the Attacotti are alleged to have indulged in excesses peculiar to themselves. From a passage in Jerome it appears that when they hunted the woods for prey they attacked the shepherd quite as readily as his flock, and selected with great care the most delicate and brawny parts of the body for their horrid repast. Gibbon, in alluding to the passage, says he finds no reason to question the veracity of the statement, and remarks, that if in the neighbourhood of the commercial and literary city of Glasgow a race of cannibals really existed, we may contemplate in the period of Scottish history the opposite extremes of savage and civilized life.

For a period of fully thirty years from the death of Agricola to the accession of the Emperor Hadrian, A.D. 117, little notice is taken of Britain by contemporary writers, and it is therefore inferred that during the most of that time the native tribes were so thoroughly subdued as to cause neither trouble nor danger to the new settlers. In this year, however, the incursions made by them into the Roman territory were so frequent, that the Emperor found it necessary to repair in person to the distant scene of hostilities, for the purpose of consolidating the Roman power. With this view he virtually abandoned the territory fortified by Agricola between the Forth and the south-east portion of Dumbartonshire, and erected a strong wall about eighty miles farther south, between the Solway Frith and the lower part of the river Tyne. Twenty years afterwards, Lollius Urbicus, who had been appointed governor of Britain by Antoninus

\* As the passage in Richard has a kind of local interest, it may be as well to quote exactly:—  
“ Inferius adhuc Clottæ ripas accolebant Attacoti, gens toti aliquando olim Britannæ formidanda. Maxumus hic visitur lacus, cuinomen olim Lynca-lidor, ad cujus ostium condita a Romanis urbs

Alcluith, brevi, tempore a duce Theodosio nomen sortita, qui occupatam a barbaris provinciam recuperaverat: cum hac comparare potuit nulla; utpote quæ port fructas cæteras circumjacentes provincias impetum hostium ultimo sustinuit.”—  
“Richard of Cirencester,” lib. iv.



Pius, again advanced the Roman boundary from Hadrian's Wall to the chain of forts built by Agricola, and erected along their line a barrier of such solidity as to be visible in some places at the present day. Though mentioned by Capitolinus, who flourished in the third century, and Bede, who flourished in the seventh, it was till the time of Camden a matter of conjecture when and by whom this great northern rampart was reared; but from coins and monumental inscriptions dug up along its course this industrious antiquary satisfactorily proved that the wall, the ditch, and the military way, which extended conjointly from Caer-riden on the Forth to the present village of West Kilpatrick on the Clyde, if not to Dunglass and the town of Dumbarton itself, were constructed during the reign of Antoninus Pius, and by the orders of his lieutenant, Lollius Urbicus. The researches of Gordon, Horsley, Roy, and Stuart, while they furnish corroborative evidence regarding the date of its erection, have otherwise made the Wall of Antoninus one of the best known of all the Roman remains in Britain. It unfortunately happens, however, that the means by which this information was obtained tended greatly to the detriment and in many places to the destruction of every vestige of this interesting antiquity. In quieter times, when easy communication rather than efficient military defence came to be required, the track of the Wall marked the leading highway between the Forth and Clyde. It was next the best route engineering skill could devise for a canal to connect the two seas; and when this in its turn came to be superseded by the railway, the shortest path and the easiest gradients were still marked by the Wall of Antoninus. Thus, in traversing the district, the traveller of to-day has not only under his eye all the means of communication existing in the island, but an opportunity of contrasting the triumphs of modern science with a work characteristic at once of the power and forethought of imperial Rome. The sculptured stones, the brazen urns, and the varied coinage buried along its route, were the only memorials which truly enshrined the history of the Wall, and though its destruction almost invariably preceded their discovery, it was a sacrifice far from being unprofitable, however grievous it might be to the enthusiastic antiquary. Instead of being, as for ages it was, the subject of dim uncertain tradition, its origin and uses are now fully known, and its history better ascertained than many recent erections.

Without leading the reader through the devious paths of controversy, it will be sufficient for our purpose to describe briefly the appearance of the Wall generally, and then to specify more minutely its course through Dumbartonshire, noticing also such antiquities as have from time to time been discovered along that portion of its route.

In accordance with this plan, then, it may be stated that the barrier of Antoninus consisted, first, of a ditch, generally about twenty feet deep and forty feet wide, and which there is some reason for supposing could be filled with water in certain parts as occasion required; secondly, of a rampart within the ditch, which was upwards of twenty feet high and twenty-four feet thick, built of earth on a stone foundation; and thirdly, of a military road, which, as a necessary appendage, ran within the rampart from end to end, for the use of the Roman troops and the usual communication between the stations on the line. Three legions appear to have been principally concerned in the execution of this work,—the second, surnamed Augusta, the sixth, Victrix, and the twentieth, Valens Victrix. There is considerable difference of opinion among antiquaries as to both the eastern and western termination of the Wall. Bede says it extended from Abercurnig (Abercorn) to Alcluith (Dumbarton), and there is no credible authority extant to refute him; but several modern inquirers, placing more reliance upon the traces observable in their day, fix its termination on the east side at Carriden, and on the west at the village of Old Kilpatrick in Dumbartonshire. As this portion of it was accurately surveyed by Roy and others, the distance between these points is established to be 63,980 yards, or nearly thirty-seven miles. Along the entire line, and at intervals varying from two to three miles, strong stations or forts were erected, and between these again smaller castella and watch-towers, which added to both the strength and usefulness of the vallum.\* It is from a consideration of this kind there appears good ground for believing that a line of forts in connection with the Wall, if not the Wall itself, was carried as far west as the Rock of Dumbarton. One obvious reason for such an extension of the barrier was the protection of the fords on the Clyde between Kilpatrick and Dumbarton. Within the memory of men still living

\* The regularity of these smaller towers is in a great measure conjectural; when the Wall was surveyed in 1755, not more than two could be clearly traced.—Roy, p. 156.



the Clyde opposite the church of West Kilpatrick was quite shallow, and lower down, between Dunglass and Dumbarton, there was the ford of Dumbuck, which, when surveyed by Mr. Watt in 1769, had only two feet of water at ebb tide, and for an extent of 600 yards up and down, the Clyde at this spot had not more than three feet. The state of the river at these places is not likely to have been greatly different in the first century, and this circumstance, it is believed by many, must have suggested to the Roman conquerors the policy of covering these fords, by which the Caledonians might otherwise so easily have passed into the newly-acquired territory. Nenius as well as Bede among the ancients, and Camden among the moderns, carry the *prætenturæ* as far west as Dumbarton. Sir Robert Sibbald, in giving an account of the Wall, about the end of the seventeenth century, says the west part of it was accurately traced by the royal historiographer, Dr. Irvine, who had several times travelled over it. The forts he (Dr. I.) observed on the track were (1.) at Dumbarton, a great fort; (2.) the Castle, half a mile from the town; (3.) a fort at the foot of Dumbuck hill; (4.) a fort at Dunglass; (5.) a fort at Chapel-hill, above the town of West Kilpatrick, and so on along the remaining well known forts in Dumbartonshire. Another reason for supposing Dumbarton to have been included within the Wall is furnished by the fact that, in after years, Theodosius made the town there the capital of the Roman province of Valentia, which province, it is acknowledged on all hands, was bounded by the barrier of Hadrian on the south, and that of Antoninus on the north. The Rock of Dumbarton was no doubt of itself important to him as a military station, commanding as it did the passage of the Clyde, and forming the site of such a town as existed in his day; but these considerations alone could hardly have induced him to fix the seat of government there, if the fortress had not also been included within the great Wall of Antoninus. Had that erection ended at either Kilpatrick or Dunglass, the capital of Valentia would not have been within the province of that name, but exactly beyond it, and thus exposed to all the attacks of hostile tribes, against whom at times the Wall itself formed but a feeble barrier. A slight notice in the “Annals of Ulster,” is corroborative of this opinion. A.D. 869:—*Hoc anno urbs Alclud, ab olim tam famosa quæ ad occidentalem extremitatem illius famosi muri sita est per Daecos funditus est deleta*:—In that year “the city of Alclud, so famous of old,

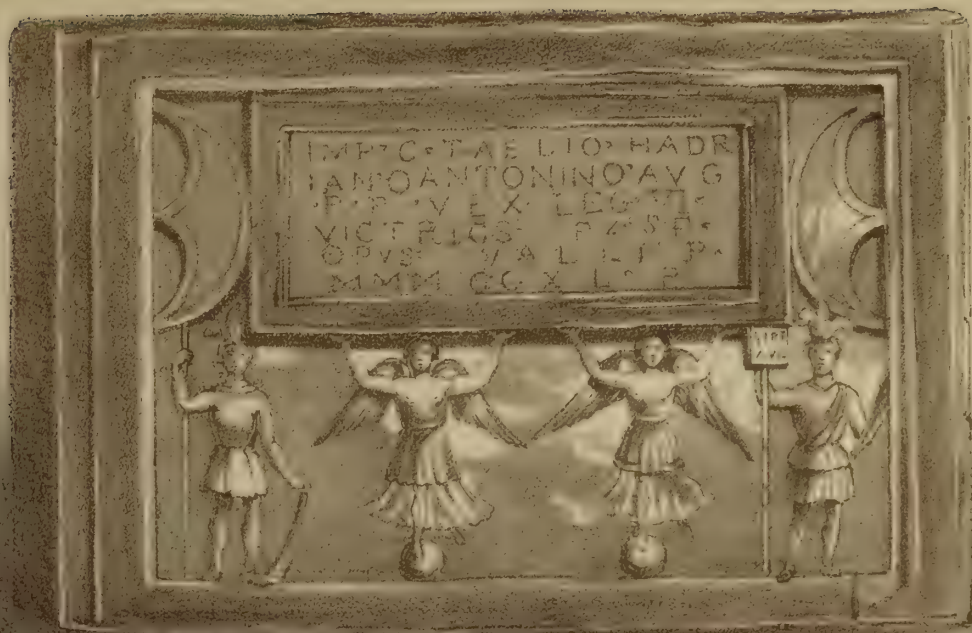
which is situate at the western extremity of that famous wall, was utterly destroyed."

No antiquities demonstrative of the presence of the Roman legions have been discovered between Dumbarton and the neighbourhood of Kilpatrick, and as it is in their light alone that the Roman period of our local history can be clearly unravelled, it is desirable to commence our survey at the first well defined fort. This is Chapel-hill, situated about a quarter of a mile west of the village of Old Kilpatrick. In 1695 two sculptured stones were found here, illustrative of the building of the Wall: one, a square slab bearing the following inscription enclosed in a plain border:—"IMP. C. T AELIO HADRIANO. ANTONINO. AVG. P. P. VEX. LEG. VI. VIC. P. F. OPVS. VALLI P ∞ ∞ ∞ ∞ C.XLI." Thus showing that the vexillation of the Sixth Legion, having formed 4,141 paces of the Wall, erected the stone in honour of the Emperor Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus, the father of his country. The other stone, which is broken and defaced, is a record of the labours of the Twentieth Legion, and bears an inscription somewhat similar in character to the above, with the addition of a sculptured figure supposed to represent Victory. A third stone found about the same time at Chapel-hill (see fig. 1) is a more ambitious effort than either of the above. Enclosed in a kind of Corinthian portico is a winged figure of Victory reclining upon a globe, and holding in one hand a palm branch, while the other points to an oaken wreath encircling "VEX LEG. XXV FE."\* On the tympanum is an inscription in honour of Antoninus, similar to what is given on the stone first mentioned, and on the pedestal a wild boar, and figures indicating that the work there completed by the Twentieth Legion extended to 4,411 paces.

At the distance of 3,570 yards from the church of Kilpatrick was situated what is now known as the Duntocher fort. When seen by Gordon in 1725 it was in good preservation, exhibiting an enclosure nearly square, protected by two ramparts with a ditch between them; he says there was a single entrance on the southern side, but Horsley discovered another on the eastern rampart, connected with the main line of the barrier by a small branch road. Roy thus describes the remains as seen in his day on

\* These contractions may be thus extended:—  
 VEXILLATIO LEGIONIS VICESIMAE VALENTIS  
 VICTRICIS FECIT,—“The vexillation of the Twen-  
 tieth Legion (surnamed) the Valiant performed,”  
 &c., &c.

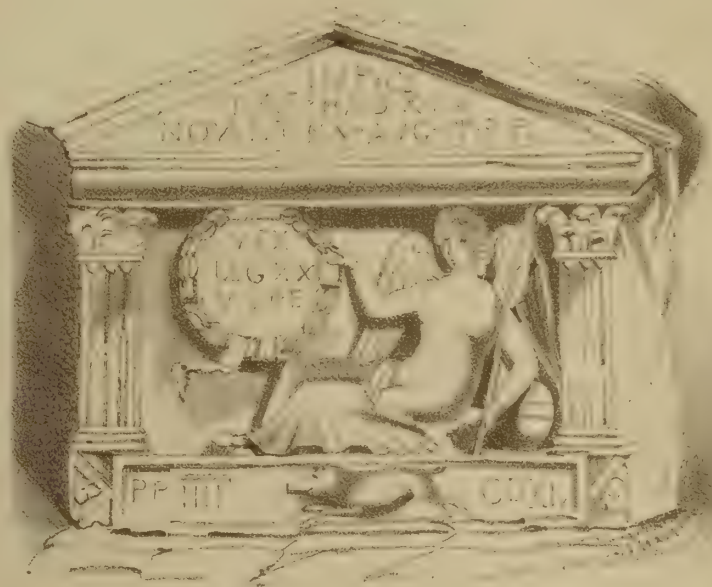




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approaching Duntocher from the west:—"Proceeding from Old Kilpatrick the first faint vestiges of the ditch are to be seen after crossing Sandyford burn. These, however, soon disappear, and are not to be discerned again before reaching the Gateside of Auchentoshan, where the fosse is perceivable as well as the military way to the southward of it. The traces of the former are, nevertheless, lost immediately, but recovered anew on the height between that place and the village of Duntocher, along which it seems to have passed, and probably crossed the river where the present bridge stands.\* Several interesting relics have been found in and about the fort at Duntocher. A stone indicating the execution of 4,270 paces by the Second Legion adorned the gateway leading to Cochno for a great number of years, but before being entirely destroyed by the weather for antiquarian purposes was removed along with many others to the Museum of the University of Glasgow. A small votive altar was found in 1829 on cutting drains in a marshy portion of the farm of Easter Duntiglennan. The letters I. O. M. (Iovo optimo Maximo) were quite discernible on it at first, but being used by the discoverer to ornament the eaves of his cottage it became gradually defaced, and but for the attention of a zealous antiquary might have shared the fate of the house, which was demolished a few years since.† In June, 1812, there was found on the farm of Broadfield, near Duntocher fort, one of the most ornate stones that has probably been discovered along the whole line (see fig. 2) Here two winged Victories, supported on either side by a Roman soldier, bear a tablet inscribed as before to Antoninus, and indicating the length of Wall executed by the Sixth Legion (the Victorious.)‡ The dress of the soldiers is

\* The bridge at Duntocher was long reputed to be of Roman origin, but it cannot fairly claim such high antiquity in any other sense than that the stones composing it may have been used by the Romans in the construction of their Wall or adjoining fort.

† This altar is now in the possession of John Buchanan, Glasgow, who has devoted great attention to the antiquities of the Wall of Antoninus.

‡ The inscription may be extended thus:—

IMPERATORI CAESARI  
TITO AELIO HADRIANO  
ANTONINO AUGUSTO  
PATRI PATRIAE  
VEXILLATIO LEGIONIS  
SEXTAE VICTRICES  
PERFECIT OPUS VALLI  
PER MCMXXL PASSUUM.

To the Emperor Cæsar  
Titus Aelius Hadrianus  
Antoninus Augustus  
The father of his country,  
The vexillation of  
The Sixth Legion the Victorious (dedicates this)  
Having executed of the Wall  
3,240 paces.

unusually perfect in design; one supports a spear with his right hand, and rests with his left on his scutum or buckler; the other bears a scabbard in his left, and supports with his right a banner bearing the words VIRT. AVG. or Virtus Augusti.\*

In 1775, when some labourers were turning up the ground in the neighbourhood of the fort, a large stone was come upon which was found to cover a vaulted chamber  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet deep, and 10 in diameter, and which communicated with other two of nearly equal size. An earthen jar of common workmanship was found in one of these chambers, and also a female figure about a foot in length, formed of reddish clay, long afterwards knocked about the village under the name of "Dancing Mall."† About the same time, and close beside these subterranean apartments, a sudatorium was laid bare; a few years later some choice fragments of Roman pottery were discovered; and from time to time, since then, gold, silver, and copper coins have been found in such numbers as would lead to the belief that Duntocher was a place of some importance during the reign of the Romans in Britain.

From Duntocher the Wall appears to have taken a slightly southerly direction till it reached a rivulet now known as Cleddin Burn, where it stretched almost direct east to Castle-hill, the next fort on the line, and which is distant from Duntocher 3,450 yards, or rather less than two miles. All trace of the ramparts is now obliterated at this point, but Roy seems to have observed them with more or less distinctness, and mentions that the space enclosed measured about 300 by 220 feet. From Castle-hill the Wall generally may be said to have taken a south-easterly direction till it reached the fort of East Kilpatrick, where, after a slight bend in that direction, it turns northward towards Ferguston Moor, where the hollow of the ditch may yet be traced, and then southward again to the important fort of Bemulie, situated a few yards to the east side of the Kelvin. From this point it appears to have proceeded in an almost straight line east through the

\* This fine stone is preserved in the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow, and has been engraved in their Catalogue of Roman Antiquities.

† This incident is given substantially as it appears in the late Mr. Stuart's work, "Caledonia

Romana;" but we have often heard it authenticated by the son of the individual (John Bulloch), who was the first to enter the chamber when the discovery was made.



debateable land formed by the junction of the three neighbouring counties, till it enters again the detached portion of Dumbartonshire at Kirkintilloch, where a strong fort was erected, and continues along the northern side of this and the neighbouring parish of Cumbernauld, till it enters the county of Stirling at Castlecary. In this part of its route were situate what is now known as the forts of Auchendavy (the eighth on the line proceeding eastward), Barr-hill, Croy, and Westerwood. Legionary stones, similar in appearance to those already noticed, have been discovered at most of these stations, and in addition, at Auchindavy, four Roman altars, in fine preservation, were found in 1771, during the progress of the works of the Forth and Clyde canal (see fig. 3).<sup>\*</sup> They varied from twenty-eight to forty-one inches in height, but differed little in design, and bore to have all been set up by the same individual—M. Cocceius Firmus, a centurion in the Second Legion.

It is now desirable, however, to leave the Wall for the purpose of connecting the historical part of the narrative with those by whom the Wall was erected.<sup>†</sup>

During the administration of Lollius Urbicus, a measure worthy of the Emperor, who has justly been denominated the second Numa, was carried into effect in Britain, and which extended the right of Roman citizenship over this as over every other portion of the Roman Empire. To this period can also be traced the formation of those great roads traversing in every direction the territory lying between the northern and southern Walls, and which, by promoting intercourse, served at once to consolidate the power of the conquerors, and to elevate and civilize the native tribes. In A.D. 161,

<sup>\*</sup> The inscription on this altar, probably the finest of the set, may be extended thus:—

JOVO OPTIMO  
VICTORIAE VICTRICI  
PRO SALUTE IMPER  
ATORIS ANTONINI  
ET SUA SUORUM  
M. COCCEIUS FIRMUS  
CENTURIO LEGIONIS  
SECUNDÆ AUGUSTÆ

To Jove the best and greatest  
To Victory the vanquisher  
for the  
welfare of the Emperor Antoninus  
and of his (Family)  
M. Cocceius Firmus  
centurion in the Second  
Legion Augusta.

<sup>†</sup> The reader who is desirous of further information connected with this interesting antiquity, may consult with profit the several works referred to in the text, particularly the "*Caledonia Romana*," by the late Robert Stuart. He not only popularizes the abstruse labours of his predecessors,

but corrects various errors into which theory or inadvertence had led them, and, above all, adds from his own personal researches such a mass of new information, as makes it a most valuable textbook on all matters connected with the Roman remains in North Britain.

the death of Antoninus is thought to have put an end to the wise and energetic rule of Lollius in Britain. Twenty years of turmoil then followed a similar period of quiet. Another Agricola was despatched by Aurelius, and Marcellus by Commodus, to keep in check the tribes who had broken through the northern rampart, and laid waste the country as far south as the Wall of Hadrian. They succeeded for a time in driving back the native races; but during the intestine troubles which ensued upon the assassination of the last-named Emperor, the Roman rule was maintained with difficulty in North Britain, and the protection afforded to our rude forefathers within the Walls was of the most meagre description. It was not till the close of the reign of Severus (A.D. 209), that decisive measures were taken to expel the hostile tribes who had settled down in this territory, or to repair the many breaches made by them in the Wall of Antoninus, and the more southern rampart between the Tyne and the Solway. He penetrated as far north as the promontory separating the Cromarty and the Moray Friths, where, it is said, the native tribes a second time sought the presence of the conqueror, and, to secure peace, not only surrendered their arms, but relinquished a portion of their territory. Their promises, however, were but indifferently fulfilled; for scarcely had Severus withdrawn his army within the Wall of Hadrian, than he learned that the Caledonians were again engaged in hostilities; and the old Emperor, whose declining days were rendered miserable by physical infirmity and family quarrels, died at York issuing orders to wage a war in which neither age nor sex was to be spared. But his son, Caracalla, tired of a warfare which could not be attended with any important consequences, and anxious to carry out his ambitious projects in the Imperial City, hastily concluded a peace with the Caledonians, and is supposed to have relinquished to them the territory between the Walls which had been so recently recovered.

It is conjectured, with some show of reason, that the invasion of Severus is connected with that shining period of British history or fable when the heroes of Ossian lived and fought. Fingal (says Gibbon) is thought to have commanded the Caledonians at this time, and obtained a signal victory on the banks of the Carun, in which the son of the king of the world, Caracul, fled from his arms along the field of his pride. That the fortress of Dumbarton was the Balclutha of Ossian, is admitted by nearly every commentator, though a similar unanimity does not by any means prevail on the



question as to whether this Ossian was the veritable bard of Celtic tradition or an invention of Macpherson's. But, apart altogether from their genuineness, the poems possess a wild beauty which is not added to by their ancient, nor detracted from by their modern origin.\*

Eighty years after the death of Severus, or in A.D. 288, Carausius, whom Ossian describes as the "King of Ships," assumed the imperial title in Britain, and, while he defied the efforts made to displace him by Diocletian and Maximian, defended with courage and ability the frontiers of the Roman province against the attacks made upon it by the Caledonians. For another eighty years following the assassination of Carausius classic writers are again silent respecting Britain, and the inference, as before, is that during that time comparative quiet reigned within the district subjected to Roman rule. When it reappears in the page of history, we find the native tribes designated for the first time as Picts, Scots, and Attacotti, all of whom, according to Ammianus Marcellinus, tormented the Britons within the walls with continual misfortunes.

In the early part of the reign of the Emperor Valentian (A.D. 367), these tribes were again in arms against the Roman troops, and also the Britons who had submitted to them in the south of the island; it is affirmed, though on doubtful authority, that they even pillaged Augusta, the London of modern times, and carried off a number of its inhabitants as slaves. To

\* It was of Balclutha Fingal spoke when "the thousand bards leaned forward from their seats to hear that voice which was like the music of harps on the gale of the spring." Here Rathmor reigned as chief: "The feeble dwelt in his hall; his gates were never shut, and his feast always spread. Bards raised the song, and touched the harp; joy brightened the face of the sad." It was at Balclutha where Comahal, "the restless wanderer of the heath," fought with Clessammor, who came in his bounding ship to the "walls of towers;" here, too, lived Moina, the cause of their dispute, and whose ghost the bard afterwards sees, "like the new moon seen through the gathered mist, when the sky pours down its flaky snow, and the world is silent and dark." "I have seen (he continues in Carthon) the walls of Balclutha, but they were desolate. The fire had resounded in the halls, and the voice of the people is heard no more. The

stream of Clutha was removed from its place by the fall of the walls. The thistle shook there its lonely head: the moss whistled to the wind. The fox looked out from the windows: the rank grass of the wall waved round its head. Desolate is the dwelling of Moina: silence is in the house of her fathers. Raise the song of mourning, O bards, over the land of strangers. They have but fallen before us, for one day we must fall. Why dost thou build the wall, son of the winged days? Thou lookest from thy towers to-day; yet a few years and the blast of the desert comes; it howls in thy empty court, and whistles round thy half-worn shield." The stories of "Cathlin of Clutha," and "Calthon and Colmal," are also associated with Balclutha and its chiefs; but we fear we have already more than sufficiently indicated the important place it occupies in the song of one whose era, country, and very existence, have all been disputed.

repress these excesses the Emperor despatched northward the wise and valiant Theodosius, who once more drove the native tribes beyond the Wall of Antoninus, and with the view of firmly maintaining the Roman power in the north of the island, formally converted the country between the Walls into a Roman province, which he named Valentia, in honour of Valens, whom the reigning Emperor had early associated with him in the cares of government. Of this new province, Alcluith (Dumbarton) was made the capital, and is frequently alluded to by early writers under the name of Theodosia. It is even affirmed by monkish historians that the city owed its origin to the victorious general whose name it bore, but it is thought that long before his time a town had sprung up here, and acquired considerable importance from the natural advantages of its site. Ill fitted as the native tribes were for systematic warfare, it is hardly possible to believe they could be blind to the advantages offered by the Rock of Dumbarton for purposes of attack as well as defence. Geoffrey of Monmouth, indeed, carries the date of the city of Alcluith as far back as one Ebraucus, the son of Menpricius, who reigned in Britain at the time the Royal Psalmist swayed the sceptre of Judah. But as this credulous compiler must have often been at a loss to complete his series of British kings from Brutus downward, little reliance can be placed on the extraordinary narrative he has put together. Geoffrey records in the next chapter that this Ebraucus was so far like the son of his Eastern contemporary as to be blessed with a family of fifty children by twenty wives. Chalmers thinks that the early Roman conquerors had a fort and also a harbour at Dunglass, but as their fleet must have been embarrassed by the shoal at Dumbuck, the principal harbour, as well as the commodious mart of the Romans, must have been at Dumbarton, the Theodosia of the Lower Empire.\* Granting, however, that the *prætentura* was carried as far west as Dumbarton, it is more than likely that the town, lying as it did at the extreme limit of the Roman dominion, must have been often the object of attack by the warlike tribes who dwelt to the northward, but whom we have found frequently penetrating far south of the barrier erected against them. In making ancient Dumbarton

\* "Caledonia," v. i., p. 167. Roy, in his "Mappa Romana," places Theodosia at Dumbarton, and though Richard of Cirencester obviously meant to do the same, yet by following Ptolemy's curious

error of making Britain extend from east to west, it appears on his map at the mouth of Lynchalidor (Lochlomond) in place of the mouth of the Leven.



the capital of Valentia, Theodosius may therefore be easily supposed to have repaired and refortified it to such an extent as almost entitled posterity to award him the honour of being its founder. As regards the situation of this town, it is not likely to have extended much beyond the limits of the Castle Rock; and even then it would be both a strong and a large city compared with some which Cæsar describes as consisting of nothing else than a thick wood fortified with a ditch and rampart. Towns in these rude ages sprung up only in places peculiarly favoured by nature or art, and were generally under the protection of some neighbouring fortress. In the case of Theodosia the city could not stretch itself much beyond the limits we have mentioned and at the same time enjoy such protection, as there is good reason for believing that at this early period of our history the Castle Rock was surrounded by water at the rise of every tide.\*

Whether founded or only repaired by Theodosius, the history of the capital of Valentia continues as troubled as ever it was before being formally incorporated with the Roman Empire. About the close of the fourth century, Stilicho, whose name has been handed down to us in the verses of Claudian, is found defending the new province against the united attacks of the Scots and Picts; and in 410 the Britons within the walls were so harassed by their foes from without, and the revolts of the Roman troops stationed among them, that they assumed in self-defence a kind of independence founded in the peculiarity of their position. At this time, too, the colossal empire of Rome was beginning to exhibit symptoms of internal decay, and pressed in addition on all sides by irresistible hordes, she gradually withdrew from boundaries which in her period of ambition she had fixed at too great a distance for her own peace and security. The northern provinces of Britain, the last that were added to the Roman Empire, were the first to suffer by the policy she was compelled to adopt, of withdrawing her troops from such distant territories. When it became known that the Roman army had abandoned Valentia, the Picts and Scots repeatedly broke through the northern Wall with impunity, and spread desolation over a province which had become to them

\* When Harding visited this rock in 1434, the tide regularly flowed around it. In his Chronicle, fol. ccxxxi., he says—

“That mai been hold out long, when ye begyn,  
Save Dunbretain, the sea about doth ryn,  
Each daie and nicht, twice withouten doubt,  
Which maie bee woone, by famishyng aboute.”



what Italy was to the hordes of Alaric—a land to be plundered for its riches and to be possessed for its situation. The provincial Britons, anxious as they were to govern and defend themselves, had, from their intercourse with the settlers, become too much Romanized to contend with success against their more northerly neighbours, whose profession was war, and whose life from the cradle upward inured them to such a profession. As often as they were attacked they therefore appealed to Rome for help; and at least twice after Honorius had virtually abdicated the rights of sovereignty, the troops of the Empire were sent northward to protect the inhabitants of Valentia from foes whom Gildas describes as “hungry and ravening wolves, who rushed with greedy jaws upon the fold left without a shepherd.” A third and memorable appeal commenced, “To Ætius, thrice Consul, the Groans of the Britons,” and ended, “The sea drives us to the barbarians, and the barbarians drive us back to the sea: thus are we tossed to and fro between two kinds of death, being either drowned or put to the sword.”\* Notwithstanding this moving address the suppliants obtained no relief, and the ambassadors returned to their countrymen with the doleful intelligence that the troops of Rome could not be spared for expeditions so dangerous and so distant. A year or two afterwards, or in A.D. 446, Ætius, urging the duty of self-government upon the native tribes, finally withdrew the Roman soldiers from a province which had been acquired but recently and possessed but partially.

Up to this time, the ancient inhabitants of Dumbartonshire may be said to have been divided into two distinct classes—those who lived within and those who lived beyond the Wall of Antoninus. The one, subdued by the arms and civilized by the arts of Rome, speedily began to exhibit such symptoms of improvement as is furnished by cultivating the soil and improving the means of intercourse between distant localities; while the other, proud of his wild independence, despised alike the industry and peace of his neighbour, and too often found pleasure in laying waste his territory. Of those within the Wall, who so rapidly assimilated their habits to those of the conquerors, we shall have occasion to speak more fully in the next chapter, when describing the kingdom of Strathclyde, founded on the departure of the Romans; but regarding the tribes northward of the barrier a word or two may be necessary, as some of them soon disappear from the page of history. One

\* Gildas, Bede, and Geoffrey of Monmouth.

peculiarly repulsive feature in their character—that of cannibalism—has already been alluded to, and though the authority on which this rests is open to doubt, it is certain that otherwise they were little removed in the scale of social life from the ordinary savages with which history has made us acquainted. In opposition to Cæsar, who says the ancient Britons were clothed in skins, Herodian (lib. iii.) describes them as entirely destitute of any covering. “Their sword (he says) hangs by their naked bodies; they know not the use of even a breastplate or helmet, and imagine these would be an impediment in passing through the fens. Besides puncturing their bodies with the forms of animals and other designs, they further decorate their person with iron ornaments, as a proof of riches, in the same manner as other barbarians do with gold.” Solinus (c. 25) says, “after battle, the victors stain their faces with the blood of their slaughtered enemies, and the first food a male child receives is given upon the point of its father’s sword, while the mother offers up her vows that he may meet death only in war or in arms.” Cæsar affirms that brass money and iron rings of a certain value were used, but Solinus continues: “the inhabitants of Britain have neither markets nor money, but give and receive in kind, choosing rather to obtain necessities by exchange than to procure riches.” From a passage in the fifth book of “Cæsar’s Commentaries,” it would appear that the domestic polity of the ancient Britons approached nearly to that known in modern times as a Pantisocracy, where a common family are supported from a common stock; but as the author penetrated only a short distance into the island, and is uncorroborated on this point by other independent authorities, it is more than likely he was mistaken in ascribing to them the knowledge of a system propounded by a few imaginative writers in the nineteenth century. In other respects, too, classic writers have done injustice to the fame of the ancient Britons, for while they pourtray with much unction all the repulsive features of their character, they rarely or never allude to the great bravery and constant patriotism they displayed, or the sound knowledge they possessed of war as an art, and which is so evident from the remains of the ingeniously constructed hill forts still to be seen in some places. In addition also to the iron ornaments mentioned by Herodian, modern researches have brought to light bracelets, torques, and clasps, which are not only formed of the most precious metals, but evince by their rich workmanship that even prior to the



Roman invasion the native races possessed considerable mechanical skill. These relics have principally been found in tumuli and cavés, where, along with the arms used in the hunting-ground and the battle-field, they had been buried with their owner, in the firm belief that he would use them in the new state of being on which he had entered.

Regarding the form of government prevailing among the ancient tribes of North Britain, much difference of opinion has been expressed by inquirers. Dio, a historian of the age of Severus, vaguely intimates that it was democratic, but gives no explanation whether the general voice was taken in the election of a chief or on the different measures affecting the tribe. Cæsar, Tacitus, Herodian, and other classic writers, who fully describe the appearance of the country, and some of the customs of the ancient Britons, rarely allude even indirectly to their form of government, and it is therefore more than likely they were not much advanced beyond the first stages of society, so far as law and order were concerned. In times of great national peril, or when they had a more than ordinary injury to avenge, the members of the different tribes might unite under a chief, and the chiefs under a leader of noted prowess; but the authority of these rulers appears to have passed away with the occasion that called it into existence, and the people soon relapsed into their customary pursuits of providing for the daily wants of a savage life, or waging an independent warfare against their powerful enemy. Of those national leaders the two most renowned are Galgacus, already mentioned, who was slain at the battle of the Grampians, and Græme or Graham, who is said to have so often broke through the Wall of Antoninus, that it acquired, in many places, the name of "Graham's Dyke." This chief, however, though the reputed founder of the great houses of Montrose and Dundee, is one of those mythical heroes so often met with in the early period of Scottish history, and much reliance cannot be placed on either his existence or exploits. At any rate, so far as the phrase "Græme's Dyke" is concerned, it is now almost certain that the phrase is a corruption of the Gaelic "grym"—strength—or "greim"—a place of strength, and "diog"—a trench or rampart.\*

In the absence of positive information it would be idle to speculate

\* The tradition that Graham overturned the Roman Wall, though resting on doubtful authority, appears to have formed part of the national belief as far back as the time of Malcolm Canmore. An



further upon the form of government under which our rude forefathers existed, especially as their lives are not likely to have been so much influenced by it, whatever was its shape, as by the religion prevailing among them. That this was Druidism is now admitted by the most distinguished inquirers. The learned, but sometimes over-confident Pinkerton, is, indeed, opposed to this opinion, and thinks the Druids never spread beyond a district farther north than Wales, or farther south than the Garonne, the boundary of the Celtic-Gauls. But as this theory does violence to the very explicit statements of classic writers on the one hand, and to the prevailing traditions of countries far north of Wales on the other, it has never obtained much credence. Cæsar says the received opinion in Gaul was that Druidism originated in Britain, and mentions, in addition, that in his time, those who wished to become familiar with its mysteries commonly went to Britain for that purpose. Making all allowance, therefore, for the erroneous origin, which has doubtless been assigned to some monuments of antiquity, it is sufficiently clear that in ancient Dumbartonshire, at the period of which we are treating, Druidism was the prevailing religion among the native tribes.

Among the first, if not the very first, in the western parts of Britain, who laboured to supplant this savage superstition, was the famous St. Patrick, the apostle of Ireland. Like every other matter connected with the career of one so renowned, but living in a period so far removed from us, his parentage and birth-place are subjects on which great difference of opinion have been expressed. The prevailing notion is, that he was born either at Old Kilpatrick, in the neighbourhood of Dumbarton, or in Dumbarton itself. As a native of Dumbarton, one Irish writer claims for him a descent from the Scoto-Irish kings, but this is obviously an error, for the Scots did not possess Dumbarton till fully five hundred years after the time of St. Patrick.\* Church historians, relying chiefly on what is known as the Saint's "Confession," make him a native of Armorica Gaul, where they find for him a father named Calphurnius, and a mother, niece of Martin, Archbishop of Tours.

inscription on a marble tablet found when the old church of Falkirk was pulled down, runs as follows:—"FALKIRK MONAST. FVN: MALC III 1057. FUNERATVS HIC DEIN ROB GRAHAM ILLE EVERSVS VALL. SEVERVS AC. D15 FERGVSIVS II. R. SCO."—Nimmo's "Stirlingshire," p. 641.

\* The words of Dr. O'Connor (the author referred to) are—"Alclud, Rupes Cluidensis, hodie Dumbarton, quæ fuit regia arx regum Hibernorum Albania;" and farther on, "Natus est itaque S. Patricius inter Hibernos in præcipuo Hibernorum propugnaculo in Albania."—Prol. 1, xviii.

Buchanan, on the other hand, speaks of St. Patrick as a native of Scotland, and a pupil of Paladius, who was sent thither by the Roman Pontiff Celestine to refute the errors of Pelagius, the noted heresiarch, whose teachings had thus early begun to disturb the peace of the infant Church in Britain. Whether a native of Gaul or Britain, however, such writers as acknowledge his existence (for even that has been denied) are generally agreed that it was while residing near the coast of the former country he was carried off by a band of Irish, and sold as a slave to one of their princes named Milicho. Nor was this the only time Patrick was made merchandise of; some years after being released from Milicho, and while wandering in a district which corresponds with none so well as Dumbartonshire, he was again taken captive and bartered for a common kettle or boiler. The kettle, it is but right to say, made a significant protest against the transaction. When they who had purchased the utensil at such a price attempted to use it for culinary purposes, it was discovered that heat did not produce its usual effect; the stronger the fire was made, the colder did the kettle become, till at last, when the flame might be thought to have acquired its fiercest power, the water within stood perfectly frozen! Having no use for a utensil of this description, it was returned to the original owners, and Patrick was again taken under the protection of the band by whom he was taken captive. "The vessel (adds the biography we quote from) thereupon performed its accustomed office in the most natural manner, and showed to all that the miracle had happened because the saint was unjustly oppressed." His captors, no doubt glad to get rid of one who exercised such an untoward influence on their predatory life, set Patrick at liberty, and he went back to Ireland, where he recommenced those apostolic labours which were attended with such important consequences to the inhabitants of that island.\* Other apostles, whose lives fall more appropriately to be noticed in the next chapter, soon appeared among the Britons in Dumbartonshire; and before the close of the fifth century that gloomy superstition which so long brooded over the land had in most places given way before the mild precepts of Christianity.

\* It may seem irreverent to refer to the legend here, but it was probably on setting out on this expedition that the powers of darkness evinced their hatred of the saint by throwing after him a huge

stone torn from a neighbouring hill, which, falling short of the object of their vengeance, settled down in the channel of the Clyde, and became what in after years was known as Dumbarton Castle.

## CHAPTER II.

## THE KINGDOM OF STRATHCLYDE, A.D. 450 TO A.D. 975.

Obscurity in which the history of this period is involved—Extent of the Strathclyde kingdom—Dumbarton the Alclud of the Britons—Early rulers of Strathclyde—Caunus—Hoel—Arthur and Merlin—Ryderich and Kentigern—Dunwallon—The Britons subdued by the Scots under Kenneth III.—Progress of Christianity—Laws and learning during the period.

THIS era has been well described as one of the darkest and most perplexing in British history. Not only are the records regarding it few in number, but the occurrences have been so distorted by romancers that it is difficult in many cases to say where truth ends and fiction commences. It is emphatically an age of fable intervening between two ages of truth. Severus and Theodosius were real persons, and left many traces of their presence among us; some tokens we also possess of Wallace and Bruce; but Arthur and Mordred, Ryderich and Hoel, if not altogether mythical, owe much of their renown to the flattery of contemporary minstrels, and the credulity of chroniclers who succeeded them. The ancient city of Alcluith, however, being the capital of the kingdom over which these princes are said to have reigned, no local history would be complete which failed to notice their marvellous exploits, even though they be of a nature calculated rather to amuse or astonish than instruct the reader.

About the period when Rome commenced to withdraw her troops from Britain, the Romanized descendants of the tribes occupying Valentia so far followed the advice of Honorius as to associate themselves together for their common protection from the enemies by whom they were harassed. Leaving a portion of the east side of the province in possession of the Picts, they formed the rest into a kingdom, which is sometimes described as the *Regnum Cambrense* or *Cumbrense*, but more frequently as the kingdom of Strathclyde. This kingdom, according to Chalmers, extended from the Irthing, the Eden, and the Solway on the south, to the upper Forth and Lochlomond on the north, and from the Irish Sea and the Frith of Clyde it ranged eastward to the district of Merse and Lothian. It thus included within its bounds Liddesdale, Teviotdale, Dumfriesshire, all Galloway, Ayrshire, Renfrewshire,



Strathclyde proper, the west part of Stirlingshire, and nearly the whole of Dumbartonshire. Pinkerton, apparently over-anxious to point out the distinction between the *Regnum Cambrense* and the *Regnum Cumbrense* farther south, gives it as his opinion that the kingdom of Strathclyde did not include more than the counties of Dumbarton, Renfrew, and Lanark, and even then would be equal in size to some of the kingdoms of the Heptarchy, and larger than most of the Welsh principalities. But in the "*Inquisitio Davidis*," which throws a little light on this obscure era, Cumbria is said to lie "*inter Angliam et Scotiam*;"\* and as England was then confined on the north by the Solway, the Esk, and the Kershope, and Scotland by the Frith of Forth, the inference is that Cambria or Strathclyde extended over the district before described. Jocelin, a monk of Furness, who wrote a life of Kentigern or St. Mungo about 1180, further corroborates this opinion by making the new kingdom almost exactly correspond in extent with the Roman province of Valentia. The metropolis of Strathclyde remained where it had been fixed by Theodosius, but it now generally appears under the name of Alcluith, or Alclud, "the rocky height on the Clyde."† Not content with the boundaries nature and art had already placed between them and their enemies, the Britons of Strathclyde so far followed the policy of their

\* *Inquisitio facta per David Principem Cumbriæ de possessionibus Ecclesiæ Glasguensis.*

† Bede's words are—"Civitas Britonum munitissima usque hodie quæ vocatur Alcluith;" and in another place, "Alcluith, quod lingua eorum significat Petram Cluith; est enim juxta fluvium nominis illius."

In the edition of Slezer's "*Theatrum Scotiæ*," published at Edinburgh in 1814, the editor, Dr. John Jamieson, offers a variety of conjectures in support of the theory, that the Alclud of the Britons was identical, not with Dumbarton, but with the little rock of Dunglass, about two miles higher up the Clyde. His reasoning on this point, however, is not only opposed to all local tradition, but seems quite out of harmony with the spirit of the writings he appeals to for support. Indeed, had the theory been propounded by any one less eminent than Dr. Jamieson it would have been sufficient for our purpose simply to have referred to it as one of those odd crotchets which can only find a lurking-place in the mind of a thorough-

going antiquary, but to which nobody, not even the originator, attaches the slightest weight. With the author of the "*Scottish Dictionary*" the case is a little different. Great deference is in general, and very justly, paid to his opinion; on the point in dispute his illustrations are unusually lengthy; and it is therefore thought that a brief examination of them will not only place the claim of Dumbarton to the honour in question in a clearer light than ever, but afford a curious and not quite useless proof of the progress of that learning which is spoken of as darkening knowledge. "Bede (he says, p. 12) expressly asserts that the Roman Wall terminated *juxta verbum Alcluith* 'near the city of Alclud;' and as the kirk of Old Kilpatrick is distant five miles from Dumbarton, it can scarcely be supposed that Bede would say the Wall terminated near Alclud, if the Rock of Dumbarton was the site. It cannot reasonably be thought that he used the term *juxta* so loosely as to include a distance of several miles, especially in that very sentence in which he seems so anxious in regard

early protectors as to make a Catrail or dividing fence, consisting of a fosse and double rampart, which extended through the counties of Selkirk and Roxburgh. They thus endeavoured to protect themselves from the inroads of the Picts on the east side; and though no notice is taken of their

to accuracy as to say, that the Wall had its commencement '*duorum ferme milium spatio*,' nearly two miles from the monastery of Abercurnig. We are bound, indeed, to judge of his meaning from the use of this term in the same chapter, in which he says, that the Rock of Cluith is '*juxta fluvium nominis illius*,' near the river of the same name. Can it be imagined (asks the editor) that in the one instance *juxta* denotes such proximity that the rock is washed by the river, and in the other, a distance not *duorum ferme milium*, but nearly double?"

As Bede has been already quoted in support of the opinion that the Roman Wall terminated neither at Kilpatrick nor Dunglass, but where the venerable historian says it actually did end—near by Alclud—it is not for us to affirm that he was mistaken, either as to the site of Alclud, or the exact point of the *vallum termini*. To us he appears to have been accurately acquainted with both. Still, in opposition to Dr. Jamieson's theory, there is abundant room for believing that an ecclesiastical historian may have been well informed as to the exact site of a monastery, and in error by a mile or two as to the termination of a work which was in ruins even in his day, and which there is no reason for believing he ever saw. The Wall of Antoninus was a subject of but inferior interest to the Monk of Jarrow; indeed, it is not improbable that the only information he possessed regarding it was derived from some of the brethren belonging to the monastery at Abercorn. At any rate, the discrepancy, even if it was real, is a slender basis for the structure erected by Dr. Jamieson.

Next, he says, that tradition, which is generally entitled to regard as to local situation, instead of fixing the site of Alclud at Dumbarton, places it much higher up the river. The only authority quoted in support of this statement is Maitland, who, in his "*History of Scotland*," p. 188, fixes the site of Alcluith "about a furlong bewest the town of Old Kilpatrick." This is answered by the learned editor himself, who, in a following para-

graph, quietly ignores the statement, and proceeds to show that Dunglass (not *one* furlong but *ten* west of Kilpatrick) might, with "abundant propriety," be denominated Petra Cloith—the rocky height on the margin of the flood. Maitland is admitted as good evidence for proving that Dumbarton was not Alclud, but his testimony is not worth considering, when he fixes the site of this ancient city at a point nearly as far east from Dunglass as Dunglass is east from Dumbarton. Bede in another place is dealt with in a similar manner. His phrase, "*lingua eorum*," is admitted to refer to the term "*Brittonum*" preceding; but instead of attaching any authority to it in the course of his argument, Dr. Jamieson says, "it cannot be supposed that this remarkable writer was so conversant in the various dialects of the Celtic, as certainly to know whether a term was originally British or Gaelic." In other words, where there occurs in Bede a discrepancy, where a discrepancy would not only be pardonable, but escape from it almost impossible, it is made to further a theory which has not even ingenuity to recommend it; and on the other hand, when a phrase is used in a sense sufficient to set at rest the question in dispute, Bede is not even to be allowed to be his own interpreter.

Then, Gordon, who says in his "*Itinerary*" that the Wall ended at Alclud, near which stands the church of West Kilpatrick, cannot mean that Alclud was near Dumbarton; while Gordon and Maitland, differing as they do from each other, are preferable to Dr. Irvine, who carefully examined the route of the Wall, but had the misfortune to differ from Maitland about the remains of a Roman fort. In fine, the Rock of Dumbarton, whether considered as the termination of the actual Wall, or simply connected with it by a series of forts, corresponds exactly with every detail of the ancient Alclud, and yet it is not to be identified with it because some locality, from two to three miles westward, is thought to correspond with it in one or two particulars.



either repairing or defending the Wall of Antoninus on the north, it is not likely they would allow a barrier of such importance to fall into utter decay, when they had such hostile tribes to contend with as the Caledonii and the Mætæ, and a colony of warlike Scoto-Irish so near as Argyllshire.\*

The first chief among the Britons of Strathclyde of whom history takes any notice, is one Caunus or Caw, who had the misfortune to excite the ire of the Picts, and was by them driven from his kingdom about the end of the fifth century. He found an asylum in North Wales, between which country and Strathclyde there at this time existed relations of the closest description. In ancient documents, indeed, the natives of Strathclyde are frequently described as Welsh Britons, and, on some occasions, both countries appear to have been under the rule of one sovereign. Caunus, above referred to, is said to have been the father of Gildas, a historian, to whom we are indebted for some information concerning the Britons of Strathclyde. Mabillion, in his life of Gildas, says there is a manuscript in the library of Fleury Abbey which mentions that he was born at Alclud, and that his father was Caunus, a king of that country, who was succeeded by his son Hoel. But about this writer, or about any other character who flourished in this obscure era, much difference of opinion exists. One eminent modern scholar prefaces the Epistle of Gildas with the remark, that nothing is known of the author—not even his age or country, while another very circumstantially describes him as “the most ancient British author, who flourished in the year of our Lord, 546, and who, by his great erudition, sanctitie, and wisdom, acquired the name of Sapiens, or the Wise.”

Of Hoel, the reputed brother of Gildas, and successor of Caunus, nothing is known beyond the fact that he began to exercise his power about the same time that the renowned Prince Arthur (the Aurelius Ambrosius of the Welsh) was elected Pendragon by a number of disaffected chiefs. Being unfortunate enough to excite the hostility of that powerful leader, Hoel followed the example of his father, and fled from Alclud to Anglesey, where, about A.D. 508, he suffered a violent death amid the regret of many who had followed

\* The reader who desires further information regarding the origin of this kingdom, will find many curious facts mentioned in Innes's “In-

quiry,” Pinkerton's “Inquiry,” vol i., c. 5, and Ritson's “Annals,” vol. ii., Strathclyde section.



him thither. Having thus established his power in Strathclyde, Arthur, who appears to have reigned over the Britons in both the north and south of the island, fixed one of his seats of authority at Alclud.\* In the Welsh Triads, as quoted by Owen in his Dictionary, it is said, "Arthur ynbeneteyrnedd yn Phenryn Rhionydd yn y gogledd,"—(Arthur, a supreme of princes at the promontory of Rhionyth, in the north.) Other Welsh writers describe the residence of Arthur in Strathclyde as Penryn-Ryoneth; and as the British Penryn supposes a promontory with some circumstance increasing its height, Chalmers thinks this intimation clearly points to Alclud as one of the seats of Arthur's authority. The point of Cardross may therefore have been the "Rhyn-Ryoneth," and the Castle of Dumbarton the Pen-Rhyn-Ryoneth of the ancient British Triads.

The Picts and Scots still continued to harass the Britons of Strathclyde; Arthur, according to Geoffrey of Monmouth, having killed "four hundred and seventy Saxons with his own hand in one battle," directed his march northward to Alclud, where his nephew Hoel lay sick at the time. After three several engagements, the enemy retired to Lochlomond, and took refuge on the islands with which it is so thickly studded. As some of the occurrences detailed by Geoffrey may amuse if they do not instruct, the subsequent narrative is given in the monk's own words:—"This lake (Lochlomond) contains sixty islands, and receives sixty rivers into it, which empty themselves into the sea by no more than one mouth. There is also an equal number of rocks in these islands, as also of eagles' nests in these rocks, which flock together there every year, and by the loud and general noise which they now made foreboded some remarkable event that should happen to the kingdom. To these islands, therefore, had the enemy fled, thinking the lake would serve them instead of a fortification; but it proved of little advantage to them. For Arthur, having got together a fleet, sailed round the rivers and besieged the enemy fifteen days together, by which they were so straitened with hunger that they died by thousands. While he was harassing them in this manner, Guillamurius, king of Ireland, came up in a fleet with a very great army of

\* The author of the "Caledonia" finds additional evidence for the presence of Arthur in Dumbarton in the circumstance that in a parliamentary record of the reign of David II. mention is made of Dumbarton Castle as "Castrum Arthuri."

From the document, however, as printed in the best edition of the "Scots Acts," it can only be inferred that at that time the Castle was in the keeping of some one named Arthur.

barbarians, in order to relieve the besieged. This obliged Arthur to raise the siege, and turn his arms against the Irish, whom he slew without mercy, and compelled the rest to return back to their country. After this victory, he proceeded in his first attempt, which was to extirpate the whole race of the Scots and Picts, and treated them with an unparalleled severity. And as he allowed quarter to none, the bishops of that miserable country, with all the inferior clergy, met together, and bearing the reliques of the saints and other consecrated things of the Church before them, came, barefooted, to implore the king's mercy for their people. As soon as they were admitted into his presence, they fell down upon their knees, and humbly besought him to have pity on their distressed country, since the sufferings he had already made it undergo were sufficient, nor was there any necessity to cut off the small remainder to a man; and that he would allow them the enjoyment of a small part of the country, since they were willing to bear the yoke which he should impose upon them. The king was moved at their manner of delivering their petition, and could not forbear expressing his clemency to them with tears; and at the request of these holy men granted them pardon. This affair being concluded, Hoel had the curiosity to view the situation of the lake, and wondered to find the number of the rivers, islands, rocks, and eagles' nests so exactly correspond; and, while he was reflecting upon it as something that appeared miraculous, Arthur came to him and told him of another pond in the same province, which was yet more wonderful. For not far from thence was one whose length and breadth were each twenty feet, and depth five feet. But whether its square figure was natural or artificial, the wonder of it was, there were four different sorts of fishes in the four several corners of it, none of which were ever found in any other part of the pond but their own."\* After a career of unparalleled valour (if the chronicles can be believed), and in which both giants and magicians were encountered, Arthur at length perished ingloriously in civil feud with his nephew Medrawd, who is said to have usurped the place of the Prince in the affections of his wife Gwenhyfar. Arthur is supposed to have been buried in Glastonbury Abbey, where, as recorded by Gireldus Cambrensis, his coffin was discovered in 1189, bearing the inscription, "*Hic jacet sepultus Rex Arthuris in insula Avallania.*"†

\* Geoffrey of Monmouth, b. ix., c. 6 and 7.

† Turner's "*Anglo-Saxons*," vol. i.

The successor of Arthur in Strathclyde was Morken, the Meirchjawn of the early chronicles, and whom the monk Jocelyn has handed down to us, in no very flattering terms, as the enemy of Kentigern, the founder of the diocese of Glasgow. He is said to have died in early life, as an appropriate punishment for raising his sacrilegious foot against that holy man. On an occasion of great dearth in the land when the saint came to Morken begging food, the monarch tauntingly replied, "Let the God in whom you trust carry the corn which is in my garner to your house, and I will freely give it you." Kentigern, shocked as may be believed at the profanity of the king, prayed—not for his conversion, as the story goes—but for a convincing act of Almighty power; and in answer thereto, the Clyde instantly rose to such a height as swept the king's barns to the ground and carried the grain to the residence of the saint on the banks of the silvery Molindinar.\*

Ryderich Hoel, or the Bountiful, is the next ruler of whom any account is given. He appears to have succeeded to the crown, not because he was in any way related to its former possessor, but because he was the most celebrated among the chiefs who contested for that superiority. One of his first acts was to recall Kentigern from Wales to his former seat of usefulness, and he continued during his long reign of forty years to aid in many other ways the progress of Christianity among his subjects. With Columba, who at this time was scattering the seeds of Gospel truth in the Western Isles, Ryderich also appears to have been on intimate terms, and some have even affirmed that Dumbarton owes its first religious establishment, not to St. Kentigern, but to the apostle who founded the monastery of Iona. In Adomnan's life of Columba, one chapter runs thus:—"The prophecy of the holy man concerning Roderick the son of Totail, who reigned at Petracloeth" (the Rock of Clyde). The king is said to have sent one Lugbeus Mocumin to inquire of the saint whether he would be slain by his enemies or not; the saint replied that Roderick would never be delivered into the hands of his enemies, but would die in his own house upon his own pillow. The prediction in this case appears to have corresponded with the event, for we learn from Jocelyn that Ryderich died the same year with Kentigern, 601, "in villa regia que Pertmet (Partick), nuncupator." The enemies Ryderich had to fear were strong and numerous, for besides having to curb the pre-

\* Ritson's "Annals of Strathclyde," A.D. 543.



tensions of chiefs within his territory, nearly as powerful as himself, he had to protect both them and others from the inroads of Picts and Scots, and the still more dreaded Saxons who now began to infest the shores of Britain. In 577, Ryderich encountered Aidan of Cantyre at Ardryth (supposed to be Airdrie), and defeated him with great slaughter. Aidan is described by Merlin of Caledonia as Fradwig, the Perfidious; but this is possibly because he did not sufficiently aid Merlin's patron Gwenddolau, who, according to the fashion of the time, had called in the Scoto-Irish king as an auxiliary against the sovereign of Strathclyde. This, it is thought, is the engagement which Merlin himself had some hand in bringing about, and on account of which he performed a severe penance during the remainder of his life. It appears certain, at least, that he was present on the occasion, and enjoyed the high honour of wearing the golden torques. This personage was a native of Alclud, and roamed over Strathclyde like a second Nebuchadnezzar, living only in caves, and clothed in such raiment as was furnished by the shaggy skins of wild animals. In the "*Scotichronicon*" is an account of an interview between Merlin (while living in this manner) and his countryman St. Kentigern. On being commanded by the saint to give an account of himself, Merlin answered that the penance he performed was imposed on him by a voice from heaven during a bloody conflict of which he had been the cause.\*

On the death of Ryderich another intestine war followed before a successor could be appointed; and when at length Owen was raised to the dangerous pre-eminence there seems to have commenced another series of contests between the Britons and their neighbours the Irish in Dalriada.† According to the "*Annals of Ulster*" the battle of Cathloen was fought between the two nations in 631, and another at Indris the following year. It fell to the lot of Owen to execute the doom of the Irish prophets on Donald-Breac, the freckled, and his son Cathusaidah, who had invaded the sacred isle of

\* "*Scotichronicon*," lib. iii., cap. 31. In his introduction to "*Thomas the Rhymer*," Sir Walter Scott draws a distinction between Ambrose Merlin and Merlin the Wild; but without denying the entity of either one or other of these worthies, we think it clear from Fordun and Geoffrey of Monmouth, that it was Merlin the Wild who was a native of Alclud, and encountered by Kentigern

in the manner described. In the prophecies which pass under the name of "*Marvellous Merlin*" frequent allusion is made to Dumbarton.

† The "*Annals of Strathclyde*" indicate that Ryderich's son Constantine succeeded, and excelled in power and virtue all who had reigned before. Like his father (it is continued) he was subject to the Bishop. The statement needs corroboration.

their fathers in support of the murderer of its lawful sovereign. Donald was slain by Owen at Straith Cormaic in 642, and his son a few years afterwards.

Of the remaining kings of Strathclyde few are alluded to at length by either poet or chronicler, and even the order of succession, in some cases, is not very satisfactorily established. According to the "Annals of Ulster," a king named Guiret is said to have died at Alclud in 657, and was succeeded by Domnal, the son of Owen, who appears to have reigned above thirty years. In 681 he gave battle to several Irish tribes who invaded Ayrshire, and forced them to retire with great loss, Cæthaso, the son of the chief ruler of Ulster, being among the slain. In the reign of the next king, Bile M'Elphin, two great battles were fought between the Britons and the Scoto-Irish settled in Argyllshire—one in 710 at Loughcoleth, and another ten years afterwards at the rock of Mionure—the Britons being defeated in both instances. After Domnal, Langhorn includes in his catalogue of Cumbrian kings—Constantine, whose son was slain by the Scottish Grig; Herbert the brother of Constantine, and Eugene, who was contemporary with the Saxon Athelstane.

During the reign of these princes the Britons of Strathclyde seem to have enjoyed only such periods of repose as served to furnish them with the means of once more taking the field against their assailants; and as they had no method of readily recruiting the losses sustained on these occasions, it soon became apparent that this remarkable people, who for three hundred years had maintained an independent existence in the midst of active enemies, were to succumb before the repeated efforts made by these enemies to drive them out of their territory. Yet in this unequal warfare they neither submitted with tameness nor attacked with despair. Their intense nationality gave a unity to their action against which numbers nor skill could sometimes avail, and on many a field of conflict they left indubitable tokens that they were not unworthy descendants of those who had fought with Arthur and Ryderich. In 744 they sustained an attack made by their old enemies, the Picts, and five years afterwards they again met on the field of Catho, where the Britons slew Talorgan, the brother of the Pictish king.\* In 756, the Saxons under Eadbert, and the Picts under Ungus attacked the

\* Hoveden, p. 402; and "Annals of Ulster."

Britons with great determination, and succeeded in penetrating to Alclud, which they partially destroyed.\* But for this and many other excesses the Britons were afterwards amply revenged, as they not only marched victorious to the very centre of their enemy's kingdom, but lent on other occasions no small assistance to the Scottish kings in preparing the way for the utter extinction of the Pictish monarchy, which was effected by Kenneth II. in 843. About this time the relations subsisting between the Britons of Strathclyde and the Scots of Dalriada (Argyllshire) appear to have been of the most friendly nature. From the marriage of a Strathclyde king named Ku or Caw, with the daughter of Kenneth, sprung Eocha, who for a time swayed the Scottish sceptre with the famous usurper Grig, or Gregory the Great. Like other alliances in these rude times, however, this one had a sudden and violent termination. The elevation of Caw excited the envy of a Strathclyde prince named Artga, who ultimately procured the death of his sovereign, and occupied the vacant throne himself. This led to a renewal of hostilities between the Scots and Britons, for Constantine II., resolving to protect to the utmost the rights of his sister and nephew, declared war against the usurper, and succeeded so far as to have the kingdom of Strathclyde at his disposal in the year 871,—Alclud itself having been in a great measure destroyed two years previously.

It was during the disturbances that arose out of Artga's usurpation that the Britons were called upon to protect themselves from the most terrible enemies who had yet harassed them. These were the Vikings, or Danish Sea Kings, who, having effected a settlement on the shores of Ireland, soon found their way across the channel, and laid waste the fertile valley watered by the Clyde. In 870, the Danes under Ivar, and Olave—a descendant of the renowned Ragner Lodbrog, made the earliest regular siege of the Castle of Dumbarton of which history takes any notice. The blockade, which appears to have commenced in the early part of the year, was continued for four months without interruption, and even then, the defenders of the fortress only submitted to the enemy when hunger and pestilence and repeated attacks had so far reduced their numbers as to make a longer defence impossible.† Having plundered Alclud of all that was valuable, the Danes spread themselves over the surrounding country, and after subjecting it to a twelve-

\* "Simeon of Dunelm," p. 106. † "Annals of Ulster;" Ware's "Irish Antiquities," p. 108.



month's oppression, took their departure for Ireland, where they disposed of their rich booty. Four years later these scourges returned under the leadership of Halfden; and again in 875, when they secured everything in and around Alclud that had been spared in former ravages, and destroyed what they could not carry off.\* The Britons of Strathclyde were thus in the worst of all possible conditions. Pillaged by Danes, dictated to by Scots, and harassed by internal dissensions, the measure of their misfortunes was completed by assenting, along with others, to the supremacy of the Anglo-Saxon monarch. In the "Saxon Chronicle" we read of a service rendered to Edward the Elder, which another Edward waged a long and cruel war to maintain. In 924 "there chose Edward for father and for lord, the king of the Scots, and the whole nation of the Scots," and also "the king of the Strathclyde Britons and all the Strathclyde Britons." Fifty years later, a similar act of homage appears to have been paid to Edgar the Etheling; on bringing his forces to Chester, it is said "there came to meet him six kings, who all plighted their troth that they would be his fellow-workers by sea and by land."† Amid these varied disasters it is not wonderful that about the close of the ninth century many of the Britons of Strathclyde, loving independence but unable to maintain it in the midst of enemies so numerous and powerful, resolved to proceed to Wales, where they would at least mingle with a kindred people, and live under rulers whose ancestors had been celebrated by Lewarch and Taliessin. The emigrants departed in 890; but misfortune still followed in their track. On reaching Lochmaben, in Dumfriesshire, they were surrounded by enemies, and their leader, Constantine, slain. They were successful in this instance, however, in repulsing their assailants, and forced their way into Wales, where they were well received by Anarawd, the king. Being himself engaged in hostilities with the Saxons, he assigned the pilgrims a frontier district, which they were to acquire by their sword and improve by their policy. Tradition affirms that this condition was fully complied with. After assisting the Welsh to defeat the Saxons in the battle of Cymrid, the emigrants settled down in the disputed territory, and became the

\* "Saxon Chronicle;" Usher's "Primordia," p. 719.

† "Saxon Chronicle;" William of Malmesbury, and Henry of Huntingdon. A modern English historian, Sir Francis Palgrave, has founded on the

above and similar submissions a defence to the claim of superiority set up by Edward I. over Scotland. It is replied on the other side that the submission was made by the northern kings only for the possessions they held in England.

founders of a people who can still be distinguished from the other inhabitants of North Wales.\*

From the period of this migration the history of the kingdom of Strathclyde becomes even more obscure than before, and also more uninteresting. Hemmed in on every side by foes as unscrupulous as they were powerful, this emigration, while it made the people of Strathclyde more unfit than formerly to contend with success against these foes, also indicated that the time was approaching when they, who had for five hundred years not unskillfully developed the seeds of civilization planted by Rome, were themselves to become subordinate to a power which had already acquired such dimensions as foreshadowed the greatness it afterwards attained. The events which preceded the extinction of the kingdom of Strathclyde are thus succinctly narrated by Chalmers:—About the year 920, they lost their king Dovenal. Constantine III. (who ruled over the Scots) had influence enough to obtain the election of his brother Donal, the son of Aodh. This prudent choice appears to have secured peace between the two nations till the year 965, when the thirty years' harmony was disturbed by the misconduct of Culen, who then occupied the Scottish throne. An unnatural outrage which he committed upon his own relation, the grand-daughter of Donal, seems to have revived the native spirit of the Britons, and they flew to arms under Andarch their king. They encountered the Scots in Lothian, where, in a sharp conflict which ensued, Culen and his brother Eocha were both slain. Andarch did not long survive this the last great victory of the Britons, for two years afterwards we find seated on the throne Dunwallon, who was destined to close the line of the Strathclyde reguli. Kenneth III. seized the sceptre of Culen, and with the intention of carrying out his own ambitious schemes rather than revenging the merited fate of his predecessor, carried on with energy the war which Culen had commenced. Success attended his efforts. The enfeebled Britons of Strathclyde made a gallant struggle for independence; but the superior power of the Scots generally prevailed, and at length their victory on the field of Varconar made them masters of the whole territory of Strathclyde, which was at once annexed to the dominion of the Scottish kings.† Upon this defeat Dunwallon retired to Rome, where he

\* "Welsh Archiaol.," vol. ii., p. 482; Lhuyd's Com., ed. William, p. 41.

† "Caledonia," v. i., pp. 355 and 393.



exchanged the sceptre of the monarch for the cowl of the monk, and the strong towers of Alclud for the cell of penitence and prayer.

Regarding the early history of the race by whom the Britons were subdued, a word or two is necessary here to prevent that confusion in the historic narrative which might follow from the subversion of one kingdom and the rise of another. That the Scots were emigrants from Ireland, and not natives of Britain, is a fact now as clearly ascertained as any in history; and the only undecided portion of the question which zealous antiquaries contested so long relates not so much to their origin as to the period of their first appearance in the sister isle, and the subsequent dispersion of some of them over the west parts of Scotland. Certain Scottish historians, who admit that the immediate progenitors of the race that subdued the Picts and Britons came from Ireland, contend strenuously for the "native origin" of the Scots by alleging that in the very early period of their history they were settled in Scotland, and went from thence to Ireland. But, without entering upon this very obscure portion of history, it is sufficient for our purpose that the "Annals of Ulster" and of Tigernach clearly show that about the commencement of the fifth century, a colony of Scots were conducted from Ireland to the territory of the Epidii, on the promontory of Cantyre, by Loarn, Fergus, and Angus, the three sons of Erc, king of Dalriada; having effected an easy settlement there, they soon began to extend their territory along the whole coast of Argyllshire, which is sometimes described as Dalriada, from the territory in Ireland seized by Carbre Riada, and governed by his descendant Erc. Bede and others also allude to the emigrants under the name of the Dalriadini; but following the practice of most modern inquirers, it has been thought better to designate them as Scoto-Irish—a name suggestive both of their origin and colonization. Notwithstanding much disunion among themselves they succeeded, sooner or later, in subduing almost every power with which they came into contact. About the middle of the seventh century, and during the reign of Kenneth MacAlpin, they overcame the powerful nation of the Picts, which merged so completely into the predominating race as to give rise to the supposition that the two were not only descended from the same Celtic stock, but spoke cognate tongues and practised the same customs. Having already noticed in detail the wars which took place between the emigrants from Ireland and the Britons of Strathclyde, it is not necessary to enlarge



upon their disputes here, further than to state that from a beginning so small arose a kingdom which extended from the remote Hebrides on the north to the territories of the Anglo-Saxon kings on the south; and from an origin so obscure sprung a people renowned for every virtue which can elevate and adorn humanity.

Though no longer governed by native princes, however, the Britons of Strathclyde, unlike the Picts of the east coast, continued for many centuries to inhabit the territory they originally possessed. Their line of kings was changed, but their language and customs appear to have remained the same. In the charter "*De decimis solvendis*," granted in the twelfth century by Malcolm IV., mention is made of the Normans, English, Scots, Welsh, and Galloway men, who are all enjoined to pay their tithes, and such other ecclesiastical dues as the law of God enjoins to be paid.\* The Welsh mentioned in this document, and who, with others, are again alluded to by the successor of Malcolm, William the Lion, were the Britons of Strathclyde, living within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the successors of St. Kentigern. But though both laws and language seem to have been maintained for centuries in an uncorrupted state, the history of the Britons, generally, is now so interwoven with that of the Scots, that it is only by events occurring among the latter any light is thrown upon the condition of ancient Dumbartonshire.

From the commencement to the extinction of the Strathclyde kingdom, the progress of Christianity among the people seems to have been marked and decisive. It began to shed its genial influence on their lives almost as soon as they formed themselves into an independent sovereignty; and, during five centuries, kings and subjects alike appear to have contributed by their conduct to advance that cause from which sprung so many reforms in all that related to their domestic condition, and their intercourse with other nations. A knowledge of the truth—dim it might be, but still powerful—seems to have prevented the early Strathclyde reguli from making their accession to a throne an excuse for sacrificing all who had opposed them; and when their long line was closed, Dunwallon bore testimony by his example that the religion he professed afforded sound consolation for the loss of the highest earthly honours. So early as the year 314, three bishops, accompanied by a presbyter and a deacon, appeared at the Council of Arles, to represent the

\* "*Chartulary of Glasgow*," p. 203.

Britons ; twenty years later, they again assembled at Nice, and, in 347, several bishops from Britain were present at the Council of Arminium.

Almost contemporary with St. Patrick, alluded to in the last chapter, was Ninian, or Ninias, who laboured among the Britons of Strathclyde during the end of the fourth and beginning of the fifth century. Bede describes this preacher as "a reverend bishop, and holy man of the British nation, who had been regularly instructed at Rome in the faith and mysteries of the truth," and whose episcopal see, named after St. Martin the Bishop, and famous for a stately church, wherein Ninias and many other saints rest in the body, continued to exist till this day.\* "The place (continues Bede) belongs to the province of the Bernicians, and is generally called the White House, because Ninian built there a church of stone, which was not usual among the Britons." The White House of Bede was the Candida Casa of the Romans, and the Whithorn in Galloway of modern times. The learned Usher supposes that the diocese of St. Ninian extended from Glasgow to Stanmore Cross, on the borders of Westmoreland ; but Bishop Nicholson and others, after careful inquiry, arrive at the opinion that at this early period the bishops of Scotland had no fixed see, but exercised their episcopal office in whatever part of the kingdom they might for the time be residing. Usher further intimates that Ninian divided the whole land into certain parishes, but this must also be taken with some reservation, as the term "parochia" signified in early times a much larger district than a modern parish. As in the case of St. Patrick and other early Christian missionaries, the fame of Ninian is preserved to this day by many churches and parishes which bear his name throughout the north and west of Scotland. Closely following Ninian came Columba, who, in the distant island of Iona, founded a monastery, which in his day, and for centuries afterwards, was a centre from which radiated in every direction the rays of Divine truth. Though no very distinct traces exist of the presence of Columba in the neighbourhood of Dumbarton, yet from his friendship with Ryderich Hoel, already alluded to, no less than from his long labours among the Scots in Argyllshire, it is almost certain he must have been here, as elsewhere, instructing the ignorant, composing the disputes of rival chiefs, and superintending the religious establishments founded by himself or his zealous disciples.

\* Bede, "Eccles. Hist.," b. iii., c. 4.



More closely connected with Dumbartonshire than even Columba and his disciples was Kentigern, the deserving pupil of Servan, who appeared among the Britons of Strathclyde in the sixth century. It is said he was an illegitimate son of Eugene III., king of the Scots, by Thamit, a daughter of Loth, king of the Picts. Being secretly conveyed from his birth-place in Culross, to a hermitage not far distant, he was there educated and prepared for carrying on that work of evangelization which had been so successfully commenced by Ninian and Columba. Under the protection of Morken, Kentigern fixed his residence at Alclud, and laboured with great diligence among the Britons in the neighbourhood; when the jealous king, thinking that the power of Kentigern clashed with his own, attempted to put an end to his career of usefulness by imprisoning him. This fate the saint escaped by taking refuge in Wales, where he remained till Morken's successor, Ryderich the Bountiful, recalled him to his former seat of usefulness. He then recommenced his scheme of consolidating the ecclesiastical power of Strathclyde; but in accomplishing this, so far was he from exciting either the fear or jealousy of the new ruler, that he became everywhere known under the endearing name of St. Mungo, or "the beloved." As the founder of the diocese of Glasgow, and the patron saint of the city, the life of St. Kentigern is interwoven with the oldest traditions of the Western metropolis; his last expressed wish, "Let Glasgow flourish by the preaching of the Word," is the motto on the city arms, and up till the period of the Reformation, when it became a sin even to look on the vestments of the old faith, the head of St. Mungo, surmounted with a mitre, appeared on the dexter side of the shield.

Whether it was that the monks sent to England by Pope Gregory, under Austin, were less zealous in the discharge of their duties than those of Columba, or because the Saxon was more firmly wedded to his old faith than the Briton, we will not seek to decide, but the fact is apparent enough that in the time of St. Kentigern the progress of the Gospel was much more marked in the northern than in the southern part of the island. In Dumbartonshire the monks of Iona preached the truth in such purity, and lived a life of such self-denial as put to shame their indolent brethren of later years; but in the south the missionaries were glad to make a kind of compromise between the old and the new belief. Gregory himself seems to have been disposed to accommodate his discipline to the habits of the people. He directed their



ancient temples to be preserved, and their old days of festivity to be continued. The companions of Austin seem to have brought with them from Italy not only all the subtlety of the schools for which she was already becoming famous, but those habits of indulgence which the close application to abstruse and speculative questions is so apt to engender. In the north, as Bede says, there were apostles "who loved not anything of this world, and who daily practised such works of piety and chastity as they could learn from the prophetic, evangelical, and apostolic writings." But in the south, there was a class whose reading savoured more of St. Gregory, or St. Augustine, than St. Paul—who preferred the "Philology" of Marceianus Capella to the interesting narrative of the evangelists, and neglected both prophets and apostles for Boetius or Cassiodorus.

Before the extinction of the Strathclyde monarchy, the ecclesiastical polity established by Columba and Kentigern was further illustrated and extended by the Culdees, who, differing from the early preachers in being rather a secular than a clerical body, yet continued for about four centuries to maintain with much zeal the usefulness and purity of the Church. Though not mentioned by either Bede or Ninian, or indeed by any writer till about the ninth century, yet Culdeeism was a natural offshoot of the system founded in Iona, and its professors seem naturally to have established themselves in those cells which the ravages of the Danes had compelled the early missionaries to desert. In the immediate neighbourhood of Dumbarton, the name Dalmonach still keeps fresh the memory of the monks who flourished on the banks of the Leven. Unlike their successors, the Culdees neither taught nor practised celibacy, and while some doubt may exist as to whether their form of government was Presbyterian or Episcopal, there can be none regarding the zeal of those early missionaries of the Cross, the simplicity of character in which they carried on their great work, or their entire freedom from any of those corruptions in doctrine and discipline which, even prior to their time, had crept into the Church in Rome.

Regarding the learning of this period, though little can be said which would have exclusive reference to Dumbartonshire, yet a few words may be necessary to indicate its progress there and in other places. Of Merlin, who flourished in the sixth century, and resided in and about Alclud, we have already had occasion to speak. In his "Avallenau" he bequeathed to

his countrymen an elegant specimen of the poetry of his age, and his prophecies continued to be popular with the multitude till times comparatively recent. In those wanderings, which he performed as a penance for inciting Gwenddolau to raise the standard of revolt against his sovereign, Merlin appears to have been as often about the east coast as the west. It was there Kentigern encountered him, to that locality many of his prophecies relate, and there he died and was buried, his grave being yet pointed out beneath an aged tree in the churchyard of Drummelziar, in Tweeddale.\* Aneurin, Taliessin, and some other bards of the period have also left specimens of their composition, but generally they throw little light upon either manners or occurrences, and no labour of ours could make them attractive to the common reader. Following the bards, and at no great distance, were the monks, who were at once the teachers of religion, the chief artificers of the time, and the custodiers of such secular and theological literature as then existed.

On the industry of the natives of Strathclyde it is not possible to throw much light. Among the Britons the practice of agriculture does not seem to have been neglected in the era extending from the fifth to the tenth century. The tending of sheep was the task assigned to St. Patrick in his captivity; the apostle's friend Dichu seems to have possessed a barn, which implies that the practice prevailed of storing grain, and in the Irish "Annals" for the year 650 there is the mention of a murder which took place in "the bakehouse of a mill." Adomnan, the biographer of Columba, speaks of ploughing and sowing, and mentions on one occasion, as the result of the saint's intercession, that they had an abundant harvest. In addition to herbs and pulse, honey appears to have formed part of the monastic diet; and in these days the Brehon laws provided so stringently for the protection of the bees that if any

\* On the east side of the churchyard the Pausayl falls into the Tweed; the following prophecy is said to have been current concerning their union:

"When Tweed and Pausayl join at Merlin's grave,  
Scotland and England shall one monarch have."

Accordingly (writes Pennycuik, the historian of Tweeddale), the Tweed overflowed and joined the Pausayl on the day of the coronation of James VI. Another prophecy of Merlin's seems to have been current about the time the Regent Morton was confined in Dumbarton Castle:—

"In the mouth of Arrane a selcouth shall fall,  
Two bloodie beasts shall be taken with a false traine,  
And derfly dung down withouten dome."

When Morton was told that James Stuart, Earl of Arran, was among his accusers, the Regent exclaimed, "And is it so? I know then what I may look for;" meaning, as was thought, that the old prophecy of the "falling of the heart" (the cognizance of Morton), by the mouth of Arran should then be fulfilled.—Spottiswoode, p. 313. For other prophecies of "Marvellous Merlin," see Appendix, "Lennox Garland."

one carried them away unlawfully from a fort or enclosure they were considered as wealth or substance taken from a habitation. Orchards, at one time, were also plentiful in Strathclyde, but their cultivation was often neglected in the civil commotions which disturbed the kingdom, and the extent to which they were laid waste by the Danes in their various invasions is the subject of frequent lamentation by the native poet Merlin. In building, the use of stone seems to have been almost unknown; dwelling-houses and churches were alike built of rough timber bound together by slender withes; and if the chief lived in a retreat more spacious and secure than could be furnished by these materials, such retreat was, as in the case of Dumbarton, more indebted to nature than art for its defences.\* In keeping up the means of communication within Strathclyde the Britons appear rather to have neglected than improved upon the noble example set by their Roman predecessors; in navigation, however, some slight advance was made, for we find the rude canoes of the aboriginal tribes giving place generally to "currachs," which were formed of wicker frames covered with the skins of animals and supplied with masts, sails, and oars. Though it is not likely that the Britons (considering their intercourse with the Romans) were wholly ignorant of the use of money, still barter appears to have been the common method by which the wants of the community were supplied; and for carrying the various commodities between the Western Isles and the mainland these currachs appear to have been largely employed. In vessels of this description also did the pious missionaries and warlike chiefs of the time carry on their various expeditions; St. Columba and St. Cormac appear to have performed lengthy and even dangerous voyages in them; while in currachs was fought the great battle in the Frith of Clyde between the Scoto-Irish chiefs Selvach of Lorn and Duncha of Cantyre.

\* So late as 1233, in an "*Inquisitio terrarum de Monachkeneran*," an oath was made that sixty years before that date a person called Bede Ferdan inhabited, near the church of Old Kilpatrick,

Dumbartonshire, the great house which is built of twigs, "*domo magna fabricata de virgis*."—Chart. Paisley, 274.



## CHAPTER III.

FROM A.D. 976 TO A.D. 1329.

The Scots occupy Dumbarton—Danes continue to ravage the west coast—The first Earls of Lennox—Alexander II. confers a charter upon Dumbarton in 1221—Disputes at this period between the freemen of Dumbarton and the Bishop's men of Glasgow—Haco, the Norwegian king, enters Lochlong and Lochlomond, and lays waste the surrounding country—Unsettled state of Scotland on the death of Alexander III.—Competition for the Crown, and subsequent struggle for independence—The career of Wallace—Captured near Glasgow, and confined in Dumbarton Castle—Menteith governor of the Castle—Robert Bruce crowned king—His wanderings in Dumbartonshire—Residence at Cardross.

SOME time before the Scots became possessed of the important stronghold at the junction of the Leven with the Clyde, the old name of *Caer-Alcluid* seemed to have given place to that of "*Dunbritton*," or Fort of the Britons, which appellation, by an easy transition, has in modern times been converted into the more euphonious but less suggestive name of "*Dunbarton*;" and, last of all, to "*Dumbarton*," by which name the castle, town, and county are now generally distinguished. The district generally was known as the Lennox or Levenach—the field of the Leven, or smooth flowing river—a name in strict unison with the beautiful stream which meanders across the centre of the county, and falls into the Clyde at the Castle. The Scots were not allowed to retain quiet possession of their acquisition for any length of time. Not that the Britons gave them much trouble; for though continuing to inhabit their old territory, they do not appear to have made any attempt to regain their independence after the retreat of Dunwallon. But the Danes, the inveterate enemies of both the conquerors and the conquered, continued to commit such excesses in Scotland, that for between two and three hundred years the country may be said to have been in a constant state of turmoil. From the territories they had secured in the north of England, these early scourges of Britain, neither discouraged by defeat nor restrained by fear, overran, time after time, the southern portion of Scotland, and on more than one occasion encountered with success the armies brought against them by the second Malcolm, Duncan, and Macbeth. On the east and west coast their inroads were equally frequent; and some notion of their excesses may

be formed from the circumstances that between the years 801 and 1070 the monastery of Iona was burned to the ground six times, and the abbot and his subordinates as frequently put to the sword. In 1072 William the Conqueror marched northward with an army for the purpose of compelling Malcolm III. to do homage for the possessions he held in England. Before hostilities actually broke out, however, the two kings appear to have met in conference, and Malcolm, as the weaker of the two, submitted to the demands made by William, as his father, forty years previously, had submitted to the demands made by Canute. But the Conqueror, not satisfied with the promise of Malcolm, or even the possession of his son Duncan as a hostage, laid waste Northumberland and Cumberland, and exterminated many of those families who favoured the Scottish monarch, and whose traditions extended back to the time when these districts were held by their ancestors without the superiority of England being either claimed on the one hand or acknowledged on the other.

It is to this dim disturbed period that genealogists trace the rise of the great house of Lennox. Among the Northumbrian chiefs, who fled for refuge to the court of Malcolm, was one Arkil, the son of Egfrith, who, in consideration of the noble stand he had made against the Conqueror, and as some recompense for the losses sustained thereby, received the gift of that tract of country described most frequently under the title of the "Comitis de Levenax." As the grant was made in a time when boundaries were not observed with very great strictness, it is almost impossible to indicate the exact extent of the ancient earldom, but it may be set down as comprehending at least what came afterwards to be known as the county of Dumbarton, before Drymen, Inchcallioch, and Strathclyde were exchanged for the detached Lenzies. Though the title of "Earl" is supposed to be coeval in antiquity with that of "Thane," so well known in the north, it is yet uncertain when it was first used in Scotland; but Arkil's son or grandson, Alwyn, if he was not among the first earls ever created by a Scottish monarch, was at least the first Earl of Lennox of whom history gives any account.\* He died about 1160, and appears to have left a family of young children, for until the eldest came of age, it appears from the "Register of Paisley" that the possessions of

\* In Moneypenny's Abrid. "Scot. Chron." it is mentioned that in the reign of Malcolm III., they who were called Thanes, as Fife, Atholl, Lennox, &c., were made Earls.

the family were in the hands of David, Earl of Huntingdon. Another Alwyn succeeded to the title and estates towards the close of the twelfth century, and died in 1225, leaving a family consisting of Malduin, his heir; Dugald, rector of the church of Kilpatrick; Aulay, or Macaulay, whose patrimony was composed of the lands and castle of Faslane and other properties on the Gareloch; Gilchrist, who succeeded to the lands of Arrochar, and became the founder of the Clanfarlane; Christin, who, from the number of charters he witnesses, was probably the "Judex de Levenax," an honour more ancient than that of the earldom itself; and Corc, whose son Murdoc obtained the lands of Croy. Malcolm, Duncan, and Henry were also sons of the second earl, but of them nothing more is known than that, like Christin, they stand as witnesses to many of the charters granted by their father. In 1238, Malduin, the third earl, obtained from Alexander II. a charter confirming to him the earldom of Lennox as held by Alwyn, "excepting the Castle of Dumbarton, and the lands of Murroch—a portion of which a few years before had been gifted to the burgh of Dumbarton," which passed into the hands of the king. The charter ran thus:—

"ALEXANDER Dei gratia Rex Scottorum omnibus probis hominibus totius  
 "terre sue clericis et laicis salutem. Sciant presentes et futuri nos dedisse  
 "concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse, Maldoveno filio Alwini  
 "comitis de Levenax, comitatum de Levenax quem pater ejus tenuit, cum  
 "omnibus justis pertinentiis suis; excepto castro de Dunbretane, cum terra de  
 "Murrach, et cum toto portu, et cum tota aqua et piscaria, ex utraque parte  
 "fluminis de Levyne quantum terra de Murrach se extendit, et cum omnibus  
 "aliis ad predictam terram juste pertinentibus, que predicta ex consensu et  
 "bona voluntate ipsius Maldoveni comitis in manu nostra retinuimus:  
 "Tenendum sibi et heredibus suis de nobis et heredibus nostris, in feodo et  
 "hereditate, in bosco et plano, in terris et aquis, in pratis et pascuis, in moris  
 "et maresiis, in stagnis et molendinis, cum sacca et socco, cum furca et fossa,  
 "cum thole et theame et infangandthef, ita libere et quiete sicut aliqui comites  
 "nostri comitatus suos liberius et quietius de nobis tenent et possident:  
 "Faciendo inde forinsecum servitium quod pertinet ad [alias nostras] plenarias  
 "villas in exercitibus et auxiliis. Testibus, Gilberto Dunkeldensi et Celestino  
 "Dumblanensi episcopis, Ada abbate de Melros, Waltero filio Alani senescallo  
 "Scotie, W. Olifard [Olifant] justitiario Laudonie, Patricio comite de Dunbar,



“W. de Ros, Ada Hostiario, W. Byssat, W. Sowles, Johanne de Maxwel, “Johanne de Haya, Thoma de Haya, A. de Dufglas, R. Vinet. Apud Selkraig, “vicesimo octavo die Julii, et anno regni domini Regis vicesimo quarto.”\*

On the resignation of the Castle of Dumbarton, the chief residence of the Earls of Lennox appears to have been at Balloch, which, from its contiguity to Lochlomond and the Leven, must have been a place of considerable importance in those days. Cather and Faslane were also strongholds occupied either by the earls themselves or members of their family; but before the close of the fourteenth century (if we may judge from the date of various charters), all these places seem to have been forsaken for the seat on the island of Inchmurren.

To a period a few years anterior to the date of the charter just quoted can be traced the erection of Dumbarton into a royal burgh. In 1221, Alexander II., anxious to encourage the trade of the country, and desirous at the same time to bestow some mark of his favour on those who had no doubt stood between him and many an enemy, took a step which, in his age, was considered certain to accomplish both ends. He granted the following charter, announcing that he had made a burgh at his “new castle of Dumbarton,” granted to its burgesses all the liberties enjoyed by the burgesses of Edinburgh, allowed them a weekly market on Wednesday, and freed them from tolls throughout the country:—

“ALEXANDER, Dei gracia, Rex Scotorum, episcopis, abbatibus, comitibus “baronibus, justiciaris, vice-comitibus, prepositis ministris, et omnibus probis “hominibus tocius terre sue, clericis et laicis, salutem: Sciant presentes et “futuri me, ad novum castellum meum apud Dunbritan, burgum fecisse; et, “eidem burgo et burgensibus meis in eo manentibus, omnes libertates et liberas “consuetudines concessisse, quas burgenses mei de Edinburgh et in eo manentes “habent: Concedo eciam in predicto burgo meo, in qualibet septimana unum “diem fori, scilicet diem Mercurii: Concessi, eciam, burgensibus qui illuc “venient ad predictum burgum meum inhabitandum, et ibi sedentes et

\* “Cartularium de Levenax,” p. 1. The original of this useful collection of local charters was in possession of the burgh of Dumbarton so late as the close of last century. It appears to have been lost soon after that time, but a transcript had fortunately been made for that industrious anti-

quary Walter Macfarlane of Arrochar, and from his collection in the Advocates’ Library a copy was prepared for the press by James Dennistoun, Esq., Colgrain, and presented to the members of the Maitland Club, by Alexander Campbell, Esq., Barnhill.

“manentes erunt kersecum a Pentecoste, anno gracie, millesimo ducentesimo  
 “vicesimo primo usque ad terminum quinque annorum completorum; Et, ut  
 “quieti sunt de tolneo et omni alia consuetudine per totam terram meam, de  
 “dominiciis catallis suis imperpetuum: Prohibeo, itaque, firmiter ne quis, in  
 “regno meo ab aliquo illorum tolneum aut aliquam aliam consuetudinem de  
 “dominiciis catallis suis exigat, super meam plenariam forisfacturam: Concessi  
 “eciam, firmam pacem meam omnibus illis, qui venient ad predictum burgum  
 “meum inhabitandum: Precipio, eciam, ut omnes, qui, cum mercancis suis  
 “ad vendendum vell emendum ad predictum burgum meum venient, firmam  
 “pacem meam habeant; et ibi forum exerceant, et bene et in pace inde  
 “redeant, saluis rectitudinibus predicti burgi mei: Testibus, Willelmo de  
 “Boscho, cancellario; Waltero Olifant, justiciario Laodonie; Philippo de  
 “Mowbraye; Ingeramo de Ballioll; Henrico de Ballioll; Johanne Maxwell;  
 “Roberto, filis Roberto de Ross; Johanne de Haye; Henrico Merschell:  
 “Apud Jedvord viij<sup>o</sup> die Julij anno regni nostri octavo.”\*

In 1224, the same monarch granted to the freemen of Dumbarton and their successors two parts of the lands of Morvaich (Murroch), for the common good of the burgh, and again, two years later, bestowed upon them a third charter, granting permission to the burgesses to hold an annual fair of eight days' duration, on the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, and conferring therewith all the privileges with which such a grant was usually accompanied. From the original documents having been lost in the troubles which subsequently took place in Scotland, it is impossible to describe with any exactness the privileges conferred by these two later charters of Alexander II., but from certain occurrences which soon took place in the history of the burgh, it is apparent they were akin in spirit, if not in detail, to those so circumstantially set forth in the charter of confirmation granted by James VI.

The occurrences referred to were those disputes which, at this early period, took place between the men of Dumbarton and the men of Glasgow regarding the nature and extent of their several privileges. Till the time of William the Lion the villagers of Glasgow were the mere men of the Bishop,†

\* The original has been long lost sight of. The above is taken from a copy written evidently about the end of the fourteenth century, and now kept in the town's charter chest with other documents of a kindred nature. Keeping out of sight its own internal evidence, the authenticity of the document

is fully established by the charter of confirmation of James VI. in 1609.

† In the “Chartulary of Glasgow,” fol. 45, there is the following:—“Quod homines, nativi, et servi Episcopi Glasguen. quiete et libere sint a solutione tholonei.”

and when they did receive their charter from that monarch between 1175 and 1180, it was not granted to them as a body, but to Jocelyn the Bishop, who was to have "a burgh in Glasgow with a market on Thursdays." The freemen of Dumbarton, therefore, thinking that their charter far surpassed Jocelyn's in respect of the privileges it conferred, endeavoured to prevent "the Bishop's men" from trading either to or past Dumbarton by the Clyde, or through the burgh to the West Highlands generally, unless the customary "can" or tax was paid by those so trading. For twenty years did the burgesses of Dumbarton resist the claim of the "Bishop's men" to pass "can free" through their territory, till at length, in 1242, their disputes reached such a height that the peace of the whole west coast seemed endangered, and Alexander III. interposed with a fresh charter granting special exemption to the "Bishop's men" in their trade with Lennox and Argyll. This arrangement sufficed till the end of the fifteenth century, when it was found necessary for the preservation of the peace to draw up a "Mutual Indenture," by which the two corporations bound themselves to observe, maintain, and defend each other's rights, neither of them pretending privilege or prerogative over the other so far as the river Clyde was concerned.

As the very principle upon which burghs were founded was exclusiveness, it soon became a settled maxim in the law of Scotland that all merchants and burghs should enjoy their own privileges, and that none but guild brethren should buy or sell within the liberties of any royal burgh. Thus, while competition between the individual merchants of a guild was not likely to be carried to any great extent, the equally healthy principle of competition between burgh and burgh seems to have been almost unknown. Yet this monopoly, however mischievous may have been its effects, could not well be prevented. In the turbulent times to which reference is made a great step was gained when communities could be induced, for any consideration, to substitute the arts of peace for those of war; and as the system of granting local privileges was the readiest and most effective course that could be adopted to accomplish such a desirable end, it need excite no wonder that it was frequently adopted, even though the ultimate effect was to cripple, while in its infancy, the general trade of the country.\*

\* Some idea of the value of property in the county about this period may be gleaned from the circumstance that in 1288, Duncan, Earl of Fife, vicecomes of Dumbartonshire, accounted for 54 lib.



So far as Dumbarton was concerned, an opportunity was soon given its burgesses of showing that their love of commerce had made them neither less loyal nor less courageous. In the year 1263, Haco, king of Norway, incensed at certain excesses committed among those whom he considered his subjects in the Western Isles, declared his intention of proceeding in person against their author, the King of Scotland, with such a force as would enable him to establish for ever the wavering dominion of the Norwegian crown over this portion of its possessions. In July 1263 the preparations were completed, and the fleet led out by the king in person, left the rendezvous at Herlover (the port of Bergen); but a series of unlooked for delays took place on their route, and it was not till September that Haco's fleet entered the Frith of Clyde. To allow time for concentrating his forces, Alexander III. commenced to negotiate with his formidable foe, till at length (says Tytler, following the chronicle of Snorro Struelsen), the patience of Haco became exhausted; and finding that he had been made the dupe of one younger in years, but more skilled in diplomacy than himself, he declared the truce at an end, and despatched Magnus, king of Man, with a squadron of sixty ships, into Lochlong. Along with Magnus were the vassal chiefs of the Hebrides, who had joined Haco in his progress to the western coast, Prince Dugal and his brother Allan, grandsons of Reginald, king of the Isles, and a large body of soldiers who ranked themselves under these leaders. Then commenced a scene of havoc and slaughter, which made it appear that in proportion as the vengeance of the Norsmen had been deferred it was to be more swift and terrible when once let loose. Laying waste the country bordering Lochlong,\* they ran their vessels ashore at the head of the loch, and, unshipping their smaller boats, succeeded in dragging them across the narrow neck of land which at that point separates Lochlong from Lochlomond.† This beautiful lake, from its retired situation, had been deemed little exposed to attack; and on some of the islands with which it is studded were numbers of people, who, not anticipating the extraordinary measures which the

6s. 8d. as the amount of the small rents of that baillery for two years. William Fleming was then constabularius.—Chamberlain's Rolls.

\* At Knockderry is a small fort supposed to be of Danish origin.

† The words of the Norwegian chronicle are :—

“The persevering shielded warriors of the throwers of the whizzing spear drew their boats across the broad isthmus. Our fearless troops, exactors of contributions, with flaming brands wasted the populous islands in the lake and the mansions around its winding bays.”

persevering enterprise of these northern pirates enabled them to carry into execution, had taken refuge in a retreat which they esteemed perfectly secure. To their terror and dismay the flotilla of the Norsmen was upon them before any plan of defence could be adopted. Multitudes of the unhappy peasantry were put to the sword, the islands wasted with fire, and the country around the lake, then a wealthy and populous district studded with villages and fertile in agricultural produce, was reduced in a few days to an arid smoking desert, strewn with the dead bodies of its inhabitants, the smouldering fires of plundered granges, and the blackened ruins of cottages and castles. From Lochlomond one of the Norse chiefs named Allan, the brother of Prince Dugal, at the head of a wild multitude penetrated into the very heart of Dumbartonshire and Stirlingshire, slaying many of the inhabitants, carrying off everything which was worth the labour of transport, and destroying by fire what they could not remove. But this was the last triumph of the Norwegians in Scotland. Their measure of success was now full; and the event which had been so eagerly anticipated by the sagacious calculations of Alexander III. at last occurred. Scarcely had the Norwegians secured their plunder in the vessels in Lochlong when the weather suddenly changed, and the fleet was attacked by a hurricane which drove the whole of the ships from their moorings and reduced ten of them to complete wrecks. During three days over which the storm extended, the heights commanding the Norwegian fleet, were covered by the Scottish soldiery, who used their advantage to such purpose, that Haco was compelled to land the remnant of his forces, and engage in conflict with the well-equipped army of Alexander. The result is known to every one possessing the slightest acquaintance with Scottish history. With the battle of Largs terminated the last hope of the Norwegians to establish a footing in Scotland, nor did they ever after appear in a hostile manner on the shores of the Clyde, which had been so often given over to their excesses.

After a prosperous reign of thirty-seven years, Alexander III. was killed by a fall from his horse, while riding between Inverkeithing and Kinghorn on the night of March 19th, 1286. As his family had one after another been borne to the grave before him, the nearest heir to the throne was his grand-daughter Margaret, or, as she was sometimes called, "The Maiden of Norway." But, unfortunately for the peace of the kingdom, she

did not long survive her grandfather, having died at Orkney in 1290, while being conducted to her dominions by the Scottish ambassadors appointed for that purpose. As the happiness or misery of the Scottish people hung suspended on this single life, we need not wonder at the expression of contemporary writers, "that at the report of her death the kingdom became disturbed, and the whole community sunk into despair." As the last descendant of Alexander III., her death entailed upon Scotland two of the most grievous calamities which can befall a nation—a civil war carried on by fierce and powerful competitors for the crown, and a war of defence against an ambitious neighbouring sovereign who had long plotted to destroy the independence of Scotland. Failing the descendants of Alexander, the right of succession belonged to the heirs of David, Earl of Huntingdon, third son of David I. Among these were Robert Bruce, who claimed as the son of Earl David's second daughter, and John Baliol, who claimed as the grandson of the eldest daughter. As the order of succession was not ascertained in those ages with the same precision as now, each of these competitors became the centre of powerful factions, that, uncontrolled by the authority of the regent appointed on the death of the king, broke out into rebellion against the government, and carried fire and sword into each other's territories. Edward I. of England, a king as artful as he was brave and ambitious, had for years been endeavouring to destroy the independence of Scotland by reviving the old claim of its feudatory dependence upon the English crown—a claim which, if it ever had any foundation in fact, was solemnly renounced by Richard I. In an evil hour for the peace of Scotland, the contending parties, forgetting the interest of their country in their own personal interests, accepted the proffered aid of Edward as umpire. After various delays, and much ostentatious display of his desire to decide justly, Edward gave judgment in favour of Baliol, who at once professed himself the vassal of England, and submitted to every condition which the exacting monarch was pleased to prescribe. In the exercise of his assumed right as feudal superior, the English king, in November, 1292, issued an order to Nicolas de Segrave, Custos of the Castles of Dumbarton and Ayr, commanding him to put Baliol in possession of both these fortresses. But it served no useful purpose.\* The reign of the new king, begun in humiliation;

\* "*Rotuli Scotiæ*" I., p. 12.



was continued in disaster, and ended in disgrace. Provoked by the haughty and unscrupulous demands of Edward, even the passive spirit of Baliol began to mutiny; but it appeared that in this respect he only fell into the trap prepared for him by his wily master. The time had come when the English monarch could dispense with the services of his vassal king, and therefore, having subdued the revolt of Baliol, he compelled him to resign his sovereignty amid every disgrace which tyranny could suggest. He next openly announced his intention of managing the affairs of the kingdom in his own name, and to show that this was no empty threat, opened a Parliament at Berwick in August, 1296, where he settled many points connected with the government of Scotland. Here he also received the homage of the clergy and nobles, and such of the lesser barons and burgesses as chose to obey his summons.

Among those connected with Dumbartonshire who signified their allegiance to Edward by signing what is known as the "Ragman Roll" were—Malcolm, Earl of Lennox; Duncan Macgilchrist, descendant of Alwyn, the second earl, and founder of the Clanfarlane; Maurice de Arncaple, progenitor of the M'Aulays of Ardincaple; Macoum de Buquhannan, and Walter Spreul, "Senescalli Comitatus de Lennox;" William Fitz Thomas le Noble, supposed to be an ancestor of the Nobles of Ardardan; and "John le Naper del counte de Dumbretan," reputed to be the founder of the house of Merchiston, but more likely connected with that of Kilmahew.

Another who at this time sought the favour of the English monarch was Walter de Dunfres, then Parson of Dumbarton, but who served his new master so faithfully as to be raised in after years to the high post of Chancellor of Scotland. Previous to his submission he appears to have taken a somewhat active part against Edward, as his Majesty caused a writ to be transmitted to the Sheriff of Dumbarton, authorizing him to return to the repentant Parson all the money which he had forfeited by sedition and rebellion.\* Following the notable example set by his bishop, Wishart of Glasgow, there is some room for believing that Dunfres may have before this time found it convenient to take the oaths prescribed by Edward, and afterwards break them. Five years before the date of the Berwick Parliament, a De

\* In Crawford's "Officers of State" (vol. i., p. 17), there is the copy of a mandate directed to Allan de Dunfres, as Chancellor, calling upon him

to expedite, under the Great Seal, a discharge to Sir William Maule of Panmure, of a part of his relief due to the Crown.

Dumfreys appears as one of the commissioners appointed by Edward for the purpose of taking care of and examining all the records which had been gathered together concerning the claims of the different competitors for the Crown.\* There is a slight difference in the manner of spelling the names; but making due allowance for the carelessness of transcribers, and the mutilated state of the documents relating to that age, it is not unlikely that De Dumfreys, keeper of the records, was one and the same with De Dunfres, the Parson of Dumbarton, and Chancellor of the kingdom.

Not content with having secured the sworn allegiance of the chief families in Scotland, Edward, before his return to England in 1296, placed creatures of his own in command of the principal strongholds in the country, and sought to overawe the inhabitants of the larger towns, by placing them under the surveillance of English soldiers. The Governor of Dumbarton Castle was again changed. An order bearing date the 5th October, and addressed to James, Seneschal of Scotland, was issued, commanding that Alexander de Ledes be put in possession of that fortress, and also made Sheriff of the County.

About this period William Wallace appears for the first time on the stage of public affairs. His connection with Dumbartonshire commenced in early life; his father, Sir Malcolm Wallace, of Elderslie, in Renfrewshire, having refused to take the oath of allegiance to the English monarch, they both fled to the mountainous district in the north of the county, and took refuge there from the vengeance with which they were threatened. The younger Wallace, profiting by the example of his father, and the precepts of his uncle (an ecclesiastic near Stirling, who had been his tutor), speedily became celebrated for his independent spirit and brave conduct. An insult received in Lanark from a band of English soldiers, and then his slaughter of an English Sheriff, were among the first of a series of events which made him the determined and systematic enemy of England. "It was from this time (says an ancient chronicler) that all who were of bitter mind, and who had become weary of the servitude which was imposed by the domination of the English, flocked to this brave man like bees to their swarm, and he became their leader."† By his courage and genius, no less than his extraordinary

\* Robertson's "Index of Charters," Introduction, p. 11.

† "Frae he thus the Schyrraive slewe  
Scottis men fast till him drew,

That wyth the Inglis oft time ware  
Aggrevyd and surprrysyd sare.  
And this Williame thai made thare  
Owre them cheftane and leddare."—Wynton.

strength of body and great powers of endurance, he soon showed by his success how well qualified he was for the part to which he had been called by the voice of his companions.

Traces of the presence of the hero in Dumbartonshire about this time are to be found in his biography by the minstrel Harry, as well as in the unwritten traditions of the district. In Rosneath parish there is a high precipitous rock, known as the "Wallace Leap," from the circumstance (it is said) that on one occasion, when closely pursued by his enemies, he spurred his steed over the dangerous height. The poor animal (tradition further affirms) was killed on the spot, but Wallace himself escaped unhurt, and, having reached the side of the Gareloch, swam beyond the reach of his pursuers. In the pages of "Blind Harry," Wallace afterwards appears in the district referred to rather as a conqueror than a fugitive; for we there read that he sacked the town of Dumbarton, laid the Castle of Rosneath in ashes, and then proceeded to Faslane, where he was warmly welcomed by his friend and supporter, Malcolm, Earl of Lennox.\*

Among the notes to Sir Walter Scott's poem of "Rokeby," there is an extract from an old manuscript written by one Ralph Rokeby, to the following effect:—"There is somewhat more to be found in our (the Rokeby) family in the Scottish History about the affairs of Dun-Bretton town, but what it is, and in what time, I know not, nor can have convenient leisure to search. But Parson Blackwood, the Scottish chaplain to the Lord of Shrewsbury, recited to me once a piece of a Scottish song, wherein was mentioned that Wm. Wallis, the great deliverer of the Scotts from the English bondage, should, at Dun-Bretton, have been brought up under a Rokeby, captain then of that place; and as he walked on a cliff, should thrust him on a sudden into the sea, and thereby have gotten that stronghold, which, I think, was about the 33d of Edw. I. or before."†

\* "Than to Faslane the worthy Scot gan pass,  
Quhar Erie Malcolm was bydand at defence,  
Richt glad was he of Wallace gude presence."

—Blind Harry.

† Sir Walter Scott probably strikes the true key-note to this passage, when he says:—"To what metrical Scottish tradition Parson Blackwood alluded, it would be now in vain to inquire. But in Blind Harry's 'History of Sir William Wal-

lace,' we find a legend of one Rukbie, whom he makes keeper of Stirling Castle under the English usurpation, and whom Wallace slays with his own hand:—

In the great press Wallace and Rukbie met,  
With his good sword a stroke upon him set;  
Derfly to death the old Rukbie he drave,  
But his two sons scaped among the lave.'

These sons, according to the romantic minstrel,



But it is with the sad closing scene of the hero's life that Dumbarton stands most intimately associated. The Castle and also the Sheriffship of the county was held at the period in question by Sir John Menteith, second son of Walter Stewart, Earl of Menteith.\* His name does not appear in the "Ragman Roll," but after his capture at Dunbar, in 1296, he seems to have given in his allegiance to Edward, and in August of the following year undertook to serve in the expedition fitted out by that sovereign against France. In this service Sir John appears to have borne himself in such a way as secured the favour of his new master, for soon after his return to England he obtained a grant in the following terms of the two important offices mentioned above:—"Edwardus," &c., "universis et singulis tenentibus cæterisque fidelibus nostris de castro de villa et de vicecomitatu de Dunbreton," &c., "custodian castri villæ et vicecomitatus prædictorum cum omnibus pertinentiis suis dilecto et fideli nostro Johanni de Menteth nos comississe noveritis," &c., "Dat apud villam Sancti Andræ xx Martij."†

Popular tradition has long connected the name of Menteith with the betrayer of Wallace.‡ "Blind Harry" records that the Governor of Dumbarton Castle not only took up arms against his own country, but basely effected the capture of Wallace through a friendship formerly existing between them. About the simple fact of the capture there can be no question; it is corroborated by several witnesses of fair repute; and in a memorandum to one of the documents published by the "Record Commission," it is plainly stated that "forty merks were given to the valet who spied out William Wallace, and John de Menteith obtained (not, as Buchanan says, the governorship of Dumbarton Castle for his services, but) an Aceldama, or 'field of blood'

surrendered the Castle on conditions, and went back to England, but returned to Scotland in the days of Bruce, when one of them became again keeper of Stirling Castle. Immediately after this achievement follows another engagement, between Wallace and those Western Highlanders who embraced the English interest, at a pass in Glendonchart, where many were precipitated into the lake over a precipice. These circumstances may have been confused in the narrative of Parson Blackwood, or in the recollection of Ralph Rokeby."

\* This Earl of Menteith appears from the

Chamberlain's Rolls to have temporarily filled the office of Sheriff of Dumbartonshire in 1290.

† Wodrow M.S., "Jac.," vol. i., 14, No. 9 (in Advocates' Library), referring to the original in the Tower. Quoted in Napier's "Memoirs of Merchiston," p. 530. The year is not mentioned, but it was most probably 1303-4, when Edward was at St. Andrews.

‡ A certain Ralph de Haliburton, one of the prisoners taken at Stirling, and carried into England, undertook to betray Wallace, and for this purpose was sent back to Scotland, but history is silent as to his proceedings.

of the value of a hundred pounds.”\* While it would be difficult to establish that anything like cordial private friendship ever existed between Wallace and Menteith, it is yet not improbable, that the circumstantial account given by our northern Homer may be in accordance with the main facts of the case.† The latter, it is true, was the acknowledged governor of Dumbarton Castle for the English interest, but then he was a Scottish nobleman, and was known not only to have fought at one time for the independence of his country, but was destined in after years to furnish at Bannockburn another proof of the power with which he could wield his sword in defence of her rights. Nay, if the governor of Dumbarton Castle could change sides as occasion suited, there is nothing even improbable in the Minstrel’s statement that he made use of a former friendship with Wallace to effect his capture. “Cursed be the day of the nativity of Sir John Menteith (says Arnold Blair, the faithful chaplain of Wallace); may his execrated name be for ever blotted from the Book of Life.” Langtoft, speaking of the capture of Wallace, says Menteith pursued the hero closely, and by means of the treason of his servant, Jack Short, took him one night when he deemed himself secure in the company of his mistress. It was generally reported that Wallace had slain Jack’s brother, which made him more willing to do his master this ill turn.‡

Some doubt exists as to whether the capture was made in Glasgow or

\* Quoted in “N. B. Review,” vol. iii., as “Palgrave,” p. 154.

† Lord Hailes was the first writer of any note to throw a doubt over “Blind Harry’s narrative.” They who condemn Sir John Menteith (he says) ought to condemn him for having acknowledged the government of Edward I., and accepting an office of trust under him—not for having discharged the duties of that office. “Annals,” vol. ii., p. 346. The Minstrel’s narrative has been

examined more recently, and still more closely, by Mr. M. Napier, who, anxious no doubt for the honour of the Rusky descent, endeavours to prove that little or no intimacy could have taken place between Wallace and Menteith, and further, alleges that even after the execution of the hero the governor of Dumbarton continued to be trusted, honoured, and beloved by those who had at heart the independence of Scotland.—“Memoirs of Merchiston,” pp. 527-534.

‡ “William Waleis is nomen that master was of theves  
Tiding to the king is comen that robbery mischeives,  
Sir John of Menetest sued William so nigh,  
He tok him when he ween’d least, on night, his leman him by,  
That was through treason of Jack Short, his man,  
He was the encheson that Sir John so him ran.  
Jack’s brother had he slain, the Waleis that is said,  
The man Jack was fain to do William that braid.”—Langtoft, vol. ii., p. 329.

the neighbouring village of Robroyston, but in whichever place, the attendant circumstances narrated by his fond biographer are quite in keeping with the occasion. As Wallace slept (says the Minstrel) two soldiers stole into the room and removed his arms and his bugle, while Menteith kept watch outside. Having rudely shaken him out of his slumber, the two men attempted to secure the hero; but they far miscalculated both their own strength and his; finding himself disarmed, he seized an oaken stool as the first object within his grasp, and with it struck them both dead at his feet. Menteith now showed himself, and having explained to Wallace that, as the building was surrounded by soldiers, escape was impossible, pledged his knightly oath that if he would allow himself to be carried to Dumbarton his life should be spared. Wallace, upon this, submitted to be made prisoner, and trusting to his old friendship with Menteith, accompanied him quietly to Dumbarton, where he was kept till intelligence reached Edward that his most formidable foe was now within his grasp.\* Overjoyed at the tidings, the English monarch at once ordered Wallace to be sent to London in custody of a band of tried soldiers, that he might at least go through the form of a trial previous to his execution. Though his journey thither was by the most unfrequented route, yet from the crowds that gathered round him his progress rather



\* This seems the most appropriate place for referring to a tradition connected with a huge two-handed sword, still shown in the Castle, as the weapon which Wallace wielded so powerfully in defence of his country's independence. At this distance of time there are of course many difficulties in the way of proving that the old weapon can rightly assert an ownership so illustrious, but it may assist some wavering sceptic to mention, that the tradition can lay claim to great antiquity, and therefore possesses at least one essential element of credibility. In 1505, when James IV. visited Dumbarton, the following item of expenditure occurs in the books of the Lord Treasurer, under date December 8:—

“ For bynding of ane riding sword and rappyer, and binding of WALLASS SWORD with cordis of silk and new hilt and plomet, new skabbard, and new belt to the said sword, xxvj<sup>sh</sup>. ”

The weapon shown in Dumbarton Castle measures from point to point four feet eleven and a-half inches, the handle being one foot two inches, the guard half-an-inch, and the blade itself three feet nine inches. It varies in breadth from two inches and a-quarter at the guard to three-quarters of an inch at the point, and weighs six lbs. It has been welded in two places, and is believed to have lost each time from six to eight inches in length. The scabbard and silk binding renewed by King James are now among the things that were.



resembled that of a conqueror than a captive, and when he reached the metropolis the sympathies of even the English became so thoroughly roused in his favour that, instead of being taken through the city to the Tower, he was quietly lodged in the house of a private citizen. On the next day, being the eve of St. Bartholomew, Wallace was tried at Westminster. Being impeached as a traitor by the king's Justice, Wallace answered that he could not be a traitor, as he owed Edward no allegiance, nor while he lived should he ever receive it. To the charge of having burnt villages, stormed castles, and slain the liege subjects of the king, Wallace confessed that he had done so, yet it was not of Edward of England he would ask pardon. Upon this confession he was ordered to be executed immediately with all the ignominy and torture his enemies could devise. The head was stuck on a pole on London Bridge, and the limbs sent,—the right arm to Newcastle, the left arm to Berwick, the right leg to Perth, and the left to Aberdeen. Thus was consummated the final act of that tragedy which had its origin in the jealousy and subserviency of the Scottish nobles themselves, was matured by the eagerness of the governor of Dumbarton, and perfected by the ferocious malignity of Edward.

Wallace's mantle fell on no unworthy successor—Robert Bruce, the grandson of that Bruce who had contested the throne with Baliol. Though educated in the court of Edward, and for a time seemingly won over to his views, Bruce yet appears at a very early period to have resolved on doing what he was able to free his country from the thralldom under which it was suffering. His grandfather, Robert Bruce the competitor, appears to have taken no very decided steps to set aside the award of the English king, while his father, more intent upon lessening the influence of the Baliol and Comyn families than wielding supreme power himself, lent his active assistance to Edward, and appeared in Scotland among the leaders of his army. The ambition of the younger Bruce took a more daring flight. By turns the partizan of Edward and the vicegerent of Baliol, he appeared for a time to stifle his own pretensions to the crown; but as his character gradually developed itself this desire became so evident and so deep-rooted as to give a firmness and consistency to his whole life. Even before the capture of Wallace the murder of Comyn compelled Bruce to adopt open measures of hostility against the English king, and the mangled remains of the great patriot had hardly been withdrawn from public gaze when he was crowned at Scone by the Bishop of St. Andrews.

It was after the unfortunate engagement at Methven that Bruce commenced to lead that wandering and precarious life among the wilds of his native country which, as in the case of Wallace, made him more familiar with the people, and roused many of them to embrace his cause. Being joined by his own wife and the wives and sisters of a few of his followers, who preferred the perils of a life in the woods to the protracted misery they would undergo if captured by the English, Bruce with his faithful followers retreated still farther westward in the direction of the head of Loch Awe. But this was a part of the country peculiarly beset with danger; the Comyn faction mustered strong in Argyllshire, and every member of the family had vowed vengeance against the king for the slaughter of their kinsman. While wending their way through a narrow pass between Dalmally and Bunawe they were suddenly attacked by a party of Argyll Highlanders under the chief of the Macdougalls—the Lord of Lorn—and so fierce was the encounter that it was with great difficulty Bruce and two or three more escaped with their lives. Soon after this defeat the king resolved upon proceeding to Ireland, and despatched Sir Neil Campbell with a small company to procure, if possible, a sufficiency of ships and provisions among his kinsmen in that country. Meanwhile, he directed the course of his party towards Dumbartonshire, a district in which he considered he would not only be safe but welcome, as Malcolm, Earl of Lennox, had long been among the truest of his friends. Bruce appears to have approached Lochlomond so far southward as to give rise to serious apprehensions about getting across, but this was possibly owing to a desire to avoid Perthshire on the one hand, or get to some particular portion of the Earl's estate on the other. Barbour, in his metrical life of Bruce, has recorded certain romantic incidents connected with this visit of the king to Dumbartonshire, and which have thus been modernized by Tytler:—On reaching the east side of the lake Bruce made diligent search along the shore in the hope of discovering some boat in which he and his companions might cross to the lands of Earl Malcolm; but in this he was disappointed, nor were the scouts he despatched on either side more successful. Failing better quarters, therefore, they bivouacked for the night in the caves of Craigrosten, and glad must they have been of even this shelter, for the winter was now commenced, and they were but indifferently protected from its bitter blasts. Just as the king's party, however, were crouching together, they became alarmed by a strange

stirring and breathing around them, and they began to fear that they had entered a den occupied by outlaws more desperate than themselves. On a light being procured the cause of alarm was found to be a flock of wild goats which, like the belated wanderers, had taken refuge in the cave for the night. Bruce, it is said, was so pleased with his shaggy companions, whose warm breath was anything but disagreeable to himself and his thinly-clad followers, that he from that time took an especial liking to the goat species, and in after years, when he occupied the throne in security, made a humorous enactment that on manors belonging to the crown all goats should go grass-mail free, or, in other words, that no rent should be taken for their pasture. Next day Sir James Douglas, who had now completely recovered from the wound received at Dalry, after a long search, found a little crazy boat in one of the creeks of the loch, but it was so small and leaky that not more than three persons could be taken across at a time, and of these two were continually throwing out the water, while the third rowed with an energy which was poorly recompensed by the swiftness of the rickety craft. But, wretched as was the conveyance, its discovery was hailed with joy by all present, and Bruce and Douglas, with another, whose name is not given, threw themselves into it and were landed in safety on the west side. The boat was then despatched for a new freight; but a few of the party, impatient at the delay, plunged into the lake, and, with their swords in their teeth and their clothes on their back, swam across in less time than the boat took to perform the passage. Though Bruce's followers at this time could not be more than two hundred, the crossing of Lochlomond in the manner we have described occupied one night and the whole of the following day. During this time the king continued as before to share the toil of his followers, and to support their drooping spirits by his own cheerfulness. While they lay on the banks of the lake over which his men were being conveyed he beguiled the hours and diverted their minds from misfortune by the recital of some of those old romances in which he seems to have taken peculiar delight. The story of Fierabras and the Unconquered Oliver, and the adventures of the Twelve Peers of Charlemagne, were told to an audience whose own escapes were scarcely less extraordinary than the marvels to which they listened.\*

\* See Appendix, "Lennox Garland." The local interest from its recital by Bruce to his followers gathered round him on Lochlomond side,



To provide against immediate want was now absolutely necessary; and with this object Bruce divided his little band into two parties, who took different directions into the neighbouring woods of Luss for the purpose of engaging in the chase—no longer, as in former days, a joyous pastime, but as a resource to which they were driven by stern necessity. Since the defeat at Methven, in the beginning of June, some of his most faithful adherents had never seen the king, and remained ignorant of his fate. Among these was Malcolm, Earl of Lennox, whom Bruce now sought. He had been pursued by the English into the fastnesses of his own earldom, and by a singular coincidence happened to be engaged in the chase in the very neighbourhood where Bruce and his party were now located. As Bruce woke up the echoes with his hunting horn, the Earl at once recognized the blast, and hastened to the spot from which it proceeded. The joy of such a meeting may be easily conceived. Lennox rushed into his master's arms and wept aloud, while Bruce, also deeply moved, pressed his faithful supporter to his heart, and since they were both alive and well, bade him yet hope for the success of their cause. The first emotions of joy having subsided, the Earl began to observe the haggard plight to which his sovereign and followers were reduced, and without loss of time led them to a secure retreat, where they sat down to a more plentiful meal than it had been their lot to enjoy for many days. Dumbartonshire, however, was at this time no place in which the party could venture on a protracted residence, even if such had been their intention. Although the hereditary property of Lennox, it was full of the friends of the

is likely, from the similarity of the names, to have been the Norman-French original of the story which Mr. Ellis epitomized in his "Specimens of Ancient English Romances." If we may judge of the original from the spirited translation of the opening stanzas, Bruce's taste in the choice of a story deserves high commendation:—

"It befell between March and May,  
When kind Corage beginneth to prick;  
When frith and field waxen gay,  
And every wight desireth her like.

"When lovers slepen with open eye,  
As nightingales on green tree,  
And sair desire that they should fly,  
That they mighten with their love be.

"This worthy Soudan in their season  
Shope him in greene wood to goon,  
To chase the boar or the venison,  
The wolf, the bear, or the bawson.

"He rode thro' upon a forest stronde  
With great route and royaute,  
The fairest that was in all that londe,  
With alautes, lymeris, and racches free."

Sir James Douglas, and probably many of the barons who were with the king in Dumbartonshire, had been educated in France, and were well acquainted with the French romances of the time, of which Fierabras, from the variety of its incidents, and the humorous description with which it abounds, was one of the most popular.—Tytler's "Worthies," vol. ii., p. 170.

Comyns—the Macdougalls, Macnaughtans, and Macnabs—with other families obeying the Lord of Lorn, who had complete possession of the roads and passes, while many of the Earl's vassals had been seduced so effectually from their allegiance that they were eager to waylay the king wherever an opportunity offered, and deliver him up to the English leaders. Bruce, therefore, pressed forward to Cantyre, and advised Earl Malcolm to follow him thither as soon as possible with what force he could yet gather on his paternal estate. This the Earl quickly accomplished, but in passing down the Frith with his men, some English galleys got on his track, and were only eluded by a bold, skilful manœuvre. Even in Cantyre, Bruce found he was still pursued by his active enemies, and after a stay there of only two or three days proceeded to the small island of Rachrine, about four miles from the north-west part of Ireland.

About 1313,\* Bruce reappears in Dumbartonshire, the threatened victim of a conspiracy concocted by the reputed betrayer of Wallace. The incident does not rest upon the highest authority—(two interpolated chapters of Fordun)—and little or no light is thrown upon it by the public documents of the time, but presuming that it has some foundation in fact, it is thought right to notice it, with the above caution. The version followed is that of Buchanan, lib. viii. Among the few fortresses in the west then holding out against Bruce was the Castle, governed by Sir John Menteith. No way more scrupulous in his conduct than formerly, the governor contrived a scheme by which, if successful, he would obtain a position among the nobility of Scotland, secure the king as he had secured Wallace, and at the same time retain possession of the Castle. To Bruce, Menteith professed himself desirous rather to sell dearly than defend well. He would surrender on condition of being put in possession of the earldom of Lennox, but to no other offer would he so much as give an answer. Bruce hesitated about complying with such a demand, for though the Castle was no doubt of the utmost importance in a strategical point of view, yet Earl Malcolm was among his staunchest supporters, and had been so when his cause was less popular than now. Lennox, however, who, like Douglas, may have been

\* The date is a surmise, and the difficulty of reconciling the incident with certain known occurrences in Menteith's career shortly before this time might warrant its rejection as apocryphal. Thus,

it appears from the "Fœdera" that in 1309 Menteith, so far from being opposed to Bruce, was associated with his relative Sir Neil Campbell in an attempt to conclude a truce with England.



called "the Good Earl," insisted that Bruce should comply with the governor's demand, even though it was none of the most reasonable. He had before this sacrificed for his country all that makes life agreeable, and why should he now be reluctant to part with its honours? The magnanimity of the Earl overcame the scruples of the king; he agreed to the demand made by Menteith; a deed setting forth the several conditions was drawn out and solemnly ratified; and all that remained was for the king to give it effect by taking possession of the Castle. On his journey thither, there came upon the party "in the wood of Colquhoun, nearly a mile distant," a carpenter named Roland, who, having obtained an audience with the king, informed him that Menteith had concealed in one of the cellars a strong body of English soldiers, whose instructions were to sally out when Bruce was seated unsuspectingly at dinner in the great hall, and secure, or if necessary slay, both him and his attendants. The king being thus in possession of the treacherous design of the governor, continued his way to the Castle. On entering the gate the keys were delivered up to him with the ceremony usually practised on such occasions, and Menteith, with seeming kindness, conducted him over the greater portion of that stronghold which had been his home for the last ten years. One cellar, however, the governor failed to enter, and as some colour was thus given to the carpenter's story, Bruce resolved that it should be searched before sitting down to the banquet Menteith had prepared for him; the latter made some objection to this, by pretending that the smith who had possession of the key was then absent, but would return before long. These evasions, as may be supposed, had only the effect of making Bruce more determined to unravel the plot. To the dismay of the governor, the door was at once broken open, and within were discovered a band of soldiers fully armed, who, being separately interrogated, confessed the whole scheme of treachery. If additional evidence was wanted, they said, it was furnished by the ship of war then lying off the Castle, which was commissioned by Menteith to carry Bruce a prisoner to England if his design had been as successful as he expected. But the unenviable distinction of betraying two of the leaders of Scottish independence was not to be his, and before night-fall he found himself an inmate of that very dungeon where he had planted his emissaries. Bruce's first impulse was to put Menteith to instant death, as he did some of the conspirators of lesser note; but, traitor though he was, he had several



powerful relations, or, as Buchanan says, "some uncommonly beautiful daughters married to great but factious noblemen," and it was therefore deemed advisable simply to place him under confinement. On the eve of the battle of Bannockburn (1314), the king, whose policy led him to conciliate all whom it was possible to conciliate, offered Menteith his freedom, on condition of engaging with the Scots against the English in the great battle then drawing nigh. Menteith, equally unscrupulous as before, accepted the conditions, and, strange to say, in his post of danger on the field, this man, otherwise faithless, served his country faithfully, and by his conduct there, the king not only granted him a full pardon for past misdeeds, but conferred on him several other substantial marks of his favour.\*

In such intervals of peace as occurred between the battle of Bannockburn and the peace of 1328 Bruce seems to have taken every opportunity of strengthening those ties which bound him to Dumbartonshire. In the parish of Cardross, and on a summit overlooking the vale of Leven and the lower portion of the vale of Clyde, he built a commodious residence, to which he retired as often as his kingly cares permitted. All traces of the building have long since disappeared, but tradition has kept alive a knowledge of the site, which was on what is now a wooded knoll forming part of the farm still known as Castlehill, on the north side of the Cardross road, and about a mile from the Cross of Dumbarton. Here, as we learn from the accounts of the High Chamberlain, he spent much of his time in constructing vessels of war and of pleasure, in sailing in the Clyde and the Leven, in hawking when his health permitted, and in improving his palace and park. In 1321 we find Earl Malcome giving to Bruce a carucate of land in Cardross for one-half the lands of Lekkie nearest Buchaum (probably Buchanan) in the county of

\* In Robertson's "Index of Charters," p. 14, No. 121, Johannis Menteith, militas, appears as having a charter from Bruce of the lands of Glenbeerie, and Aulisay in Kintyre. Sir John Menteith's eldest son, Sir Walter, was grandfather to Sir Robert Menteith of Rusky, who, in 1392, married Lady Margaret, daughter of Duncan, Earl of Lennox. A son by this marriage, Murdoch Menteith, of Rusky, left two daughters who came to share between them half the lands of the earldom,—Agnes, married to Sir John Haldane, of Gleneagles, and Elizabeth, married to John Napier,

of Merchistoun. The Sir Walter above referred to was killed in a feud with the Drummonds, who granted (as compensation, it is said), to the family of the deceased, the lands of Rosneath, in the Lennox. The grant was confirmed by a charter of Robert II., in March, 1372, the confirmation proceeding upon a grant which Mary, Countess of Menteith, made to the deceased John de Drommond of the lands of Rosneath, and the grant which the said John made to Alexander Menteith, knight (father of the above Sir Robert), of the same lands in the Lennox.—Reg. Mag. Sig., 113.

Stirling; and in the same year Adam, the son of Alan, gives to the king an additional two merk land in the barony of Cardross for the lands of Moyden in the county of Ayr.\* The books of the Lord Chamberlain enables the student to follow with great exactness the daily life of Bruce at his palace in Cardross. By their aid he may be seen adorning the interior of his mansion, extending his pleasure grounds, and engaging in the chase. At one time he is in company with his nephew Randolph, making experiments in ship-building, and at another he is found sailing his vessels on the Clyde, or harbouring them in the Leven. As circumstances characteristic of the nobility and simplicity of his nature, it may be interesting to mention that at Cardross Bruce kept a lion and a jester, and, as his household books show, attended regularly to the wants of each. He appears also to have entertained the clergy and barons who visited him at Cardross in a truly royal style, and though his expenditure was arranged with order and economy, his huntsmen, falconers, dogkeepers, gardeners, and ranger, shared with those of higher rank the abundant hospitality of the monarch. His largesses to the higher officers of his household, and to some others of his favourite friends, were frequent and ample; while his charity appears to have been as extensive as it was no doubt well directed, and a pleasing, though not remarkable feature in his character is presented by his gifts to "poor clerks" for the purpose of enabling them to carry on their education at the schools.†

\* Robertson's "Index to Charters," p. 8, No. 90, and p. 15, No. 14.

† Tytler's "Scot. Wor.," vol. ii., p. 146. The accounts of the Grand Chamberlain were kept in Latin in the reign of Robert I. and some of his successors. A short extract from the "Comptum Constabularii de Cardross" will therefore suffice in a work intended more for general reading than select antiquarian students. The following items are taken almost at random:—

"Item computat pro fabricatione 80 petrarum ferri pro navibus Domini Regis et Comitibus Moraviæ, ac pro aliis negociis manerii de Cardross, 26 solidi et 8 denarii, videlicet pro qualibus petrarum 4 denarii. Item, levantibus mala Domini Regis per tres vices, 3 solidi. Item, pro ductione magnæ navis Domini regis ab aqua in rivulum juxta manerium, ac pro actiliis ipsius navis cariatas, et portatis in manerium de Cardross, 3 solidi. Item,

pro 200 plaustratis petarum in æstate anni 1328, 4 lib. Item, in 200 plaustratis petarum, in omnibus custibus factis circa caruagium earundem usque ad Cardross in anno 1329, 4 lib. . . . Item pro custodia 61 martorum interfectorum ut patet inferius per tres septimanas, 12 denarii. Item pro interfectione eorundem, 5 solidi. Item in portagio carcosiorum eorundem in lardarium, 12 denarii. . . . Item Idem computat pro constructione unius porte juxta novam Cameram apud Cardross, 6 denarii. Item pro emendacione et tectura domus cujusdam pro falconibus ibidem cum constructione cujusdam sepiis circa ipsam domum, 2 solidi. . . . Item in constructione cujusdam domus ad opus *Culquhanorum*<sup>1</sup> Domini Regis

<sup>1</sup> An obscure word which occurs nowhere else—conjectured to be "keepers of the dogs," from the Gaelic root, *Gillen-au-con*—abbreviated, *Gillecon*, *Colquhoun*; or "*Tulquhanorum*," probably a house for the king's calves.



The peace of 1328 was hardly concluded when Bruce, warned by intimations which could not be mistaken that a leprous disease, contracted amid the hardships to which he had been exposed after the battle of Methven, was likely to prove fatal before long, retired to his palace at Cardross, where, in such intervals as his disease allowed, he amused himself in the manner we have described. In the early part of the following year he appears to have been so far recovered as to be able to undertake a journey to Edinburgh for the purpose of welcoming Prince David and his young English bride, the Princess Joanna. But his disease continuing to increase in virulence, he immediately retired to his rural seclusion in Cardross, and died there on the 7th June, 1329, in the fifty-fifth year of his age and twenty-fourth of his reign. A few days before his death a scene took place in the sick king's chamber which is thus beautifully and affectingly described by Froissart:—"In the meantime it happened that king Robert of Scotland was right sore aged and feeble, for he was grievously oppressed with the great sickness, so that there was no way with him but death; and when he felt that his end drew near, he sent for such barons and lords of the realm as he most trusted, and very affectionately entreated and commanded them, on their fealty, that they should faithfully keep his kingdom for David his son, and when this prince came of age, that

*ibidem*, 10 solidi. Item computat Johanni filio Gun pro negociis navium Domini Regis, 6 lib. 13 solidi et 4 denarii. Item computat 12 hominibus de Dumber transeuntibus usque le Tarbart, pro magna nave Domini Regis reducenda, 28 solidi. Item in expensis hominum transeuncium cum Patricio stulto veniente de Anglia usque le Tarbart, 18 denarii. . . . Item in 6 petros crete empt. pro pictura nove Camere apud Cardross, 3 solidi. Et in 10 lib. stanni pro clavis ad reparationem ipsius Camere dealbandis et pro vitreo opere fenestrarum ejusdem, 3 solidi et 4 denarii. Et pro 30 ponderibus bosci ad comburendum pro negociis operis vitrei dictæ camere, 2 solidi et 6 denarii. Item pro 1 celdr. calcis albe emptæ pro dealbacione dictæ camere, 8 solidi.

The translation of a few of the entries in the "Cardross Household Book" may not be unacceptable to the general reader:—

"Item.—To wood for the scaffolding of the new chalmer, 3s.; making a door for do., 6d. To 100

large boards, 3s. 4d. To Giles the huntsman, for his allowance for one year, six weeks, three days, 1 chalder, 3½ bolls meal. Grant to do. by the king's command, 26s. 8d. To a net for taking large and small fish, 40s. To two masts for the ship, 8s. To persons employed in raising the masts three times, 3s. To working 80 tons of iron for the use of the ships and the castle, at 4d. per stone, 26s. 8d. To bringing the king's great ship from the Frith into the river near the castle, and carrying the rigging to the castle, 3s. To twelve men sent from Dumbarton to the Tarbet to bring back the king's great ship, 28s. To thirty loads of firing to be used in the work of the windows, 2s. 6d. To conveying Peter the fool to Tarbet (on Lochfine), 1s. 6d. The house for the falcons cost 2s.; a fishing net, 40s.; seeds for the orchard, 1s. 6d.; green olive oil for painting the royal chamber, 10s.; chalk for the same, 6d.; a chalder of lime for whitewashing it, 8s.; and tin nails and glass for the windows, 3s. 4d."



they should obey him and place the crown on his head. After which he called to him the brave and gentle knight, Sir James Douglas, and said before the rest of the courtiers—"Sir James, my dear friend, none knows better than you how great is the labour and suffering I have undergone in my day for the maintenance of the rights of this kingdom; and when I was hardest beset, I made a vow which it now grieves me deeply I have not accomplished. I vowed to God that, if I should live to see an end of my wars, and be enabled to govern this realm in peace and security, I would then set out in person and carry on war against the enemies of my Lord and Saviour to the best of my power. Never has my heart ceased to bend to this point, but our Lord has not consented thereto; for I have had my hands full in my days, and now, at the last, I am seized with this grievous sickness, so that, as you all see, I have nothing to do but to die. And since my body cannot go thither and accomplish that which my spirit hath so much desired, I have resolved to send my heart there in place of my body to fulfil my vow.\* And now, since in all my realm I know not any knight more hardy than yourself or more thoroughly furnished with all knightly qualities for the accomplishment of the vow: in place of myself, therefore, I entreat thee, my dear and tried friend, that for the love you bear to me you will undertake this voyage, and acquit my soul of its debt to my Saviour; for I hold this opinion of your truth and nobleness, that whatever you undertake I am persuaded you will successfully accomplish, and thus shall I die in peace, provided that you do all that I shall tell you. I will, then, that as soon as I am dead, you take the heart out of my body and cause it to be embalmed, and take as much of my treasure as seems to you sufficient for the expenses of your journey, both for you and your companions; and that you carry my heart along with you and deposit it in the Holy Sepulchre of our Lord, since this poor body cannot go thither. And it is my command that you do use that royal state and maintenance in your journey, both for yourself and your

\* According to a MS. in the Morton collection, Bruce appears up till a short time before his death to have determined that his heart should be buried in Melrose. In a letter to his son David, "given at Cardross on the 11th of May, in the twenty-fourth year of our reign," and likely the last he ever dictated, he desires the young Prince to continue to entertain that af-

fection he had conceived for the monks and monastery of Melrose, "in which, according to our special and devout injunction, our heart is to be buried." As the reader will be aware, from the fate of Douglas and his knights in an action near Theba, on the borders of Andalusia, Bruce's first desire for the burial of his heart in Melrose was the one which came to be fulfilled.

companions, that into whatever lands or cities you may come, all may know that you have in charge, to bear beyond seas, the heart of King Robert of Scotland!’ At these words, all who stood by began to weep; and when Sir James himself was able to reply, he said—‘Ah! most gentle and noble king, a thousand times do I thank you for the great honour you have done me in making me the depositary and bearer of so great and precious a treasure. Most faithfully and willingly, to the best of my power, shall I obey your commands, albeit I would have you believe that I think myself but little worthy to achieve so high an enterprise.’ ‘Ah! gentle knight,’ said the king, ‘I heartily thank you, provided you promise to do my bidding on the word of a true and loyal knight!’ ‘Assuredly, my liege, I do promise so,’ replied Douglas, ‘by the faith which I owe to God and to the order of knighthood.’ ‘Now praise be to God,’ said the king, ‘for I shall die in peace since I am assured that the best and most valiant knight of my kingdom has promised to achieve for me that which I myself could never accomplish.’ And not long after (concludes Froissart), this noble king departed this life.”

According to the directions of Bruce, his heart was extracted and embalmed, while the body, having also passed through a preserving process, was enclosed in lead, then wrapt in a rich cloth of gold, and finally placed in a strong coffin of oak. After lying in state for some days at Cardross, it was conveyed with great solemnity to the Abbey Church of Dunfermline, where it was interred, under the pavement of the choir.\*

\* About five centuries afterwards (in 1818), when a party of workmen were clearing away the foundation of the old church for the purpose of erecting a new one, they came upon a tomb which proved to be that of Robert Bruce. The lead

coating and cloth of gold were found entire in many places, and on examining the body, it was seen that the breast-bone had been sawn asunder for the purpose of taking out the heart.

## CHAPTER IV.

A.D. 1330 TO A.D. 1437.

Regencies of Randolph and Mar—Battle of Halidon Hill—Prince David and his consort leave Dumbarton for France—The young Stewart takes refuge in the Castle—Opportune arrival of supplies in the harbour—David's return to his dominions—The tragedy of Catherine Mortimer—Imprisonment of the Earl of Angus in Dumbarton Castle—Sir Robert Erskine—Walter de Danyelstone, the warlike Bishop—Earls of Lennox—Roll of Charters.

UPON the death of Bruce the government of the country fell into the hands of his nephew, Randolph, Earl of Moray, who was appointed regent. For three years he continued to discharge the duties of his high office with energy and discretion. Without making any undue submission to the powerful nobles by whom he was surrounded, or oppressing those who were beneath him, Randolph contrived, by a wise tempering of justice with moderation, to preserve entire the fabric of the constitution which had been built up with so much care by his uncle. The regent died suddenly in 1332, under strong suspicion of having been poisoned by certain emissaries of the Baliol faction, who, to serve purposes of their own, were then taking measures to place Edward Baliol on the throne in preference to the young Prince David—a scheme in which they were aided and abetted by Edward III., king of England. Their machinations led first to the defeat of the Bruce party at Duplin Moor, and then to the still more disastrous battle of Halidon Hill (fought in July, 1333), where, with the aid of Baliol's troops, the English army, commanded by Edward in person, almost exterminated the Scottish forces under Mar. So great was the slaughter of the nobility at Halidon Hill that the chronicles of the time speak of the Scottish wars as being at last ended, since not a leader was left of that nation who had either the power to assemble an army or skill to direct its operations. Among the nobles then slain was the aged Malcolm, Earl of Lennox,\* the tried friend and companion of that king who had snapped asunder

\* In his dramatic sketch of "Halidon Hill," Sir Walter Scott thus seeks to express the wise yet courageous and patriotic spirit of the old Earl of Lennox:—

"Lennox: (*speaking in the council of Scottish nobles*)  
Nay, lordings, put no shame upon my counsels,  
I did but say if we retired a little,  
We should have fairer field and better vantage;



the chain of slavery which an unworthy successor was now willing should be again fixed on his country.

Among the few strongholds which remained in the hands of the Bruce party, after the battle of Halidon, was the Castle of Dumbarton. It was then governed by Sir Malcolm Fleming of Cumbernauld, who, making a skilful retreat from the fatal field, secured the person of the young Prince David and his consort Joanna in the Castle, and fortified it against all attacks. From this place they were afterwards conveyed to France, where they remained between seven and eight years.

In the exercise of that power with which he considered himself invested, Baliol conferred upon the Earl of Atholl the extensive possessions of Robert the Stewart of Scotland, grandson of Robert Bruce. This young baron, stript of his patrimony, and closely pursued by the enemies of his house, lay concealed on his paternal estate (the island of Bute) for about a twelvemonth after the defeat of Halidon Hill. With a skill and determination far beyond his years (he was only eighteen), he organized a plan for escaping to the Castle of Dumbarton. Confiding his scheme to two faithful vassals of the

I have seen king Robert—ay, the Bruce himself—  
Retreat six leagues in length, and think no shame on't.

*Regent Mar:* Ay, but king Edward sent a haughty  
message,  
Defying us to battle on this field,  
This very hill of Halidon; if we leave it  
Unfought withal, it squares not with our honour.

We will lead the middle ward ourselves,  
Lennox, thou art wise and wilt obey command—  
Lead thou the rear.

*Lennox:* The rear! why I the rear. The van were  
fitter  
For him who fought abreast with Robert Bruce.

*Sutherland:* The regent hath determined well. The  
rear  
Suits him the best who counselled our retreat.

*Lennox:* Proud northern thane, the van were soon the  
rear  
Were thy disordered followers planted there

*Sutherland:* Then, for that very word, I make a vow,  
By my broad earldom and my father's soul,  
That if I have not leading of the van,

I will not fight to-day.

*Lennox (to Swinton):* O were my western horsemen but  
come up,  
I would take part with you.

*Swinton:* Better that you remain—  
They lack discretion; such gray head as yours  
May best supply that want.  
*Lennox,* mine ancient friend and honoured lord,  
Farewell, I think for ever.

*Lennox:* Farewell, brave friend; and farewell, noble  
Gordon,  
Whose sun will be eclipsed even as it rises!—  
The regent will not aid you.

*Swinton:* We will so bear us, that as soon the blood-  
hound  
Shall halt, and take no part, what time his comrade  
Is grappling with the deer, as he stand still  
And see us overmatched.

*Lennox:* Alas, thou dost not know how mean his pride  
is, or  
How strong his envy.

*Swinton:* Then we will die and leave the shame with  
him."

family, named Gibson and Heriot, they brought a boat to a convenient spot on the shore late in the evening, and, accompanied by a page and two staunch friends, the Stewart was conveyed to a point on the Cowall shore, where horses were in readiness to convey the party to Dumbarton. Though their flight was mostly through an enemy's country, they succeeded in reaching the Castle in safety before daylight, and were joyfully welcomed by the governor, Malcolm Fleming.\* Robert the Stewart did not long remain inactive in the district where he now found himself; gathering together such friends of his house as were willing to risk their lives in his cause, he, along with Sir Colin Campbell of Lochow, attacked and destroyed the Castle of Dunoon, and put many of its defenders to the sword. The news of this success was not long in reaching his retainers in Bute, who, mustering in great force, captured De Lyle, the English governor, and put him to death. Bearing his head in savage triumph along with them, the Stewart's vassals, or, as Wynton calls them, "the Brandanis of Bute," soon after left the island, and joined their master in the neighbourhood of Dumbarton. In this same year (1334), an assembly of the Scottish nobles was held, at which the young Stewart and the Earl of Moray, grandson of the great Randolph, were elected to the office of joint-regents on behalf of King David, then an exile in France. This judicious choice had hardly been made when the friends of national independence were further cheered by the arrival, in the port of Dumbarton, of a large vessel laden with arms, wine, and rich merchandise, which, it is believed, had been sent either by David or his protector the king of France. Edward considered this a circumstance of so much importance that he issued a commission to Edmund de Grymesley, commanding him to set out from Bristol with two large vessels of war for the purpose of intercepting the French vessel on her return.† Contemporary historians are silent upon the point whether they were successful in their pursuit or not.

Between the time the young king left Dumbarton and his return to Scotland, a period of eight years elapsed, during which the country was constantly engaged in war with England, and appeared sometimes to be entirely at the mercy of Edward. In 1341 David and his consort returned to Scotland, but five years afterwards he was taken captive at the battle of Durham, and conveyed to London, where he remained eleven years. On his return an

\* Wynton, vol. ii., p. 78. Fordun a Goodall, vol. ii., p. 313. † Rotuli Scotiæ, vol. i., p. 320.

occurrence took place strikingly illustrative of the violence which prevailed during the reign of this unfortunate king. While a captive in England, David became attached to a young Welsh lady named Catherine Mortimer, who accompanied him into Scotland on his return thither. From some unexplained reason, she became an object of hostility to Thomas Stewart, Earl of Angus, and certain other of the Scottish nobles, who instigated two ruffians, named Hulle and Dewar, to make away with her as speedily as possible. Under the pretence that David required her presence at court, they prevailed upon their unsuspecting victim to set out in company with them, and on the lonely moor between Melrose and Soutra, where her cries could bring no aid, Hulle stabbed the defenceless woman, and instantly despatched her. As they were mounted on horseback, they made their escape from the scene of this cold-blooded murder, and left the vengeance of the king to fall with full force upon their master, the Earl of Angus. Having interred his favourite with great honour in the Abbey of Newbattle, David ordered the Earl to be imprisoned in the Castle of Dumbarton, where he fell a victim to the plague which, in the next year (1361), carried off about a third of the whole population of the country.

David II. died in 1370, and, as he left no children, was succeeded by Robert, the grandson of Bruce, and the first of the Stuarts. The Earl of Douglas attempted to set aside this succession, but his opposition was overcome by the spirited conduct of Sir Robert Erskine, the then governor of Dumbarton and two other strong castles.\* During the reign of this king, and also of his successor, Robert III., Dumbarton is not often alluded to by cotemporary annalists, and no occurrences of very striking interest appear to have taken place in the district. In the reign of the latter king, the Castle was for a time held by one who may be taken as a fair specimen of the fighting bishops of the age. This was Walter de Danyelstone (or Dennistoun), an individual said to have been at one time parson of Kincardine O'Neil, but who, by means which have never been explained, afterwards obtained possession of Dumbarton Castle. Of the use Danyelstone made of the power he thus acquired, Wynton and Fordun give no

\* "Quhen that the king Davy was deid,  
His sister's son untill his steid,  
Robert Stewart, was made king  
Specially throw the helping

Of gude Schir Robert of Erskine,  
That Edinburgh, Dumbarton, and Striveling  
Had in his keeping."—Wynton.



very high account;\* and to get the Castle out of his hands, the king, or rather the Duke of Albany, who was then chief manager of affairs, set on foot a scheme which had the desired effect, though the transaction is one which does not reflect much credit upon any of the parties concerned. Danyelstone was willing enough to give up the Castle if he received a suitable recompense, which recompense he would fix at nothing less than being made Bishop of St. Andrews. This was no doubt an unreasonable, and even an uncanonical demand; but so anxious was the duke to get possession of the fortress that, though his own brother was bishop elect, he induced him to forego that high distinction, and completed with Danyelstone the simoniacal bargain. The records of St. Andrews bear that Danyelstone was elected bishop in 1402.†

As the intrigues of Albany during the captivity of James I. led to the almost total extirpation of the old house of Lennox, some account of the progress of the family to this period may not be considered inappropriate. To the founder, Arkill and the first and second Alwyns, reference has already been made (*ante*, p. 43). Malduin, the third earl, who succeeded about 1225, resigned, as has been seen, the Castle of Dumbarton and the lands of Murroch, into the hands of King Alexander II.; but, in other respects, the wide estate of the family seems to have been preserved in its entirety, if we except such portions as were bestowed by the Earl upon certain religious houses in the district. He first confirmed the donations made by his predecessors to the church of Kilpatrick, and then gifted the church

\* Wynton says:—

“Master Walter of Danyelstone,  
Of Kincardine in Nile Parson,  
The Castell tuk of Dunbartane.  
That 'Lithgow grieved in Lothiane,  
And sundry other landis sore  
Grieved that he ever gat in there.”

And farther on he speaks of—

“Wycked deeds many and fell  
By the men used of that castell.”

To the same effect, Fordun says, “Danyelstone took and kept possession of Dumbarton, with a large military force, to the great annoyance of the king and the kingdom.”

† “Walter de Danyelstone yet then  
The Castell held of Dunbartane,  
But by treaty, nevertheless,

He granted, and contented was  
To leave his purpose, gif that he  
Mycht Byshop of Saint Andrewys be.  
Then came the Duke of Albany  
And treated intil Abernethy  
Wyth his brother then elyte;  
Where through his bruther gave up quyte  
All title and all claim of rycht  
That he had then had as he have mycht,  
Til that state of promotioun  
By the foresaid electioun.  
When thus the archdene had done,  
The duke treated the priore soon  
The chanonis to call to chapiter  
Upon a day, and there them gar  
Make a new electioun  
In way of compromossioun.”—Wynton

with its possessions and an ample addition, to the Abbey of Paisley.\* When the differences betwixt Alexander III. and Henry III. of England were accommodated in 1237, Malduin was one of the guarantees on the part of the Scottish king. By his wife Elizabeth, or Beatrix, daughter of Walter, the High Steward of Scotland, he had a son, Malcolm, who predeceased him, and a daughter, Ada, married to Malcolm Drummond, ancestor of the Earls of Perth.

\* The titles of the different charters in the Lennox Cartulary will best serve to indicate the grants made by the elder Earls, and are at the same time interesting as exhibiting the families who held possession under them at this early period:—

Carta de Cochnach et aliis terris ecclesie de Kilpatrick.

Carta dictarum terrarum et ecclesie conventui de Pasleth.

Carta ecclesie de Renyt eidem conventui.

Confirmatio prescripte donationis ecclesie de Renyt.

Confirmatio terrarum et ecclesie de Kilpatrick eidem conventui, 1273.

Carta eidem conventui quod nulle captiones fiant, 1273.

Ratificatio terrarum et ecclesie de Kilpatrick eidem conventui, 1330.

Carta terre de Luss Gilmore filio Maldonei.

Carta homagii de terra de Banwrith domino Johanni de Luss.

Confirmatio libertatum infra terras de Luss eidem domino Johanni, 1316.

Confirmatio terre de Luss Malcolm de Luss.

Carta terre de Glyne eidem Malcolm.

Carta terre de Colquhoun Umfrido de Kilpatrick.

Carta terre de Bannerad tribus filiis de Gilmychel.

Carta carucate de Cartonvenach Mauritio filio Galbraith.

Carta terre in Auchencloich Mauritio et Arthuro Galbraith.

Carta libertatum carceris et curie eidem Arthuro.

Relaxatio sectarum curie Arthuro Galbraith.

Carta terrarum de Buchmonyn et de Gilgiranane Arthuro Galbraith.

Carta terrarum de Buthernockis et Kyncaith Willielmo Galbraith, 1238.

Carta terre de Camkell Patricio Galbraith.

Carta de Ballcarrage et aliis terris Patricio Galbraith.

Carta terre de Achrefmoltoune Willielmo de Galbraith.

Carta terre de Nentbolg Luce filio magistri Michaelis de Fyntryf.

Carta terre de Kynerine Stephano de Blantyr.

Carta carucate terre de Mukraw domino David de Grame.

Carta terre de Kynerine domino Patricio de Grame.

Carta terrarum de Auchencloich et Strablane eidem domino Patricio.

Relaxatio captionum in terris ejusdem domini Patricii.

Carta libertatum carceris et curie eidem domino Patricio.

Carte terre de Dalchorne Waltero Sprewl.

Carta terre de Dalmore eidem Waltero.

Carta libertatum secte Michaeli Mackessane.

Carta terrarum de Cronverne et Buchmonyne Gilberto de Carric.

Confirmatio terrarum de Buchmonyn Johanni Kennyde, 1393.

Carta terre de Fynvoych Kessano Juveni.

Carta terrarum de Ardeureane et Ardenalochreth filiabus Johannis de Drummond.

Carta terre de Blarechos Gillemore filio Malisei dicti Bane.

Carta terre de Drumchastell Johanni de Lany.

Carta officii de *tosheagor* et officii forestarie de Levenax Patricio de Lindsay.

Carta terre de Buchnul eidem Patricio.

Confirmatio dicte terre Patricio de Lindsay.

Carta de Balecorrach et aliis terris Finlaio de Campsy.

Carta terre de Nentbolg Ferdane Gillaspic filio Macmaldouney.

Carta terre de Fynwyk Nigello Macblare et Murielle sponse sue.

Carta terrarum de Porthnelane Gilberto Oliphant.

MALCOLM, son of the above Malcolm, and grandson of Malduin, succeeded as fourth earl some time before 1272, as by a charter in that year, dated at Kintore, Alexander III. made a grant to him of certain lands to be erected into a free forestry, "in liberam

Carta Buchquhanane et Sallachy Mauritio de Buchquhanane.

Carta terre de Auchmarr Waltero de Buchanan, 1373.

Carta terre de Ladlewn eidem Waltero, 1394.

Carta annui redditus ex dicta terra Finlaio filio Kessani.

Carta de Mucherach et Holmedalmartyne Alano dicto Brisbane.

Carta quarundem terrarum Malcolm filio Bartholomei.

Relaxatio captionum martorum eidem Malcolm, 1354.

Carta prius dictarum terrarum Duncano Makfarlane, 1395.

Confirmatio de Keanlochlong et aliis terris Christiane sponse ejusdem Duncani.

Carta terrarum de Eschend Andree de Cunninghame.

Carta terrarum de Kilfassane et Ballindallach dicto Andree.

Carta terre de Bullul superiore Roberto de Dumbretane.

Carta terrarum de Bullulet Miltoun Duncano Naper.

Carta terrarum de Buthernok Johanni de Hamilton.

Confirmatio dictarum terrarum Margarete sponse ejusdem Johannis, 1394.

Carta terre de Blarechos Malisio Carrach, 1398.

Carta terrarum de Blarindess, Auchintroig et Garthclachach Arthuro filio Andree et Celestino Maclachlane.

Confirmatio dictarum terrarum eidem Arthuro et Celestino.

Carta terrarum de Drumfad et Kyrkmychel Murdacho de Leky.

Confirmatio de Camysradoch et Achigahane Roberto de Colquhoun, 1395.

Carta terre de Croyne Murechanich filio Kork.

Confirmatio dicte terre eidem Murdacho.

Carta libertatis molendi in dictis terris eidem Murdacho.

Inquisitio super libertatem curiarum in terris quondam domini Thome de Cremennane, 1320.

Carta insule de Elannabot filiis ejusdem domini Thome.

Carta terre de Gartechonerane Malcolm Makedolf. Confirmatio dicte terre eidem Malcolm.

Alia confirmatio dicto terre eidem Malcolm, 1274.

Carta terre de Cambrown Tympane Johanni Makedolf.

Carta terre de Kealbride Dovenaldo filio Macynel. Confirmatio de Neved et aliis terris Hamelen filio comitis Alwini, 1225.

Carta terre de Tulewyn Waltero de Fosselane.

Carta quarundem terrarum et officiorum predicto Waltero, 1351.

Carta terre de Leterwwald predicto Waltero.

Carta officii coronatoris de Levenax comiti Duncano, 1400.

Carta terre de Luss Maldoueni filio Gillemore.

Recognitio terrarum de Luss Maldowani et Gillemore.

Confirmatio terre de Lusse Gillemore filio Maldoueneth, 1315-16.

Retornatus terrarum et comitatus de Levenax, 1680.

In addition to these charters, the following will serve still further to show who were owners and occupiers in Dumbartonshire during the reign of Bruce and his immediate successors. The list, which might easily have been extended, is chiefly made up from the index compiled about the end of last century by Mr. William Robertson, then one of the deputies of the Lord Clerk Register for keeping the records of Scotland:—

#### CHARTERS GRANTED BY ROBERT I.

Carta to Malcolm Fleming of the lands of Kirkintolach, que suerunt quondam Johannis Comyn, militis.

„ Malcolm Fleming of the lands of Auchindonan, in the Lennox, quam Malcolmus de Drummond resignavit coram magnitibus nostris.

„ William Fleming, of Dumbarton, of ane annual of ten marks furth of Kirk-michael (now Strathleven), whilk is within the liberty of Dumbarton.



MALCOLM, *continued*—

forestam.”\* He was one of the Scottish nobles, who, in 1284, became bound to acknowledge the title of Margaret of Norway to the crown of Scotland, and six years later was among the consent-

Carta to Adæ Brunnings, of the lands of Gillanderstoun, in le Garviach.

CHARTERS GRANTED BY DAVID II.

- Carta confirmations of ane infeftment given by Malcolm Fleming, Earl of Wigton, to John Danielstoun, of the Isle of Inch-kalleche, in lacu de Lochlounne, with the advocation of the kirk thereof, with the lands of Kilmarnock.
- „ By David, Earl of Levenache, to Andrew Cunninghame, of the lands of Ascohome, with the milne and fishing thereof, the fourth part lands of Leurache, the half lands of Gartheyre, the lands of Dromecairne, and the lands of Bromchean.
- „ To James Blair, of the lands of Kilkenet in comitatum de Lennox, in vicecom de Dumbarton, whilk Gilbert Norie forisfecit.
- „ To William Galbraith of the lands of Portmelon (Portnellan) in Dumbarton.
- „ To John Reid, of the Park of Pelinflat, in the [king's] Park of Cardross, and Dalguborne (Dalquhurn).
- „ To Roger Cochran of the lands of Kilmahew, with the chapel.
- „ To Malcolm Cissore, of ane annual furth of Leydlovane.
- „ To Maurice Buchannan, by Donald, Earl of Lennox, that pleugh of land commonly called Buchannan.
- „ To William Fleming, son to Symon Fleming, of the lands of Kirkmichall, with the multure, with license to him to big ane milne upon Leven for to serve his lands.
- „ To William Boyd of the lands of Auchmar, quhilck Duncan Luss forisfecit.

GRANTED BY ROBERT II.

Carta confirming a charter given by Robert de Erskyne, of that ilk, Knight, to Patrick Fleming, second son to Malcolm Flem-

ing, of Biggar, of all his lands within the barnoy of Leynzi, viz., the lands of Bard, Tweouris, Wester Croy, Easter Croy, Smithestoun, Balloch, and Ardre, in excambion for the lands of Dalnotir and Garscadden, whilk were Patrick Fleming's.

- „ Confirming a grant of Thomas Fleming, late Earl of Wigton, to William Boyd, of ane pension of twelve merks sterling, till the Earl or his heirs should infeft the said William or his heirs heritably in a twelve-merk land either in the shire of Dumbarton or in that of Lanark.
- „ To Murthac, son of Malcolm, of two-fourth parts of the land called Racheon and Akrenmoneyth (in the Lennox) with the office of serjeandry in the shire of Dumbarton, on the resignation of Malcolm, his father.

GRANTED BY ROBERT III.

- Carta confirming a grant by Mary, Countess of Menteith, to John de Drummond of the lands of Rosneath, disposed by said John Drummond to Alexander de Menteith.
- „ To St. Patrick's chappell in the Castle of Dumbarton, of ten merks sterling, yearly, out of the burrow mails of Dumbarton; and a precept directed to the bailies of said burrow commanding them to pay the ten merks yearly.

\*In a confirmation of this charter made in after years by David II. to Earl Donald, the terms of the grant are thus set forth:—“Sciant presentes et futuri nos dedisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse, dilecto et fideli nostro Malcolmo commiti de Levenax, illas terras cum pertinentiis, videlicet ab Ester Douglas usque ad Fehyn, et ab Fehyn usque ad Keryn, et sicut Keryn descendit in Phale, et deinde usque ad aquam que dicitur Gall, et sicut idem Gall descendit

MALCOLM, *continued*—

ing parties to her marriage, with Edward Prince of Wales. He died between 1290 and 1292, leaving a son,

MALCOLM, who in a "carte confirmatio terre de Luss," dated in the year



last mentioned, is designated "Malcolmus Comes de Levenax filius et heres quondam Domini Malcolmi," &c. As the friend, companion, and counsellor of Robert Bruce, Malcolm the fifth Earl of Lennox occupies a prominent and an honoured place among the leaders of Scottish independence. Nor was his

death less noble than his life; among the first to repair to the standard of Bruce, he fell at an advanced age fighting valiantly for those principles of which Bruce was the representative. Among those slain at Halidon Hill few left the memory of a career so consistent—so unselfish—as the aged Earl Malcolm. He had two sons,—Donald, who succeeded, and Murdoch, who had a grant from his brother of the lands of Duntreath, which, upon his death without issue, returned to the family.\*

in lacu, et ab eodem lacu usque ad Fynobhyn sicut descendit in Fortht, et ab eodem Fynobhyn usque ad metam orientalem de Cremennane, et ab eadem predicta usque ad rivulum qui dicitur Melych, et a dicto rivulo de Melych usque ad Keryn, in liberam forestam: Tenendas et habendas totas dictas terras cum pertinentiis, dicto Malcolmo et heredibus suis de nobis et heredibus nostris, in feodo et hereditate, adeo libere et quiete in omnibus et per omnia sicut alique terre in toto regno Scotie, in liberam forestam, alicui mortali liberius dari possunt vel concedi. Quare firmiter inhibemus, ne quis in eadem terra predicta, sine ipsius Malcolmi et suorum heredum licentia speciali, secet aut venetur in contradictione juris dicte libere foreste, super nostram plenariam forisfacturam decem librarum."—"Cart de Lev.," p. 3.

\* It will be observed that the seal of Earl Malcolm differs from that usually ascribed by heralds to the house of Lennox. Sir James Balfour (says Nisbet, vol i., p. 182), in his "Manu-

script of the Nobility of Scotland," tells us that Malcolm de Lennox, one of the progenitors of the Earls of Lennox, went to the Holy Land and was crossed, for which he and his posterity carried for arms argent a saltier engrailed gules cantoned with four roses of the last. From the seals of the elder earls, however, it is evident they bore the saltier plain, not engrailed. The first of the name who appears to have carried the saltier engrailed, was Robert Stewart, Bishop of Caithness, created Earl of Lennox by James VI., in 1578, and in the following year made Earl of March. Sir David Lindsay sloyon the arms of "the Erles of Lennox of auld" simply as argent, a saltier cantoned with four roses gules. Walter Macfarlane of Arrochar, an accurate antiquary, and a descendant of the house of Lennox (if not its representative in the male line) gives the following account of the armorial bearings of that family:—Alan M. Arkill, second Earl of Levenax, having agreed to accompany David, Earl of Huntingdon,

DONALD, the sixth Earl, was one of the nobles who became bound for payment of the ransom of David II. During his possession of the earldom, Robert II. granted to his son, Alexander Stewart, Lord of Badenoch, "*relievium Comitatus de Levenax cum proximo nobis deberi contigerit, cum omnibus et singulis libertatibus et aysiammentis quæ ad ipsum relevium debeant sen poterunt juste pertinere.*" Earl Donald died about 1373, leaving an only daughter, Margaret, upon whom devolved the honours of the earldom.\*

MARGARET, Countess of Lennox, married Walter, son of Alan of Fasslane, a descendant of Amelec,† the fourth son of Alwyn, the second Earl of Lennox. In 1384, Robert II. granted a charter to Walter of Fasslane, confirming a right to summon "weapon-shawings" within the earldom.‡ They had four sons—Duncan, Alexander, Alan, and Walter.

to the Holy Land, assumed upon setting out as a badge a red St. Andrew's cross in a white field, which, with the addition of four red roses, became the armorial bearings of his successors.—MS., Advocates' Lib. Mr. Napier in his memoirs of Merchiston, refers to the transcript of an old charter in the Register House, which describes the Lennox shield as bearing a lion passant; but it is not supported by any of the seals engraved in that work. The engrailed saltier came to be adopted as a mark of difference by the cadets of Merchiston, and also of Macfarlane, though it seems probable that the latter at one time bore the saltier waved instead of engrailed. The seal engraved above, and also the signet of Earl Malcolm, are preserved in the chapter-house at Westminster.

\* Peerage writers assert that at this juncture the male representation of the family devolved upon Malcolm Macfarlane of Arrochar, the seventh in direct descent from Alwyn, the second Earl.

† Amelec obtained the property of the church of Rosneath, and a "*Salina in Rossneth et Garloch.*" These he afterwards granted to the Monastery of Paisley. In three of the deeds, the grant is by "*Amelec frater Madoveni Comitibus de*

*Levenax, de Ecclesia de Rossneth,*" and "*de Donacione Saline in Rossneth et Garloch;*" and another is a charter of "*Havel fratris Maldoveni Comitibus de Levenax,*" to the same monastery, "*de una Salina in Rossneth.*" In a charter by Earl Maldowin to the Abbey of Arbroath, one of the witnesses is "*Aveleth fratre meo.*" To a grant by Malduin of the lands of Luss, the witnesses are, "*Auleth, Duncano, Gilchrist, et Henrico, fratribus meis;*" and in another deed in 1238, Amelec is mentioned in the same terms. In a charter by Alexander II., the king confirms "*Donacionem illam quam Maldovenus Comes de Levenax fecit Hamelen filio Comitibus de Levenax, de Neved, Glanfrone, Moiliag,*" and other lands in Levenax. Amelec or Hamelen had thus acquired Glanfrone, and these other lands, which are all nearly adjoining. In another charter by Earl Malduin, the witnesses are "*Domino*" "*Hamelon fratre nostro*" and "*Hamelon suo filio;*" and in a confirmation charter, by the same Earl, in 1250, to the Abbey of Paisley, the witnesses inserted are "*Ameleck, Gilchrist, Duncano, fratribus meis,*" and "*Ameleck Juniore.*"—"Cart. Paslet, et Cart. de Lev."

‡ The charter is in these terms:—*Robertus Dei gratia Rex Scottorum omnibus probis hominibus*



DUNCAN, in consequence of the resignation of his father and mother, obtained, in 1385, a charter from Robert II., "*dilecto et fideli nostro Duncano de Levenax militi, totum comitatum de Levenax et dominium ejusdem, cum pertinen. Quiquidem Comitatus cum dominio ejusdem fuit Walteri, filii Alani de Fasselane et Margarete sponsesue, ratione dicte sponse. Et quæ dict. Walterus et Margareta, non vi aut metu, &c. in presentia plurium regni nostri procerum, die confectionis presentium, in castro nostro de Streve-*

suis totius terre sue clericis et laicis salutem. Sciatis nos dedisse concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse, Waltero de Fasselane domino de Levenax et heredibus suis homitibus de Levenax, demonstrationes armorum totius dicti comitatus de Levenax, tam de terris meis propriis infra dictum comitatum jacentibus quam de omnibus aliis terris in eodem comitatu de nobis seu de aliis tentis in capite, una cum correctionibus earundem, et cum defectibus et exitibus dicti comitatus; et quod nec dicti comites nec eorum heredes nec aliqui alii homines manentes infra dictum comitatum comparebunt coram vicecomitibus nostris, sed ubicunque probarunt in dicto comitatu suam demonstrationem armorum retineri; de quaquidem dicta armorum demonstratione videbamus evidentiam factam Malcolmo comiti de Levenax et suis heredibus, per Robertum Regem Scotie nostrum predecessorem, sub forma prescripta. Etiam concessimus et donavimus dicto Waltero et suis heredibus de Fasselane et assignatis, et suorum heredum assignatis, totas terras de Auchindonane et de Inverdowne cum pertinentiis, per omnes rectas metas et divisas suas, in puram perpetuam elemosinam et regalitatem, ita libere pure et quiete sicut elemosina aliqua aut regalitas, infra totum regnu nostrum, alicui mortali liberius datur vel conceditur: Reddendo inde annuatim dictus Walterus et heredes sui de Fasselane ac assignati, vel assignati suorum heredum, sex marcas sterlingorum casualium capellano divina celebranti pro animabus predecessorum nostrorum et pro anima nostra, ad altare Sancte Crucis infra ecclesiam parochialem de Dunbretane, pro omnibus aliis servitiis secularibus consuetudinibus exactionibus seu demandis, que de dictis terris de Auchindonane et de Inverdowne cum pertinentiis, per nos et heredes nostros Reges Scotie, exigii

poterunt seu requiri. Insuper concessimus dicto Waltero et heredibus suis comitibus de Levenax, quod ipse et sui dicti heredes gaudeant perpetuo omnibus et singulis libertatibus infra comitatum predictum, quibus ipse aut antecessores sui comites ejusdem usi sunt, tempore nostro aut predecessorum nostrorum Regum Scotie temporibus quibuscunque retroactis; et precipue si contingat aliquem hominem suum de comitatu predicto, per quoscunque vicecomites nostros aut eorum ministros, ad curiam nostri vicecomitis arrestari, pro actione videlicet que in curia dicti comitis poterit et debeat terminari, ipse vicecomes quem contigerit aliquem hujusmodi arrestari incontinententer dictum arrestatum liberabit ad curiam ipsius comitis, ad subeundem ibidem super actione eadem complementum justitie, cum per ipsum comitem aut suos balivos debite suerit requisitus. Quare universis vicecomitibus, ceterisque ministris nostris quorum interest vel interesse poterit, firmiter damus in mandatis quatenus predictam concessionem nostram, prefato Waltero et suis dictis heredibus, observent et faciant inviolabiliter observari, et hoc sub pena que incumbit nullatenus ommittatur. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum presenti carte nostre est appensum apud castrum nostrum de Rothsay, primo die Junii, anno regni nostri quarto decimo. Testibus, venerabili in Christo patre Johanne episcopo de Dunkeldyn cancellario nostro, Jacobo de Lindsay nepote nostro milite, Celestino Campbell, Andrea Mersar et Celestino filio Johannis, cum multis aliis.—"*Cart. de Lev.*," pp. 4 and 5. It is in reference to this charter that Lord Hailes says, "Words cannot more strongly express the notion of those times, than that it was the possession of the comitatus which conferred the dignity of *Cornes*."—"Case for the Countess of Sutherland."

DUNCAN, *continued*—

lyne, sursum reddiderunt, &c. Tenend. et Habend. dictum comitatum et dominium ejusdem cum pertinen. &c. dicto Duncano et heredibus suis, de nobis, &c. adeo libere, &c. sicut aliquis de antecessoribus dicti Duncani, dict. comitatum et dominium ejusdem, &c. tenuit suepossedit. In 1391-2, Earl Duncan entered into an indenture with Robert, Earl of Fife, whereby it was agreed that Sir Murdoch, son and heir of the Earl of Fife, should marry Isabella, eldest daughter of Earl Duncan; that Earl Duncan should resign the earldom into the king's hands for a new grant to himself and the heirs male of his body, which failing, to Sir Murdoch and Isabel and the heirs of their body, and which failing, to return to the Earl of Lennox and his heirs.\*

\* The original of this singular deed has not been preserved, but a notarial copy in possession of the Duke of Montrose has been printed in the 'Claim of Margaret Lennox, of Woodhead.' It is in these terms:—"Thys endenture made at Inchmoryne the xvii. day off februarij In the zer off grace 1380 and ellevin, berys Wytnas—Tht it is accordit betvene noblez & mychty lordys, Sir Robert erle of Fyf on the ta part Ande Sr. Duncane erle of the levynax on the tother part, In maner as folowys:—That Is to say, that Sr. Murthowson and are to the foresaid Erle of Fyf, sall hafe to wyfe Isabell the eldast dochtyr of the sayde erle of the levenax. Ande sal endowhyr in the barony of the Redhall, with the apportenances in tenandry & in demayn.—Item It is accordyt that the said erle of the levenax sal resyngne up in our lorde the kyngis hand all his erledome of the levenax with the apportinances to be enfeffit agyn of hys said Erledom, tyll hym & tyll hys arys male gottyn or for to be gottyn lachfully of hys body, the quhylks falzeande, to the said Sr. Murthow and Isabelle & to the langest lefand of thaim, & to the arys lachfully to be gottyn betvene thaim, the quhilks falzeande to the nerast and lachful ars of the forsaid Erle of levenax. And to the fulfillyng of this talze the forsayde erle of fyff sall purchas the kyngis assent Ande Waltyr Allownsonys fadyr to the said erle of the levenax. Item It is accordyt that In case geff it happynis the said erle of the levenax tyl hafe ars of his body male

or thugh aventur hym selvyn happyn to be to mary And the said erle of fyf haf a dochtyr to be mar... the said erle of the levenax or hys ar male Sal haf to wyfe that dochtyr, And geve the said erle of fyfe happynis tyll hafe na dochtyr than to mary, the said erle of the levenax or hys ar male sal hafe to wyf a nest cosyng of the said erlys of fyf at his assignacyon or the saide Sr. Murthowys, but dysparagyng of the said erle of the levenax or of his ar male. Item It Is accordyt that the saide Erle of the Levenax & hys ar male geve he ony getts as is befor sayd sal pay to the saide erle of fyf or to Sr. Murthow hys son for the marriage of the saide Issabelle his dochtyr tva thouzande marks of Styrling proprecyonally at resonable tymes as the tyme happynis off the quhilks tva thouzande marks the forsaid erle of fyf or Sr. Murthow hys son sall alow to the saide erle of the levenax for the mariage of his ar male or off hym selvyn gef it happynis in maner befor said a thousand marks Styrling. Item It is accordyt that the saide erle of the levenax sal be substitute and depute to the said erle of fyff of the Justiciarys of the Sheriffdomes of Styrling & of dunbertane of als mykyll as pertenyys to the lordschip of the levenax als lang as the erle of fyff has na Justiciarys Ande the saide erle of the levenax sall hafe thryde part of the profyt of all that the saide erle of fyf has & may hafe of the Justiciarys of the lordschips of the levenax forsaide. Item it is accordyt that the saidys erle of fyff & Sr.



It is from this marriage that the misfortunes of the house of Lennox date their origin. In a parliament held at Perth in March, 1425, the above Murdoch, who had succeeded his father as Duke of Albany, his wife Isabella, their sons Walter and Alexander, and the old Earl of Lennox, along with twenty-six of the highest nobles of the kingdom, were seized and thrown into prison. Murdoch was first confined in the Castle of St. Andrews, but afterwards removed to Caerlaverock in Dumfriesshire; his son Walter was shut up in the Bass, the Earl of Lennox in Dunbar, and the Countess Isabella in Tantallan. One branch of the house of Albany, young James Stewart, or "Big James," as he was generally called, escaped the general arrestment, but, driven to despair by the impending ruin of his family, he collected a band of retainers in the neighbourhood of Dumbarton, and assisted by his father's chaplain, Finlay, Bishop of Argyll, attacked the burgh with a fury which nothing could resist. The town was sacked and burnt to the ground, and to add to the heinousness of the outrage, the king's uncle, Sir John Stewart of Dundonald, or the "Red Stewart," was slain in the fray. Young Albany and the Bishop made good their escape to Ireland, but five of their accomplices were seized, and for their double crime were subjected to the horrible torture of being torn in pieces by wild horses, after which their warm and quivering limbs were suspended upon gibbets, as a fearful warning to those who thought that the obedience of a vassal to his lord was greater than his allegiance to his sovereign. With reference to Bishop Finlay, the king appears to have addressed a complaint to the Pope, who issued a mandate empowering the Bishops of St. Andrews and Dunblane to inquire into his conduct.

As it is not believed that the king ever intended to proceed to ex-

Murthow hys son sal be lele helperis counsellars supponalers promoterys and furtherars to the said erle of the levenax In all his accyonys causis & quarels hym trychand or many tvice as thar awne propyres causis for the tym of thar lyfs he lefande by thaim & thar consell & dyscrecyon of hys awn counsell. Item it Is accordyt that the saide erle of fyf sall mary ane of the dochtyrys of the said erle of the levenax clysabeth or margarete at his awn costagez in covenable place but disparaging of hyr. And the saide erle of the levenax & Sr. Murthow sall mary the tother of his

dochtyrys at thar costagez. Item it is accordyt that the forsaid erle of fyf or Sr. Murthow his son sal mak to the ars male to be gottyn betvene the said Sr. Murthow and Issabell als mykyll land herytably as the said erle of the levenax has now in propyrte in demayn. The quhilk things abune wrytyn lelly to keip & to fulfyll withoute fraude or gyle the forsaid erlys and Sr. Murthow has sworne yar bodyly athys upon the haly evangell. And to this indenturs has set enterchangyandly thar sel day zer & place befor sayd."



tremities against any other than the house of Albany, it is difficult to account for the arrestment of so many, unless it was to overawe them into a submission in all things to his will and authority. This he appears to have accomplished, for in the next parliament held at Stirling in May, several of those who were imprisoned as accomplices of Albany, appear among the jury which then condemned him to death. The trial was presided over by the king in person, who seemed determined that no chance should be given to the jury of acquitting those whom he alleged had misgoverned the country and kept him eighteen years in captivity. Walter Stewart, the eldest son of the Duke of Albany, was the first brought to trial. He was charged with robbery,\* a phrase which, in the absence of all documents relating to the proceedings, may be taken to mean the dilapidation of crown lands and the marauding expeditions he carried on against some of his brother nobles. Being found guilty he was led out of the court and beheaded in front of the Castle. Next day the Duke of Albany, Alexander, his second son, and Earl Duncan were tried, found guilty, and instantly executed at the same place.

The estates of Albany, in Fife and Menteith, were at once annexed to the crown. Lord Montgomery of Elliotston and Sir Humphrey Cunningham were, at the conclusion of the Stirling parliament, sent on a mission to seize the lands in Dumbartonshire which belonged to his young son James, who ended his days in exile. In the case of the Earl of Lennox there was no forfeiture. On being released from Tantallan, the Countess Isabella retired to the seat in Inchmurren, Lochlomond, and though it does not appear that she ever obtained formal entry into the estates, she exercised during her lifetime the ordinary functions of a feudal superior.† In the lonely retreat of Inchmurren, amid the consolations of religion and the exercise of an extensive charity, the Countess Isabella spent the remainder of a life protracted long enough to allow her to hear the dreadful fate of that king who had cut her off from all

\* Continuation of Fordun by Bower.

† In 1440 or 1443, she granted a charter to Donald Patrick, of a tenement of houses and some land adjoining the churchyard of Drymen, for certain services, such as had formerly been furnished to the Earls of Levenax. In 1444 she confirmed a grant of Ballgrochyr to Donald de Ballcorrach. In 1449 a precept of seisin issues from "Isabel, Duches of Albany and Countess of the Levenax,

till Jon Lyndsay, Mare of the Levenax, greeting," to infeft Thomas Spreule in the lands of Dalchorne and Dalmuir. In 1450 she founded the collegiate church of Dumbarton, and granted various lands in the earldom for its support;—and in 1451, she mortified lands in the parish of Kilmarnock to the Convent of the Black Friars of Glasgow, which grants are all dated at Inchmurrin, the chief manor-place of the earldom.

living kindred. It was to her piety and munificence that Dumbarton stood indebted for its Collegiate Church, and among the last of her kind deeds was the gift of certain lands in Kilmaronock parish to the Preaching Friars of Glasgow to secure their prayers for the welfare of her soul and the souls of her dearest husband, her father, and her beloved sons.

Besides the Countess Isabella, Earl Duncan had two daughters—Elizabeth, married to John Stewart of Darnley, whose grandson assumed the title of Earl of Lennox; and Margaret, married to Robert Menteith of Rusky, with issue two daughters—Elizabeth, married to John Napier of Merchiston, and Agnes, married to Sir John Haldane of Gleneagles. Earl Duncan had also a son, Donald, through whom the family of Woodhead claim their descent, but he is now generally admitted to have been illegitimate.\* The disputes as to the honours of the earldom fall more appropriately to be noticed in the next chapter, but the annexed pedigree may not be deemed out of place as exhibiting the descent prior to the division of the estate between the different claimants.

\* In reference to the term “filio legitime” applied to this Donald in a charter of confirmation of Balleyrochyr, Mr. Riddell makes the following observations:—“In one of the Woodhead grants ‘legitime,’ and not ‘legitimus’ (the objective) is employed, which may possibly be the French word, ‘legitimé,’ borrowed, perhaps, like others, from our Gallician neighbours, and actually expressive, as in its noted application to the spurious offspring of Louis XIV., of the previous signification” — legitimated — not legitimate. — “Statement in reference to the Pretensions of the Family of Woodhead.” Mr. Napier, who has an equal interest in proving the illegitimacy of Donald, thus speaks of the term “laffwell,” applied by

Earl Duncan to his “weil beluit sone”:—“Applied to a son who was not heir of the earldom, and who, in ordinary circumstances, was not recognized as having heirs except of his body, the qualifying term ‘laffwell,’ or ‘legitime,’ indicated his legalized state, and sanctioned the reference (in the charter) to his heirs and assignees.”—“Partition of the Lennox,” p. 34. But as if to place the illegitimacy of Donald beyond doubt, Mr. Riddell, by researches in the Brisbane charter chest, was enabled to exhibit a charter of Earl Duncan’s witnessed by “Malcolmo, Thoma, et Donald, filii nostris naturalibus.” This, as Mr. Napier says, may be called the *coup de grace* to the case for Woodhead.

## CHAPTER V.

1437 TO 1542.

Dumbarton Castle again annexed to the Crown—Sempill the governor slain—Disputed succession to the Earldom of Lennox—Rebellious proceedings of John, Lord Darnley—Siege of the Castle—Surrenders to King James IV.—Dumbarton made a naval station—The Lennox men at Flodden—The Castle taken by surprise—Arrival of John, Duke of Albany—Imprisonment of the Earl of Lennox—Western tour of James V.—Arrives at Dumbarton—Calamitous overthrow of the Scottish army, and death of the king—Extracts from the Lord Treasurer's Books.

DURING the regency caused by the violent death of James I., the Castle of Dumbarton was held by the namesake of a former governor, Sir Robert Erskine; but the court party being desirous of making some change in the government of the fortress, they induced Sir Robert, in August, 1440, to resign his charge on condition of being put in possession of the Castle of Kildrummie.\* Three years afterwards serious disturbances took place in the Castle between Patrick Galbraith, a partizan of the house of Douglas, and Sir Robert Sempill, the deputy-governor and deputy-sheriff of the county. Some time prior to the 14th of July, 1443, Galbraith became possessed of the fortress, but on that day Sempill compelled him to leave the place, and reinstated himself in his stead. His triumph, however, was of brief duration. Next day Galbraith returned with an increased force, and not only secured possession of the fortress, but slew Sempill and afterwards assumed the entire command. Powerful though Douglas was, he manifested considerable anxiety regarding the issue of such violence on the part of his supporters, and with well-feigned humility at once sought an interview with the young king, to put himself wholly in his power. James, whose hatred of his governors seemed to make him esteem their enemies, first gave the Earl a full remission, and afterwards admitted him into the most secret of his counsels.† In 1445 the Castle of Dumbarton, with the lands of Cardross, Rosneath, the annual rent of Cadyow, and the payment of meal from the "Ferne Mill of Kilpatrick," were formally annexed to the crown.‡

\* Act Par., ii., 52.

† Pinkerton, "Hist. Scot.," vol. i., p. 197.

‡ "Caledonia," vol. iii., p. 875, referring to Act Par., ii., 42.



On the death of the Countess Isabella, about 1460, several important events occurred in connection with the earldom, and the honours and possessions thereto belonging. Though the Countess appears to have exercised the rights of a feudal superior during her lifetime, it is not clear that she ever obtained any formal entry into the estates as held by her father, Earl Duncan;\* and at her death the king took advantage of his casualty of non-entry, so far as to assign the revenue of the earldom for building the Castle of Stirling.†

As Earl Duncan had no heir male of his own body, the succession, on the death of the Countess, opened up to heirs-general in terms of the marriage contract of his eldest daughter. The heirs-general in this instance were Elizabeth and Agnes Menteith, co-heiresses of Sir Robert Menteith of Rusky, by Margaret, Earl Duncan's second daughter, and Elizabeth, Earl Duncan's youngest daughter. The latter was married to Sir John Stewart of Darnley; the first-mentioned Elizabeth to John Napier, of Merchiston; and Agnes to John Haldane, of Gleneagles. Claims upon the territory thus fell to be made in proportion to the position occupied by the heirs-general to Earl Duncan. Darnley set up a claim for half the possessions, while Elizabeth and Agnes sought to divide between them the half which would have fallen to their mother Margaret had she been alive. In making up their titles each of the claimants sought entry as heirs-general of Earl Duncan, a circumstance in itself sufficient to show that the estate was not forfeited by the execution of that nobleman.‡ The claimants met with little success in the first stage of their proceedings. The Chancellor through whom they approached the king was Andrew Stewart, one of the seven illegitimate sons of James Stewart of Albany, son of Duke Murdoch, and grandson of the deceased Duchess Isabella. In early life he appears to have

\* In a roll of great chamberlain accounts, 1455-56, a complaint appears against the Countess Isabella, "Et de relevio terrarum quarte partis de Glorate in qua hæres nondum intravit licet litere sasine de eisdem de cancellaria emanaverint, vis viiid quarum terrarum firmas antiqua comitissa de Lenax percipit, et de eisdem et non rex continuatur." On the margin "super quo consulendus est rex."—"Partition of Lennox," p. 16.

† "Non onerat se de firmis conitatus de Levenax, of quod Dominos Rex assignavit dictas firmas ad

fabricandum castrum de Strivelyne."—Chamberlain's Account, July, 1459, to June, 1460.

‡ Hec inquisitio facta apud Dunbertane, 4 November, 1473, &c., quod quondam Duncanus Comes de Levenax, proavus Elizabeth de Menteith, latricis presentium, obiit ultimo vestitus et sasitus ut de feodo ad pacem et fidem Domini nostri Regis, de omnibus et singulis terris et annuis redditibus totius Comitatus de Levenax.—Retour of Elizabeth Menteith — Merchiston Papers.

resided with the Duchess on Inchmurren; but James II., touched probably with some regret for the fate of the house of Albany, interested himself in the career of the young Stewart, and about three years before the death of the Duchess, created him Baron of Evandale. On the accession of James III. he was raised to the high office of Chancellor of the kingdom, and exercised almost supreme control in the councils of the youthful king.

Finding himself unable to reach the king through the Chancellor, Darnley addressed a petition direct to the monarch, praying to have "consuabill brieves, and tuiching the lands of half the earldom of the Levenax, of the quhilk as yit I can get na expedicione nar outread, &c. And that ye mak, na ger mak, na stoping to me in the serving of thame, sua that I may be servit in alls far as affers. For the quhilk to be done to me, I proffir to hald a hunder spers, and a hunder bowis dewly bodin for a yere on myne awin expenses, in quhat part of this realm that ye will charge me in resisting of your rebills and enemys whatsumevir thai be."\* Still the suit of Darnley and the other heirs-general was unsuccessful. The earldom remained in non-entry till 1471, when the Chancellor himself obtained a royal grant of a liferent possession of the whole fief, "to be as fully and freely enjoyed by him during the whole period of his life as the same was wont to be enjoyed by the Earls of Lennex themselves." This seems to have facilitated an arrangement with the different claimants. In 1473, Haldane, of Gleneagles, obtained a charter of the portion of the earldom accruing to his wife, Agnes Menteith; and in the same year, her sister Elizabeth was retoured to her share; each of them, however, recognizing the life-rent acquired by the Chancellor, who, in addition to the grant, had then obtained letters of legitimation. Lord Darnley was dealt with in a similar way. He resigned his lordship proper into the king's hands, there to remain till his entry "to his part of the land of the earldom of the Levenax, and thereafter quhill he haif infest and giffen to our weill belovit cousing and chancelar Andro Lard Avindaill, the said lands of the earldom of Levynax in liferent, as frely and in siclyke forme as our foresaid chancelar had the samyn lands of us befor; and also quhill our cousying Wilzam of Edmonstoune of Duntreath\* be

\* Woodhead Case, p. 67, quoted as from original in Montrose Charter chest.

† Duntreath was married to the Chancellor's sister, Matilda Stewart.

made sickker be said John Lord Dernale for his part," upon which condition his majesty shall restore to Darnley all the lands held in security of the agreement. But the ambition of Darnley extended beyond the large share of the lands which naturally accrued to him. He aspired to the honours of the house of Lennox, as well as its possessions. By a process most irregular he obtained a brief of inquest ordaining that his claim should be determined upon by a jury, and succeeded in obtaining a verdict serving him heir to Earl Duncan in the principal messuage as well as half the lands of the earldom. This verdict was followed on the 2d October, 1473, by a royal precept commanding the tenants of the Lennox to attend and obey Lord Darnley as Earl of Lennox, and under this title he took his seat at several meetings of the Scottish Parliament. In 1475, however, when Sir John Haldane returned to Scotland from Denmark, he complained to the king that the letters of protection granted on setting out on his mission had been disregarded in the course of the proceeding taken by Darnley, and that he ought to have been a party in any process affecting the division of the earldom or the appropriation of its honours. The king remitted the complaint to the lords of his council, who decided against Darnley, and placed the earldom in the position it was prior to his elevation to the honours. Irritated it may be at the dishonour thus cast upon him, Darnley made common cause with the factious nobles, who, in 1482, seized the king at Lauder and virtually kept him a prisoner for several weeks. In 1485 he was among those who attempted to compel his sovereign to abdicate in favour of his son, Prince James; and three years later assisted to defeat the royal forces near Stirling. Even amid these turbulent proceedings, however, he never seems to have lost sight of that prize which had been for a short period within his grasp. He entered into contracts of excambion with the other heirs-general of Earl Duncan, in which (under an evident misunderstanding as to its nature), they were induced to recognize his title to the honours of their house, and in the first parliament of James IV. (6th October, 1488), Darnley who, four months previously, had been known as "*Dominus de Dernele*," takes his seat as "*Comes de Levenax*." It does not appear that on this second assumption of the honours he obtained any formal investiture, or was, indeed, in any other position with reference thereto, than in 1475, when denuded of them by the lords of his majesty's council.



Fully aware, no doubt, of the terms of that agreement, entered into between Earl Duncan and the Earl of Fyfe—an agreement formally sanctioned by the succeeding charter of Robert III., Darnley seems to have founded his claim to the honours of the earldom upon his assumed position as the heir of line, though a superior title to these indivisible rights was possessed by one or other of the daughters of Earl Duncan's second daughter, Margaret.\* Prior to his second usurpation of the honours, in 1488, Darnley appears to have taken efficient steps for quieting any opposition that might be offered by the representatives of Gleneagles or Merchiston. His title was tacitly acknowledged by the king and the Parliament, and within two years he obtained a royal charter acknowledging the right of his son, Matthew, and his heirs, to the honours of the earldom of Lennox as well as the lordship of Darnley.

Between 1490 and 1493 a division was concurred in of the lands of the earldom. The share accruing to Darnley may be taken as fairly set forth in the retour of 1680.† Merchiston obtained "Gertnes, Dalnair, Blairour, Garth-

\* It is still an unsettled point which of Margaret's daughters was the eldest—Elizabeth, married to John Napier of Merchiston, or Agnes, married to John Haldane of Gleneagles. The question was litigated in various shapes by their immediate successors, without any satisfactory result; and in our own day it gave rise to a sharp controversy between Mr. Riddell, who advocates the claim of the Gleneagles family, and Mr. Napier, who contends for the house of Merchiston. The reader is referred to their different volumes for the details of the controversy, which include much curious information connected with the Lennox. Another volume is also important in this respect: The "Case of Margaret Lennox of Woodhead, in relation to the title, honours, and dignity of the ancient Earl of Levenax," prepared by R. Hamilton. The object of this "case" is to show that the heirs-male descended of Earl Duncan; and the heirs of the marriage between his daughters and Murdoch, Duke of Albany, having failed, that right to the dignity has necessarily opened to the heir whatsoever of that Earl, or more explicitly to the claimant, who, as descended from Donald, son of Earl Duncan by a second marriage, is unquestionably the true heir of line. The descent is clear enough; but it seems impossible to get over the fact of Donald's illegitimacy.

† RETOUR OF CHARLES II. TO THE DARNLEY PORTION OF THE LENNOX.

Retornatus terrarum et comitatus de Levenax.

CAROLUS SECUNDUS Dei gratia Magnæ Britanniae Franciæ et Hiberniæ Rex, &c. haeres masculus et talliæ Caroli Lennociæ et Richmondiæ ducis, comitis de Darnlie March et Leitchfield, domini Torboltoune Methven et Aubigney, atnepotis at-tavi, in ducatu comitatu dominio baronia et regalitate de Lennox, cum libera capella et cancellaria, comprehendentibus x libratas terrarum de Killmahew; liii solidatas iv denariatas terrarum de Blairchynnachra; lii solidatas et iv denariatas terrarum de Balimannoch; liii solidatas et iv denariatas terrarum de Geilstoune alias vocatas Ardardanes M'Aulay; viii libratas terrarum de Ardardanes Noble et Lyll; v libratas terrarum de Keppoch; v libratas terrarum de Cowgraine; vii libratas terrarum de Cameskaines; xl solidatas terrarum de Kirkmichaell Stirling; xl solidatas terrarum de Kirkmichaell Buchanane; xxvi solidatas et viii denariatas terrarum de Stuckleckie; viii libratas terrarum de Milligis; viii libratas terrarum de Ardingaples; iv mercatas terrarum de Laggarie; v libratas vi solidatas viii denariatas terrarum de Ardinchonnel; iv libratas terrarum de Letterowallbeg et Stuckiheid; v libratas vi solidatas viii denariatas terrarum de Blairvaddich et Stuckna-

armen, the twa Ballattis, the Dowchlass, Badmow, Eddinballo, Ballacharne, Tumdarach, with the half of the yill of Inchstavanohe and Castelgile," with "the halff-wod and all the proficitis of the samyn;" and, in addition, a tract of land adjacent to her share for the right of superiority yielded. The fourth accruing to Gleneagles, consisted of "Callemar, the Rossmakrath, Lurglorn, Kebedeyn, the half of Drummakill, the three Catyrs, Finwick-tenant, Blarquhosh, Blarnyle, Shenaglass, Ladryshbeg and the twa Boturichis;" and, in addition, as a compensation for the claims of Gleneagles upon the superiorities, "Trynbeg, Knockour, with the Fischerland, callit the Croft, Blairlosk, Ladrishmor, and twa Achinkerachis."\*

dow; iv libratas xiii solidatas iv denariatas terrarum de Ballernickmoir; v libratas vi solidatas viii denariatas terrarum de Letterowallmoir; v libratas terrarum de Fauslaine; ix libratas terrarum de Garlochheid, Mamore, Mambeg et Forlin-carie, cum piscatione salmonum aliorumque piscium in aqua et lacu de Garloch; vi libratas xiii solidatas et iv denariatas terrarum de Alterpittoune et Lettir; xl solidatas terrarum de Duaring; iii libratas vi solidatas viii denariatas terrarum de Stronrattine; v libratas vi solidatas viii denariatas terrarum de Fynnart, Porchappell et Forlinbreck; vi libratas xiii solidatas iv denariatas terrarum de Stuckidow, Auchenvennallmoir et Auchengach; iii libratas vi solidatas viii denariatas terrarum de Auchenvennallmouling; vi libratas terrarum de Thrie Kilbridis; v libratas terrarum de Bannach-raes; iii libratas terrarum de Blairnairne; xxxiii solidatas iv denariatas terrarum de Blairvairden; v mercatas terrarum de Meikle Drumfadd; ii mercatas terrarum de Little Drumfadd; v libratas terrarum de Darleith; v libratas terrarum de Auchindonnan Dennyستونه; v libratas terrarum de Cameroun Dennyستونه; x libratas terrarum de iii Tullichquhewines; viii libratas terrarum de Bonyle Lindsay; v libratas terrarum de Dalquhirn; xl libratas terrarum de Arroquhar; x libratas terrarum de Craigcrostan; i solidatas terrarum de Bonyle Noble alias Nobleستونه; x mercatas terrarum de Bonyle Naiper; v libratas terrarum de Balloch cum piscatione salmonum in aqua de Levin et lacu de Lochlomond, cum insulis de Inchmirrine, Inchvannoch et Crevinsh in Lochlomond, cum advocacione propositurae et Prebendariorum ecclesiae de Dumbartoune et aliarum ecclesiarum; officium vicecomitatus de Dumbartane;

v libratas terrarum de Portnellan Galbraith; i solidatas terrarum de Portnellane Halliday; i solidatas terrarum de Ardoch Campbell; i solidatas terrarum de Finwickblair alias Finwickmalice; xl solidatas terrarum de Ballantoune; iv mercatas terrarum de Drumakill; v libratas terrarum de Letter Stryveling; i solidatas terrarum de Gartforrane; xxv libratas terrarum de Drumquhassil, Bowquhinning, Blairfadd, Ladinrew, Craigievairne, Balarnane, Eister Mugdock, Meikle Blairquhoise et Midleiboig; xx mercatas terrarum de Finoick Drumond, Cashleyes, Offirings et Gartinstarie; v. mercatas terrarum de Callingadis; v libratas terrarum de Blarinvadies, cum insulis de Inchmoir et Blaron in lacu de Lochlomond; xx mercatas terrarum de Renroyes, Asquemoir, Drumveans et Drumquhairnes; v libratas terrarum de Auchentroig; x mercatas terrarum de Enboigs alias Glenboigs Cunynghame et M'Ewin; v mercatas terrarum de Gartchell; v libratas terrarum de Blairnshogle; v libratas terrarum de Ballikirnaine; xv libratas terrarum de Kilcreuch et Dallingon-nachane; v libratas terrarum de Balzeoun alias Balewins Buchanan et Lennox; xx mercatas terrarum de Balvey Fergustoune, Gartconnell, Ledcamroch, Bannochstoune, Camron, Camquhill, et Balquhinnings Loganes; xii libratas terrarum de Maynes, Little Balvey, Ledcamroch, Camron, Camquhill, Balquhinning, et Harleheavin Douglos; xx libratas terrarum de Drumry; v libratas terrarum de Dalmuire; v libratas terrarum de Kilmardinny; xl solidatas terrarum de Ballagan; infra vicecomitatus de Dumbarton et Stirling respective, &c.—vi Jul. M.DC.LXXX.

\* Introduction to Cart. de Lev., referring to Montrose and Napier papers.



It is now necessary to revert to some of the more prominent occurrences in which Darnley was concerned. For a brief period after the accession of James IV. he was fortunate and quiet. In conjunction with his eldest son, Matthew Stewart, and Lord Lyle, there was committed to Darnley the entire government of Dumbartonshire, Renfrewshire, the lower Ward of Clydesdale, and that part of Lennox lying in Stirlingshire, till the King should reach the age of twenty-one years. Nor was this all; the custody of Dumbarton Castle, which had been in the hands of Lord Avondale from the death of Sir John Colquhoun in 1479, was also given to him, with all the revenues attached thereto.\* As these gifts indicate at once the munificence of the young King and the loyalty of Lord Darnley, it is difficult to account for the treasonable proceedings in which the latter was soon after engaged. Even before the close of 1488, he appears to have taken steps to overthrow the existing government; but due submission having been made, a sentence of forfeiture issued against him, Matthew Stewart, his son, and Lord Lyle, was formally rescinded by the Parliament which met in February, 1489. The adherents of the King had soon reason to repent of their haste in this matter, for in a few weeks Darnley was again engaged in a revolt which it required all the power of the Government to subdue. On the 26th of April, as appears from the Treasurer's Books, messengers were despatched to the Bishops of St. Andrews, Brechin, and Dumblane, and the Abbots of Arbroath, Dunfermline, Lindores, and Scoon, to cause them to come to Dumbarton. On the 4th of July the Parliament made an order for besieging the Castle of Dumbarton, which had been fortified by him against the King, and also his Castle of Cruikstown, and Lord Lyle's Castle of Duchall.† The militia having been called out,‡ and a large supply of artillery gathered together, the King left Glasgow on the 19th of July to lay siege to Duchall and Cruikstown.§ After a siege of seven days Duchall surrendered to the King's forces on the 27th July; but regarding Cruikstown the result does not appear to have been so satisfactory. To the Chancellor,

\* Act Par., vol. ii., p. 208.

† Act Par., ii., p. 214.

‡ 1489, July 10.—Item, To James Thomson to passe in Tweddall to warn the country of the siege of Dumbartane, . . . iij sh. vj d.

1489, July 10.—Item, To Peter Kerr to pass to the east pairt of Lowthene with letters for the samen, . . . . . iij sh.

§ Treasurer's Accounts, July, 1489.



the Earl of Argyll, was entrusted the difficult task of attacking Dumbarton Castle.\* But so well was this fortress defended, that it not only resisted all the attacks of Argyll, but during the progress of the siege the garrison found time and opportunity to make a sally into the town, and committed a great portion of it to the flames. On the surrender of Duchall and Cruikstown, the King repaired to Dumbarton, and issued commands to different noblemen to repair to him at that place.† But Darnley's party still held out, and the Chancellor was ultimately compelled to raise the siege.

This seems to have still more emboldened the Darnley or Lennox party. In a letter to Robert Arbuthnot of that ilk, dated at Stirling the 22d of September, the King says, "Farsamekle as we suppos ye know the grete tressoun and usurpatioun made agains us and owre autorite be Wilyame Erle Marchall, Alexander, Master of Huntle, and Alexander Lord Forbess, and thair complices, in the making of certane ligis and bands at owr Castell of Dumbertane," &c.; and the King enjoins him "surely and sikkerly ger observe and kepe your howsys and strenthis to your behuf and owrs, and ye sall repart singler thank and rewarde of us therfore and be mantenynt be us as our thankfull and trew liege."‡ Whether any formal league was entered into in Dumbarton or not it is now impossible to say, but it is more than likely such was the case, as the rebellion soon assumed an almost national magnitude, and drew together all who had enmity against the advisers of the young King. Lennox having gathered together a considerable force in Dumbartonshire, set out to join some of his northern confederates, but finding that the King's troops had possession of Stirling, he turned to the west, and, intending to cross the Forth by a ford higher up, encamped for the night at a place called Gartalunan, near Tilly Moss, about the south end of what is now the parish of Aberfoyle. Owing to the treachery of one of Lennox's followers, Drummond of Cargill received notice that the rebels considered themselves so secure as to dispense with all precaution against a

\* Tytler appears to think that the huge piece of ordnance, Mons Meg, was used against Dumbarton Castle on this occasion. It was certainly conveyed from Edinburgh, for under the date, July 10, the Treasurer enters, "Item to the gunners for drink silver quhen thai cartit monss, viij sh.;" but the route taken from Kirkintilloch rather indicates that it was used against some place on

the south side of the Clyde, probably Duchall—"Aug. 4, Item to Carcar and ane ither gunner to pass furth of Lythgow to Kirkytowlocht to help them with the gunnis, ij lib."

† Aug. 9, Item to the clerk for the writing of fifty letters,..... ij lib. xij sh.

‡ Nisbet's Heraldry, vol. ii., appendix, p. 83.

surprise. Accompanied by the King,\* Drummond proceeded with a few volunteers to the spot occupied by the unsuspecting followers of Lennox, of whom so many were slain that resistance by those spared could not have been of any avail even if attempted. The captives (says Pinkerton) were taken with indifference and dismissed with contempt, except a few tumultuous spirits, who were distinguished by punishment. Among those executed for their share in the rebellion, was Galbraith of Culcreuch, chief of the Galbraiths, whose lands afterwards passed to Adam Hepburn, brother of the Earl of Bothwell.† A week after this rout the Castle of Dumbarton, which was held by the sons of Lennox, was besieged by the King in person, accompanied by Argyll, the chancellor, Home, the chamberlain, Bothwell, the master of the household, Sir William Knolls, the treasurer, the Prior of St. Andrews, the Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway, Lord Oliphant, and others—all of whom had men engaged at the siege, and for whom they received pay from the royal treasurer. After a siege of six weeks the fortress surrendered, but on the most favourable terms, as Lennox, his sons, and Lord Lyle, obtained a full pardon for holding the Castle against the King, for burning Dumbarton, and for all their other rebellious proceedings.‡

\* The presence of the King at Tilly or Talla Moss, and the exact date of the attack, are established by entries in the Treasurer's Books:—  
1489, Oct. 11.—Item, To the king the same day

he raid to the field furth of Dumblane, ...x angells.

“ “ “ To the [gunners] the same day to pass to Strivelin to get culverins to bring to the field,.....iv lib. xvj sh.

“ 12. “ To the king to offir quhen he came fra the field of Gartlunnan, at the kirk of Kippane,..... xxiv sh. [Gartlunan still retains the name; Talla is unknown, but may be identified with the marshy ground west of Inchmahome.]

† Reg Mag. Sig. xii., 154.

‡ The King appears to have been in and about Dumbarton from the 18th Oct. to the 13th Dec.,—

1489, Oct. 18.—Item, Quhen the king raid to siege Dumbartane.

“ “ 22. “ In Glasgow to the king, ..... xvij sh.

“ “ “ To the carriage men to pass to Edenbrucht for powder to Dunglas.

“ “ “ To thre boytis that brocht the gun called Duchal fra Art-hill to Dunglas, .....vj sh.

“ Nov. 12. “ For a dizzen of aris to the bot that suld have gane to Dumbartane, ... xxxiij sh.

“ “ 20. “ To the Ormond Herauld to passe in Fyf and Angusse to the carriage men for the wages at Dunglas, ...xx sh.

“ “ “ To Schaw the courier to pass fra the south syde the wattir for the same, ... —

“ “ 23. “ Quhen the king raid to Lythgow to Dumbartane, given him, ..... xiiij sh.

Soon after the surrender of the Castle King James took steps to make Dumbarton one of the west coast stations for the navy which he was then sedulously employed in gathering together.\* A ship purchased from the Laird of Laucht, was repaired, equipped, and victualled in Dumbarton, and he caused be there built several "row barges" which kept a number of men employed for seven months. It was from this port he sailed in July, 1494, and again in May following, on his expeditions for quieting the Western Isles.† Indeed, in the first Parliament he held (October, 1488), King James evinced the regard he had for Dumbarton and some other burghs, by passing an Act in which it was "statute and ordenit that in time to cum all manner of schippis, strangers, and uthers cum to the king's free burrowes, sic as Dumbartane, Irvine, Wigtoun, Kirkcudbright, Renfrew, and uthers free burrowes of the realm, and thair mak their merchandise. And that the saidis strangers bye nae fish, bot salted and barrelled, nor bye nane uther

1489, Nov. 24.—Item, Given to the king in Dumbartane,.....xxiiij lib.

" Dec. 3. " The Chancelor for seventein dayes wages in Dumbartane for twenty-four men, .....x lib. viij sh.

" " " To the Laird of Laucht [Luss] for a ship bocht fra him to the king's use.

[In the instructions by Edward IV. of England, to his ambassador in Scotland, mention is made of a ship belonging to the Laird of Luss, taken by Lord Gray. It was enacted by James I. that all barons and lords having lands and lordships near the sea, on the west parts, and especially against the Isles, should have galleys, and maintain them according to their ancient tenor.]

" " 13. " In Lythgow, to the king quhen he came fra Dumbartane,..... xxiv lib.

\* In the early part of the following year one of his vessels seems to have been pursued by the English:—

1489-90, Feb. 18.—Item, After the kingis ships was chaysit in Dumbartane be the Englishmen, and tynt hir cabillis and other grayth sent with John of Haw, ... xvij lib.

† These occurrences are thus illustrated by the Treasurer's Books:—

1494 (no date).—Item, To the byggin of the king's rowbarges bygite in Dumbartane, the tymmyre fra Loch Lowmond and divers uthir woddis, ... —

" July 5. " For the cariage of ane barrel of gunpowder fra Edenbrucht to Dumbartane, ..... x sh.

" Aug. 24. " To Robert Noble, in Dumbartane, be ane precept of the king, ..... lib.

1494-5, Mar. 17. " For the tursing of the king's litle camp bed for the sey to Dumbartane, againe the passing to the Iles, ..... xv sh.



merchandise, but at free burrowes, and thair pay their dewties and customes, and tak their cocquet as efieiris. And that they mak nae merchandise at Lowes nor uther places, but at free burrowes, as said is. And that nane of our Soveraine Lordis lieges take schippis to fraucht, under colour to defraud our Soveraine Lord nor his lieges, under the paine of tinsel of their lives and gudes; and that nae strangers do in the contrair, under the paine of tinsel and confiscation of their schip and gudes to our Soveraine Lordis use." For the purpose of repressing "theft, reif, and uther enormities" in the western counties, it was about the same time enacted that Commissioners should be appointed to act as judges within certain limits, the Lord of Montgomery being appointed for "Dumbertane, the Lenneax, Bute, and Arran."\* In the fourth Parliament, held in June, 1493, it was "statute and ordenit anent the greate innumerable riches that is tinte in fault of schippis and busches (boats), that such be forthwith made in all burrowes and tounes within the realm, the least of them being of twentie tun; and that the officiaries of sic burrowes mak all the stark idle men within their boundis to pass with the said schippis for their wages; and gif the said idle men refuses to pass that they be banishit the burrow."†

The connection subsisting between James IV. and the burgesses of Dumbarton seems to have been of the most intimate nature. Hardly a year elapsed without his appearing among them, either as a resident in the Castle or as the guest of some of the neighbouring nobles, while he almost invariably made the port the rendezvous for the different expeditions fitted out with the view of quieting his rebellious subjects in the Isles. By the aid of his carefully kept Household Book he may be seen watching his naval musters in the Leven, and afterwards amusing himself at the "battis" or the "cartis;" now hunting in the woods during the day, and then listening to the "evin-sang" at night in the chapel. Almost every item suggests a path of inquiry which

1494-5, Mar. 17.—Item, For ane boit to carry guns  
to Dunbartane, and car-  
rying of them, ..... xx sh.

The king's well known taste for poetry and music are also curiously illustrated on the occasion of the above visit,—

1494-5, Mar. 19.—Item, To the man that playit to  
the king on the clarscha

(or harp), be the king's  
command, ..... xiiij sh.

1494-5, Mar. 19.—Item, To the pyper of Dunbar-  
tane be the king's com-  
mand, ..... xiiij sh.

\* Act Scot. Par. 1st, James IV., ch. 3.

† Act Scot. Par. 4th, James IV., ch. 49.

the student of local or even national history may follow up with advantage, but need not be enlarged upon in this work.\*

In reference to the disturbances in Argyllshire and the Isles, before

- \* 1496, May.—Item, To the man that gydit the king to Drummyn, ... viij d.
- 1497, April 24. “ Giffen to ane cheild that brocht apills to the king fra the Provost of Dunbartane, ..... ix sh.
- 1498, May 9. “ To the king at the battis in Dunbartane that he tynt, ..... xxxvj sh.
- “ “ “ For the twa boyis cartis in Dunbartane that kepit the ship in Dunbartane sen the king cam first furth of Kintyre quhill he passit againe, quhilk was in Maij, xlij sh.
- 1501, July 2. “ To the Provost of Bothwell that he gaef to the wif in Kirkintulloch, quhar the king drank, ..... iij sh.
- 1504, April 15. “ To Robert Stewart, gunner, to pass with the king to Dunbartane, .... xxvij sh.
- “ “ “ To — portingar, to fe him ane horse to Dunbartane with the king, ..... xiv sh.
- “ “ “ To the Franche smith to fe him ane horse with the king, ..... xiv sh.
- “ “ 17. “ To John Forman, of the wardrob to pass fra Dunbartane to Strivelin, for the king's gere, ..... 14 sh.
- “ “ “ Ane bard wyf in Dunbartane, ..... xvi d.
- “ “ “ The botemen in Dunbartane that had the king on burd divers tymes on the shippes, ..... ix sh.
- 1503-4, Apr. 18. “ In Dunbartane, to Martin the Frenchman for x tun of wyne to the schippis vittaling in the Isles, ilk tun, ..... lxx lib.
- “ May 18. “ In Dunbartane, to Sir Andro Wode, that he laid doune for vj tun of wyne maire to the vittales of the schippis for the Isles, ..... xlij lib.
- [In 1483 this celebrated commander obtained a grant of the lands of Largo, in Fyfe, for his services by sea and land against the English, and in a confirmation of the grant, fourteen years afterwards, it is mentioned that his most eminent service was the defence of Dumbarton when the English navy laid siege to it in 1481.]
- 1504, May 18.—Item, Payit to Robert Makfarlane for having of the king's mast doune fra Drimmane, ..... xxxiv sh. iv d.
- “ “ “ To the boats that had the king and his folkis on burd to see the schippis, and furth againe, ... vj sh. ij d.
- “ “ “ To Waghorne, wricht, for helping him wyth the mast of the schip, ..... —
- “ “ “ To the pyper of Dunbartane, ..... xiv sh.
- 1504-5. “ To John Smolet, burges of Dunbartane, for vittaling of the king's schip in the Ilis, beginnand the xiij day of August, to Sanct John's day in Yule, remanand on the Ilis, qlk is xix owks, for the mariners' hire, and ane cabill to the said schip, and pairt of cabill, be his compt, .... jclxix lib. xij sh.
- 1505, May 1. “ To ane man to pass with writings fra Strivelin to the Alderman of Dunbartane, ..... iij sh.

noticed, it was, in 1503, enacted that “the inhabitants of that part of Couall whilk is not within the boundis of Argyll sall underlie the law at the Justice-aires held in Dunbarten,” the disturbed condition of Argyllshire being clearly

- 1505, May 5.—Item, To Robert Herwart, to pass to Dunbartane to see the artillery there. . . . again, the passage to the Isles, xxviij sh.
- “ “ 29. “ To ane boy to pass to Dunbartane with letter to charge the ships not to ferrie the Maister of Montgomerie, ..... ij sh.
- “ June 5. “ In Dunbartane, to the Ffrench quhissilar, by the king's command, ... xiiij sh.
- “ “ 8. “ To the king, to play at the cartis in Dunbartane wyth John Murray and Maister Robert Cockburne, ..... iij lib. x sh.
- “ “ “ That samen nicht, to the evin sang in the kirk to the king himsel in ane purse, ..... xiv sh.
- “ “ 10. “ To the priests of the collee of Dunbartane, ..... xx sh.
- “ “ 12. “ To the priest of the parish kirk of Dunbartane, xx sh.
- “ July 1. “ To Schir Johne Ramsay, that he laid doune in Dunbartane to the schip wark and riggin of the schip callit Columb, ... xxxiiij lib. ix sh.  
[This is elsewhere called the “small ship,” and is obviously named after the discoverer of America, then alive.]
- “ “ 12. “ For ane to have the keil of the schip in Dunbartane fra Striveline to Cardrosse, ..... xxviij sh.
- “ “ 23. “ To the Proveist of Dunbartane to the schip wark, x lib.
- “ “ “ To the king himself quhen he assisted at Dunbartane, ..... xxiij lib.
- 1505, July 23.—Item, That day, to ane man that brocht peirs to the king, ..... iij sh.
- “ Aug. 22. “ To ane man to pass and get the king's bedefra the hunt-hill to Dunbartane, xiv d.
- “ “ “ To ane man that brocht in eggs to the king, ... ix sh.
- “ Dec. 8. “ To bynding of Wallass' sword (quoted *ante*, p. 56.)
- 1506, June 24. “ Midsomer day, in linlithgu., to Johne Smolet, burges of Dunbartane, to pas in the Ilis with the schip, and to meit William brownhill's schip, ..... l lib.
- “ “ “ To Andrew Bartoun, be the kingis command, to mak hering to send to France for wyne, and to furneiss the schip biggit in Dunbartane to Burdeauss, jcvj lib. xiiij sh. iv d.
- “ Aug. 13. “ In Dunbartane, to Schir Andrew Makbrek to dispoone, ..... xlii sh.
- “ “ “ To the maister wricht and warkmen in Inchmore, ..... iij lib. iij sh.
- “ “ “ To the man that rowed the king over the water, iij sh.
- “ “ “ To the nuris there, ... xiv sh.
- “ “ “ To the man that rowed the king fra Inchmirane to Dunbartane, ..... vij sh.
- “ Oct. 22. “ To the priests in Dunbartane, ..... x sh.
- “ Dec. 12. “ In Cummernauld, to Lord Fleming's stambourer, xiiij d.
- 1506-7, Feb. 9. “ In Dunbartane, to ane priest for his yaird where the schip was biggit, ..... x sh.
- “ “ “ That nicht, to the king at the cartis, ..... xiiij sh.



indicated by a clause in the statute, which enacts that the inhabitants of that county shall underlie the law at Perth “quhair ever-ilk Hielandman and Lawlendman may cum and aske justice without peril or danger.”

- 1506-7, Feb. 9.—Item, That nicht, in Cragbernard, to the king to play at the cartis, ..... xxij sh.
- “ March 27. “ To the Comptroller, that he gave to ane man to pass to Schir Duncan Campbell for carrying of the king’s masts to Dunbartane, vi sh.
- “ “ “ To ane man that past to the laird of Buquhannan for planks, ..... iv sh.
- “ “ “ To ane man to pass to Martin Lenalt for roset and nails to the schip in Dunbartane, ..... xvij sh.
- “ “ “ To the maister wricht in Dunbartane to drink silver, ..... xlij sh.
- “ “ “ To the lave of the warkmen at the schip in Dunbartane, ..... xxiv sh.
- “ “ “ To the men that rowit the king fra the Castell and againe, ..... ix sh.
- “ “ 17. “ Payit John Smollet for cor dage, ..... jc lib. vj sh.
- “ July 1. “ The king and queene tuik vinge to Quhitherne.
- “ “ 24. “ To the priests in Dunbartane, ..... xx sh.
- “ “ “ To Lord Averdail, he laid down to men that brocht strawberries and uther berries to the king and quene, ..... xiiij sh.
- “ “ 23. “ To the ferryaris of Dunbartane that had the king over the water, ..... xiiij sh.
- “ Aug. 10. “ To the king’s belcheir quhair he dynit at Balloch, x sh.
- “ “ “ That nycht to the king to play at the cartis, in quhit silver, ..... xvj sh.  
[As we find the king in Glasgow on the 11th, this was probably at Balloch. The Earl of Lennox is elsewhere mentioned as one to whom the king had lost money at cards.]
- 1506-7, Feb. 16.—Item, To Makcaule’s man in bridal silver of ane horss, xiiij sh.
- “ Sept. 1. “ In Inchcalloun, to ane clarscha, ..... xiiij sh.  
[This was probably Inchcallinish, as next day there is an allowance of £6 13s. 4d. to M’Gregor’s men for corn eaten during two nights.]
- “ “ “ For Rutherford, to pass to summond the Laird of Buquhannan for the lands of Loch Kethren, ... ix sh.
- “ “ 27. “ To ane man of Makcaule’s, that brocht twa houndis to the king, ..... xiiij sh.  
[The Treasurer’s books, from August, 1508, to 1511, are amissing.]
- 1511, Jan. 8. “ To William Strivelin for carriage of leid out of Dunbartane to Edinburgh, ..... iij lib. xij sh.
- “ March 22. “ In Dunbartane, to the maister of the Ffrench schip for freight and hyre to turss de la Moite, and John Balzard, and thair servandis, to France, ... xij lib. xvj sh.
- 1512, April 28. “ To Gray Finour, to follow the king to Dunbartane to fyn leid [in Islay], ... xij sh.
- 1513, May 31. “ For ane Ffranche sadill wyth the harnessing, to la Mote, quhen he past to Dunbartane, ..... xxxij sh.
- “ June 1. “ La Mote’s expensis to Dunbartane, ..... viij lib.

By another Act passed in the Parliament of 1503, it was ordained that "the landis of Buchquhanane, Fyntries, Campsy, Strablane, Buthrane, Drymane, and Inchealesch," should be held as attached to the sherifffdom of Dumbarton, and that their inhabitants should appear at the "feif courts of justice" there.

The partiality evinced by the King for his west country subjects was not without its influence in the hour of his last need. At Flodden the right wing of the Scottish army was not only led by western noblemen—Matthew, Earl of Lennox, who had succeeded his father, John, in 1494, and Archibald, Earl of Argyll—but the men under their command were raised almost entirely in the western counties. And ardently, though unsuccessfully, did they contend with the English billmen. Exasperated at the havoc made in their ranks by the distant archers, and at no time very amenable to discipline, they pressed eagerly forward for a hand-to-hand fight, without thinking of the mischief that was certain to arise from breaking up their ranks. It was to little purpose (says Tytler), that La Motte, and the French officers who were with him, attempted by entreaties and blows to restrain them. They neither understood their language nor cared for their violence, but threw themselves, sword-in-hand, upon the English pikemen. But the well-marshalled squares stood their ground, and although for a moment the shock of the mountaineers was terrible, its force, once sustained, became spent with its own violence, and nothing remained but a disorganization, so complete that to recover their ranks was impossible. The consequence was a total rout of the right wing of the Scots, accompanied by a dreadful slaughter, in which, amid other brave men, the Earls of Lennox and Argyll were slain.\*

The death of James IV. at Flodden opened up a new chapter of turmoil and bloodshed in the history of Scotland. From a feeling of affectionate regard for the late King, the regency was, contrary to the practice followed on former occasions, committed to the Queen-mother; but as this was a step not unattended with danger to the interests of the country, a secret message was despatched to the Duke of Albany in France, requesting him to repair to Scotland and assume the office of Regent, which of right belonged to his rank. An imprudent marriage which the Queen-mother contracted with the young

\* Tytler, vol. v., p. 65.

Earl of Angus had the effect of making more marked than before the hostile feeling of the people towards her measures. The Earl of Arran, encouraged in his design by an unavoidable delay which took place in the arrival of Albany, sought to install himself into the office of regent, and found powerful adherents in the person of John, the successor of Matthew in the earldom of Lennox, and the Earl of Glencairn. During a tempestuous night in January, 1514, these noblemen gained access to Dumbarton Castle and turned out the governor, Lord Erskine, who held it for the Queen's party.\* The words of Bishop Lesly are :—"Every ane pressand to tak sic possessione as thay mycht obtaine, principallye of that was lyand nearest unto thame ; and thairfore the Erle of Levenox and Maister of Glencairne, in ane mirk, wyndy nycht, the xij day of Januar, under myndit the neddir sole of the yett of Dumbartane, and enterit thairat, and tuik the castell, and putt furth the Lord Erskine, then capitane thair of." Though the fortress continued in possession of the captors, the designs of Arran were frustrated by the arrival of Albany at Dumbarton—an event thus noticed by one who appears to have been an early, if not a contemporary chronicler :—"In 1515, at the Witsonday, Johnne, Duke of Albanie, came into Scotland and landit at Dumbartane, and thair wes ressaueit with greit honour, and convoyit to Edinburgh with ane greit cumpany, with greit blythnes and glore, and thair wes constitute and maid governour of this realme ; and sone thairafter he held ane parliament, and ressaueit the homage of the lordis and thre estattis ; quhair thair wes mony thingis done for the weill of this countrey."†

The ships which accompanied Albany to this country—eight in number, and all well supplied with warlike stores—appear to have remained in the harbour of Dumbarton at least till the 21st of November following, as there is in the books of the King's Treasurer a statement of the expenses incurred

\* The important office of keeper of Dumbarton Castle appears to have been held at this time, not by the Earls of Lennox, but by men of more moderate means, and who, it may be supposed, were less likely to use, for their own ends, the power placed in their hands. On the 26th of October, 1497, John Strevling, son of John Strevling of Craighbernard, and steward to the King, obtained a grant of the keeping of Dumbarton Castle for

nineteen years, with all the revenues as possessed by Robert Lundie the preceding Keeper, and on the 6th June, 1511, the above Robert Lord Erskine obtained a similar grant.

† "Diurnal of Occurrents : " Printed for the Bannatyne and Maitland Clubs. For an inquiry into the authenticity of this work (which we shall have frequently occasion to quote), see Appendix to Tytler, vol. v., letter A.



on their account till that period by James Stewart, brother to the Laird of Ardgowan, who was "keeper of the ships."\*

The active regency of Albany proved anything but acceptable to the powerful, jealous, and, it may be added, selfish nobles, whose disputes at once disturbed and weakened the country. The Earl of Lennox having travelled beyond the bounds of his own district, was seized and thrown into Edinburgh Castle till he would deliver up Dumbarton, which he did to Allan Stewart, and was afterwards set at liberty. When Albany finally sailed from Dumbarton for France in 1524, James V., then thirteen years of age, was formally invested with supreme authority. The real governing power of the country, however, was centred in a party consisting of the Queen-mother, and the Earls of Arran, Lennox, and Morton; but mutual jealousy frustrated their best designed schemes, and for several years the country suffered all the evils resulting from a weak and divided executive. In 1526, the Earl of Lennox and his party having fortified Dumbarton,† and such other strongholds as they could secure, determined to rescue the King from the thralldom in which he was held by the powerful house of Douglas. He assembled an army of nearly 10,000 men, and on the river Avon, near Linlithgow, encountered the royal forces, nominally led by the King, but in reality by his governor, the Earl of Angus. As the intention of Lennox was to secure the capital or die in the attempt, his troops, composed of a motley array of borderers from the west and middle marches, attacked the force of Angus with great spirit, but in attempting to secure a difficult ford on the river they were thrown into disorder, and finally routed with great slaughter. Among the slain was Lennox himself;

\* 1515, July 26.—Item, Deliverit to James Stewart, brother-germane to the Laird of Ardgowane, to pay the masters and mariners of the king's schipis, being in Dunbartane, for the month of Junj., at the Lord Governouris command.—Imprimis, to tua maisters of the James and Margaret, for the moneth of Junj., ilk ane of them sex pundis, qulk amounts to..... xij lib.

1515, Sept. 20.—Item, Deliverit to the said James Stewart, to hyre warkmen for to mak dokkis in the watter of Dunbartane for the keeping of the for-said tua schippis, ... xl lib.

† In the Privy Seal Register, of date June 11, 1526, there is a "respitt to Sir John Colquhon of Luce, Patrick Colquhon, John Logon of Baluey, Walter and Robert, his sons, George Buchquhanan of that Ilk," and about thirty others, for "their tressonable asseging, taking, and withalding of our souerane lordis Castle of Dunbartane." On July 16, Glencairn and others obtain a "respitt."

and it is affirmed, on what seems good authority, that he was killed, not during the engagement, but after he had surrendered, by Sir James Hamilton of Finnart, a natural son of the Earl of Arran. Arran himself is recorded to have been seen standing over the body, lamenting that the wisest, stoutest, hardiest man that ever was born in Scotland, had been slain that day. Nine months after the battle the above Hamilton received through the influence of Angus the custody of Dumbarton Castle, his deputy, William Stirling of Glorat, obtaining about the same time a grant allowing him and his successors in office liberty to build and hold a mill on the lands of Murroch, which pertained to the Castle.\* In 1531, the fortress again changed hands, Sir James Hamilton being induced, at the entreaty of the King, who had a lingering respect for the house of Lennox, to resign it into the hands of Matthew, the new earl.

For the purpose of maintaining his influence in the Western Isles, James took frequent opportunities of corresponding with and visiting the different chiefs. In 1531, and again in 1535,† he set out with large retinues

\* This Stirling was murdered in 1535 by a member of the family of Galbraith, which about this time possessed considerable influence in Dumbartonshire. Proceedings having been taken against the parties implicated, there is the following entry regarding the case in the Books of Adjournal of the High Court of Justiciary:—"July 20 (1535)—Patrick Colquhoun, and Adam Colquhoun, sons of Sir John Colquhoun of Lus, knight and twenty-five other (among whom were Andrew Cunynhame of Drumquhassil and William Cunynhame of Fenyk) found surety to underlie the law at the next Justice-aire of Dumbarton, for resetting, supplying, intercommuning, and assisting Humphrey Galbrayth and his accomplices, rebels, and at the horn, for the cruel slaughter of William Striveling of Glorat.—Donald Macdow and six others were denounced rebels; Sir John Colquhoun of Lus and Donald Macmanys were proved to be sick; while Humphrey Colquhoun, parish clerk of Lus, Adam Colquhoun, pensioner of Lus, and David Colquhoun, clerk, were replegiated by the Archbishop of Glasgow." As there is no record extant of the proceedings at the Dumbarton justice-aires of this date, it is impossible

to tell whether the parties above mentioned were ever summoned to compear there, or how their alleged offence was dealt with if they did so compear. Walter Stirling of Glorat was slain in 1546, four members of the house of Sempill finding caution to underlie the law at Dumbarton for being art and part therein. The same remark applies to the following entry in the Books of Adjournal regarding the waylaying of Lady Colquhoun of Luss:—"16th August, 1536,—Walter Macfarlane found John Napier of Kilmahew and John Buntyn of Ardoch, as cautioners for his entry at the next justice-aire of Dumbertane, to underlie the law for airt and pairt of convocation of the lieges in great numbers, in warlike manner; and besetting the way to Margaret Cunynhame, relict of umquhile Sir John Colquhoun of Lus, knight, and David Farnley of Columistoun, being for the time in her company, for their slaughter, and for other crimes."<sup>1</sup>

† Regarding the expenses incurred on the occasions of these visits, curious information is given in the Books of the Lord High Treasurer:—"Thus, under date September 3, 1525, there is the following relating to "the expensis maid vpon the schip

<sup>1</sup> Pitcairn's "Criminal Trials," vol. i., p. 170.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid, p. 178.



for these parts; and in 1540, when he might be said to be as free from the machinations of his factious nobles as at any period of his reign, he undertook another expedition, for the purpose of repressing the disturbance which had broken out between Donald Gorme of Sleat and Mackenzie of Kintail. The fleet, consisting of twelve vessels, left the Forth about the end of May, and proceeded towards Orkney, Skye, Trouterness, and Kintail; the King then visited in succession the Isles of Mull and Isla, and the districts of Kintyre and Knapdale. The closing scene in the expedition was the King's entry into the harbour of Dumbarton, accompanied by Cardinal Beaton, who had under his command five hundred gentlemen of Fife and Angus; the Earl of Huntly, who was at the head of a similar force belonging to the northern shires, and the Earl of Arran, who commanded a like array of Western Highlanders; and a great number of prisoners of distinction, who had been seized on the voyage. The King having been safely landed at Dumbarton, the fleet was again despatched northward, and arrived in the Forth by the route followed on proceeding to the Isles.

The latter days of James V. were much embittered by those disturbances which ushered in his reign, and in 1542, unable to bear up against the intelligence of the severe loss which befell his army in an engagement with the English on the shores of the Solway Frith, he died of a broken heart, leaving by his wife, Mary of Guise, one daughter, who became the celebrated Queen Mary; and among other illegitimate children, a son, James Stuart, who became the scarcely less celebrated Regent Murray.

and marinaris feis sene sche came to Dunbertane: item, in primis, to xij marinaris that was send hame fra the schip be the space of thre oulkis wagis fra the third of September, 1534, xvij li. Item, payt in Glasgow to xij men quhilk was left wyth the schip to bring the king out of Argile, for ane monthis wagis, begynnand the said third day of September, xxxij li. Item, for ane pype of irne to be the botis ruder, xxij d." The account, of which these are the first entries, extends over five folios, and amounts to 502 li 13s. 11½d. The payments are principally for wages, victuals, timber, cables. 1540.—Gevin to William Stratherne, messenger, the vj day of Junij., to pass to Dunbartane, Irving, and Air, with lettirs to charge them to send bottis and schippis with victualis to meit the kingis grace

to the Iles the vj day of July nixtocum, iij lib. vjd.

During the absence of the King on the above tour, John Johnstone of that Ilk had been committed to Dumbarton Castle, and, on March 13, found caution that he would not remove beyond the bounds of the town under the pain of 10,000 merks. Two days afterwards, John Hume, Laird of Blackadder, also found surety that he would remain within the bounds of the Burgh of Dumbarton, under pain of an equally large fine. According to the Diurnal:—"Vpoun the xij day of October, 1538, Mr. Adame Ottirburne was commandit in waird to Dunbertane," for the offence, as we learn from another record, of failing to attend the army of Solway. He was released on February 16, 1539.



## CHAPTER VI.

1543 TO 1567.

The infant Mary succeeds to the Crown—Project of Henry VIII. to unite the two kingdoms—Arrival of the French King's supplies at Dumbarton—Proceedings of Matthew, Earl of Lennox—Is admitted into Dumbarton Castle, but afterwards ejected by the deputy-governor—the Castle besieged and taken by the Queen's party—Queen Mary embarks at Dumbarton for France—Arran obtains the governorship of the Castle—The Queen returns to her dominions—Visits Dumbarton—Restoration of the Earl of Lennox—Queen Mary's marriage to Darnley—Murder of Darnley—Disturbed state of the country—Convention of the Queen's Lords at Dumbarton.

THIS chapter and the succeeding one embrace a period full of exciting occurrences, so far as the Lennox is concerned. When James V. died his daughter Mary was only six days old, and as no precaution had been taken to appoint an acceptable or efficient regency, the prospect of affairs was as dark and troubled as can well be imagined. The government of a queen of any kind, much less of an infant queen, was all but unknown in Scotland, and could not be supposed to inspire a martial nobility with much enthusiasm in its support; and this unfortunately happened at a conjuncture of affairs when it was more than ever necessary that the executive should be powerful both to punish and protect. Cardinal Beaton was the first who claimed the dangerous pre-eminence of Regent. By the aid of a forged will he succeeded for a few months in making the nobility believe that it was by the desire of the late King he assumed his office; but the fraud being discovered, he was compelled to resign the office in favour of James Hamilton, Earl of Arran, a man of certainly inferior capacity to the Cardinal, but more amiable in disposition, and, what was of even more importance to the welfare of the country, who appeared at this period to be firmly attached to the principles of the Reformation. Arran had hardly entered upon the duties of his new office when he was called to consider and decide upon a proposal made by Henry VIII. to unite the two kingdoms by the marriage of his son Edward with the young Queen of Scots. The Regent decided in favour of the alliance; but with that irresolution which was the great defect in his character, he in ten days after made a secret treaty with Beaton's party, who were opposed to it, and formally renounced the friendship of England. The English monarch, how-

ever, had at this time many friends in the Scottish court, for after the death of James he had released the most powerful of the nobles seized at Solway Moss, on condition that they would aid him in carrying out his schemes. It was therefore necessary that the party opposed to the alliance should be resolute in the measures they took to defeat what otherwise seemed certain to be accomplished sooner or later. The Cardinal and his adherents, Argyll, Huntly, and Bothwell, seized the persons of the young Queen and her mother, and despatched trusty messengers to France to represent that unless assistance was now sent to Scotland, the country would infallibly be united to England. At this time the party of the Cardinal, or the French party, as it was sometimes called, received an accession of strength by the arrival from France of Matthew, Earl of Lennox, who might be said to be the hereditary enemy of the Regent, and was thought by many to have a superior claim to the honours of that office, as being the nearest heir to the crown in the event of the young Queen's death.\* But as consistency was a virtue which politicians in this age neither professed nor practised, the adhesion of this nobleman was of brief duration. Finding that Beaton only sought to use him for the purpose of operating upon the fears of Arran, he broke off from his party, and attached himself to that of Henry. In May he had possession of Dumbarton Castle, but appears to have been negotiated out of it by Arran, and fled westward, leaving the fortress in the hands of a captain on whom he could rely.† This change was soon afterwards attended with a serious mishap to the cause of the Cardinal. From the familiarity of Lennox with the French court, Beaton's party had entrusted him with the negotiation to procure assistance from that power, and it was at his urgent entreaty that the French ambassador, *Sieur de la Brosse*, was despatched northward with a fleet bearing a large quantity of military stores, and ten thousand crowns, to be distributed among the friends of the Cardinal. Having received no notice that Lennox had changed sides, *De Brosse* made the best of his way up the Frith of Clyde (or Dumbar-

\* "The pretensions of the Earl of Lennox were thus founded:—Mary, the daughter of James II., was married to James, Lord Hamilton. Elizabeth, a daughter of that marriage, was the wife of Matthew, Earl of Lennox, grandfather of the present Earl of the same name. The Regent was likewise the grandson of the Princess Mary; but his father having married Janet Beaton, the Regent's

mother, after he had obtained a divorce from Elizabeth Home, his former wife, Lennox alleged that there was some informality in the sentence of divorce, and that the Regent being born while Elizabeth Home was still alive, ought to be considered as illegitimate."—Crawford's "Peerage," p. 192.

† State Papers—Scotch Series—Henry VIII., vol. vi., No. 24.

ton),\* and on the 30th October entered the harbour of Dumbarton. He was here met by Lennox, and Glencairn, another active partizan of Henry's, and on their representations, placed his precious freight in the neighbouring Castle, which was forthwith taken possession of by Lennox on behalf of the English King. Along with De Brosse came a Papal legate named Grimani, Patriarch of Aquileia, who was commissioned to inquire into the prevalence of heretical opinions in Scotland, and to urge upon the people the necessity of renewing the league with France if they wished to save themselves from the thralldom of Henry. How far he succeeded in checking the progress of heresy, we are not informed; but in regard to the latter part of his instructions, Saddler, the English ambassador, informed his royal master that such had been the effect of the legate's pensions and promises that the whole realm might be said to be in the French interest.† In return for many favours conferred on him by Henry, Lennox appears to have made large promises to serve him in Scotland, yet so little value did he set upon his pledged word that in January, 1544, to escape a sentence of forfeiture passed upon him by the Scottish parliament, he, along with the Earls of Cassillis, Angus, and Glencairn, transmitted to Arran an agreement by which they bound themselves and all others their complices and partakers for mutual obedience to the Queen of Scotland, and for faithful, true, and manly resistance to their old enemies of England.‡ Nor was this their last change. Three months afterwards Lennox and the party with whom he acted are again found mustering their retainers and fortifying the Bishop's residence in Glasgow against those with whom they had so recently entered into alliance. Arran, whose measures were now directed by his former opponent, the ever active Beaton, advanced westward at the head of one thousand men to attack Lennox in his new stronghold. After a siege of ten days, a twenty-four hours' truce was granted, during which the soldiers were gained over to the Regent's cause, and the

\* In certain maps of this date what is now known as the Frith of Clyde, is laid down as the Frith of Dunbartane.

† Saddler, vol. i., p. 26. In the "Diurnal of Occurrents," the arrival of the French fleet at Dumbarton is noticed under date 1543:—"Vpoun the penult day of October the king of France sent to Scotland 10,000 crownis and fiftie peices of artailerie, with ane of his household men, nameit

Mr. Cowpar. There came also ane counsellour of Rome, quha brocht fra the Paip and Patriark, with powar to wail all the bouis of the benefices, to debait the realme, quhair thai landit at Dunbartane. All this money wes delyuerit to the Lord of Lennox, capitane of Dunbartane Castell."

‡ State Papers—Scotland—Henry VIII., vol. vii., No. 1.



Castle surrendered.\* Cruikston, also held on behalf of Lennox, surrendered two days afterwards. Lennox, however, made good his escape, and having now gone too far to retreat, took an early opportunity of cementing his former alliance with the English King. On the 17th of May an indenture was concluded at Carlisle between Lord Wharton and Sir Robert Bowes on the part of Henry, and Hugh Cunningham and Thomas Bishop on the part of Lennox and Glencairn, in terms of which they agreed to put the English King in possession of some of the strongest fortresses in Scotland, and to promote the marriage of the young Queen with Henry's son, Prince Edward. Glencairn was to receive a pension of 1,000 crowns per annum, while Lennox was to be made Governor of Scotland, and to receive in marriage the hand of the King's niece, the Lady Margaret Douglas.† The custody of Dumbarton Castle was provided for in instructions given to Sir Peter Mewtas and Thomas Awedely, who were to receive the fortress from Lennox, and strengthen and victual it as the circumstances required. Lennox's brother, Robert Stewart, Bishop of Caithness, was to remain in England as a hostage for the performance of the treaty. Thus aided and urged on by a powerful sovereign like Henry, Lennox adopted a bolder course of action than ever. From Carlisle, where the agreement was entered into, he proceeded northward to Dumbarton, where he gathered together such of his supporters in the west country as still countenanced his designs. Among these were the Lairds of Arrochar,‡ Buchannan, Drumquhassil, Houston, and Tullibardine. Between his own vassals and supporters obtained from other quarters, his force amounted in all to about five hundred men. This was certainly far under the army of the Regent, but thinking it sufficient at least to trouble the Hamiltons in Clydesdale, Lennox despatched the men under the command of Glencairn, while he remained to perfect his schemes in Dumbarton. But the movement was anticipated by the leader of the royal army, who, on the 24th of May, forced Lennox's party into a conflict on the moor of Glasgow, which is thus described by Bishop Lesley:—"The Governour with his army approcheing to thame lychtit upoun fuit, and suddantlie boith the armeis with sic forces ran together and joyned, that none culd perfitlie discerne quhilk of thame maid the first onset. It wes crewellie

\* "Diurnal of Occurrents," 1st April, 1544, p. 31.

† State Papers—Scotland—Henry VIII., vol. vii., No. 10.

‡ Some of the Macfarlanes seem to have aided the Regent, as is shown by the following entry in the Treasurer's Books:—"1544, 13th April. Gevin to M'Farlane eftir the assige of Glasgow, xxij lib."

fochin a lang space on ather syd, with uncartane victorie, and gret slauchter on boith the sydis. Bot at last the victorie inclyned to the Governour, and the uther parte was constrained to gife bakis and fle. Thair wes on Lenox part slayne mony gentill men, preistis and commons, and speciallie the laird of Houstoun; and the laird of Minto being than provest of Glasgw wes evill hurt, and mony takin presoners. And on the Governouris syd the laird of Kamskeyth and Siluertoun hill war slayne with dyverse utheris. The Governour following his victorie, entered in the toun and besegit the castell and stepill, quhilk was randerit to him. Bot presentlie he causet saxtene gentill men quho kepit the same, to be hangit at the croce of Glasgw, and pardonit the uderis inferiors suddartis. The hoill citie wes spulyeit, and war not the speciall labouris of the Lord Boyd, quha maid ernist supplicatione to the Governour for suaftie of the same, the hoill toun with the bischoppe and channonis houssis had bene alluterlie brint and distroyit." Lesley goes on to say that Lennox, finding himself worsted in the conflict, sought to be admitted into the favour of the Regent, but it appears more likely that he left Dumbarton at once for the court of Henry, as he there renewed his allegiance on the 26th of June, and so far implemented the conditions of agreement as to marry the Lady Margaret. Lennox on his side again became bound to put the English King in possession of the Castles of Dumbarton and Bute, and in addition to the hand of Henry's niece was to have secured to him lands to the value of £1,700 sterling per annum.\* As if for the purpose of precluding all future equivocation on the part of Lennox, Lady Margaret's settlement was made on the Earl's own inheritance, and consisted (as appears from the "Fœdera") of Glenrinne, Balloch, and Arthinturless (Aucintorly) in the Lennox, and the baronies Chukispe (Cruikston), Inchinnan, and Neilston, in Renfrew.

Shortly after his marriage the Earl of Lennox left Bristol with a squadron of ten ships, and a small force of hagbutters, archers, and pikemen, for the purpose of upholding Henry's cause in the west of Scotland. Seizing upon the islands of Bute and Arran in the name of his royal master and kinsman, he proceeded up the Clyde and arrived at Dumbarton on the

\* State Papers—Scotland—Henry VIII., vol. vii., No. 17. Paper No. 20 is a list of articles to be observed on the part of the Earl of Lennox. He is to cause the Word of God to be duly

preached, to surrender his title to the throne of Scotland to Henry VIII., and to acknowledge him as his supreme lord and governor.



10th of August, 1544. In the agreement entered into between Henry and Lennox, it was stipulated that Stirling of Glorat, the deputy-keeper of the Castle, was to receive a pension of 100 merks yearly if he quietly surrendered the fortress; but as soon as he knew that the intention of Lennox was to hold it in aid of the English King, Stirling turned the governor (*de jure*) out of the gates, and compelled him and his English followers to return to their ships. As George Douglas, with a force of 4,000 men, was at this time close upon Dumbarton, Lennox judged it wise to leave the harbour and drop down the Clyde. On passing Dunoon he was fired upon by a party of Argyll's men—a proceeding which induced Lennox to land under cover of a fire from his own ships. His small force attacked the Highlanders with great spirit, and ultimately routed them with considerable slaughter.\* On returning to Bristol Lennox despatched Sir Peter Mewtas to King Henry to inform him of the indifferent success which had attended his enterprise. On the 2d of September, the Earl was summoned at the Cross of Dumbarton to answer to the above charges of treason and lese majesty, and failing to appear, a sentence of forfeiture was passed against him in a parliament held on the 1st October following.

The King of France so deeply resented the part which Lennox had taken in these transactions that he deprived his brother, Lord Aubigny, of all his high offices, and threw him into prison. Francis also used every effort to uphold the Queen's cause by sending what soldiers he could to Scotland. On the 31st May, 1545, according to the "Diurnal," "the king of France send ij thousand gunnaris, iij hundred barbit horss, and ij hundred archeris of the gaird which landit at Dumbartane with greit provisioun, and thir wageis payit for sax months to come, and silver to fie ij thousand Scottis for the said sax montheis space. Vpoun the fourt day of Junij thei Frenchmen

\* In February, 1562, Thomas Bishop, Lennox's secretary, who had then fallen into disgrace with Henry's party, addressed an epistle to Sir William Cecil, in which he sets forth the various important but ill requited services he had been engaged in. Among the first of these Bishop mentions the assistance given by him to Lennox in his attempt upon Dumbarton in 1544. "At the journey in Dunbertane Castell (says Bishop), upoun disclosing of the tresone against the kinges majestie and us, openlie in the chapell I willed therle of

Levenax tak a marrishepyke and feight rather than retorne witht shame to Englande. For my harde escaping, doublett alone, with my lyef, and by my good polycye after our betraying in pre-servying the kinges majesteis power upoun lande eight myles from there schippis; the munition, vittelles and the exploeits done at Arrane, Bewte, Dynone, in Argile, and others in that service for which I am attented."—"Illustrations of the Reign of Queen Mary" (Maitland Club), p. 98.



came out of Dumbartane, quhair they were ressaut be the queen's grace and governour with great dignitie; the principall of them was callit Monsieur Lorge Montgomery, quha was weill tretit by the queen's grace. Vpoun the same day the Bischope of Glasgow pleit with the Cardinall about the bering of his croce in his dyocie, and baith their croceis was broken in the kirk of Glasgow, throu thair strying for the samin."

Stirling of Glorat, who refused to deliver up the Castle of Dumbarton to Lennox, does not appear to have acted much more ceremoniously to the party to whom Lennox was opposed. The Regent himself had some suspicion as to which party Stirling belonged—a suspicion further confirmed by a declaration on the part of the deputy-governor that he would hold the Castle of Dumbarton against both the Regent and Lennox till the young Queen was herself of age to demand it from him. In May, 1545, Lennox having received intelligence from Glencairn that the time was favourable for the recovery of Dumbarton Castle, he despatched his brother, Robert Stewart, the bishop-elect of Caithness, to prepare the way for his reception. The Regent's party thereupon became alarmed for the safety of the fortress, and ordered a siege to be made of it without loss of time. In the end of June, Arran, along with whom were Huntly and Argyll, surrounded it with a large force, but it resisted all their efforts for fifteen days, and was even then only secured by an appeal made to the cupidity of those interested in its defence. Caithness was bribed by the promise of restoration to that see which he had forfeited by rebellion, and Stirling received the promise of a pension large enough to compensate him for the loss of the fortress, even if it had been his own. According to the testimony of the "Diurnal," they both had cause to regret delivering up the Castle, as the Regent did not keep one word of his promise; while, it is believed, if they had held out a few days longer the besiegers would have been compelled to retire, in consequence of Lennox himself approaching with a formidable squadron which he had fitted out in Ireland in conjunction with the Earl of Ormond.\* During the siege some of the adherents of Lennox collected a band of retainers in the neighbourhood, and making a sudden attack upon the Regent's party, killed fifty of them, and carried off much plunder.† If the Regent failed to keep

\* Letter, Privy Council of Ireland to the King,  
15th November, 1545.

† Privy Seal Reg., xx., 42; xxi., 3.

his word regarding the rewards promised to the chief defenders of Dumbarton Castle, he appears to have at least screened them from that punishment to which their offences exposed them. On the 16th of July, a remission was granted to Robert Stewart, John Spottiswoode, John Maik, chaplain, and John Maxwell, for treasonably holding the Castle of Dumbarton against the Queen and her governor, for remaining in England in time of war, and for all other crimes.\* For two years after this date the proceedings of Lennox are involved in some obscurity, but as he was not included in the above remission, the supposition may be safely hazarded that he was, in company with many other Scottish noblemen, seeking to advance by every means in his power the influence of the English King in the affairs of Scotland. Soon after the capture of St. Andrews, in July, 1547, the Regent's party despatched John Hamilton of Millburn as ambassador to France to confer with the King and the Cardinal Lorraine regarding the captives taken on that occasion. On returning to this country he met with a fatal mishap at Dumbarton, which is somewhat exultingly recorded by Knox. "The sum of all his negotiation (says the Reformer), was that those of the Castle were to be sharply handled; and on leaving the French court received great credit, and many letters which this famous clerk (whom Knox previously intimates had neither French, nor Latin, nor much Scotch) foryett by the way; for passing up to the craig of Dumbarton before his letters were delivered, he broke his neck, and so God took away a proude ignorant enemye."†

As many of the Scottish nobility had not only gone over to the side of the English King themselves, but taken their retainers with them, the whole force which the Regent could muster was found to be utterly insufficient to defend the country, and his party was therefore once more compelled to solicit assistance from France. Though the French King was himself in daily fear of being attacked by England, he contrived to send northward a supply of both soldiers and money to aid the cause of the young Queen of Scotland. Maitland, a spy, writing to Lord Wharton, on March 30th, 1547, mentions two ships as having arrived at Dumbarton with powder

\* Privy Seal Reg., xx., 28. Some of lesser note were not equally fortunate. On October 7, 1547, "Peter Gamyll, dwelling in Brayhede of Corsehill, being at the horn, found caution to underlie the law at the next justiceair of Air, for

abiding from the Queen's army convened by the Lord Governour at the burgh of Dumbarton, for besieging and recovery of the Castle thereof."

† "Hist. of Refor.," vol. i., p. 207—Wodrow Society ed.

and ordnance from France; and Bulmer, in a letter to Somerset, speaks of other two towards the end of that year. "On Christmas day last past (says Sir Ralph) two French ships came to Dumbarton and there landed fifty French captains, bringing money to wage 10,000 Scots for a year, which money is sent by the Bishop of Rome. There came three of the chief captains to Stirling to the Queen and the lords, on St. Stephen's day at night, appalled all in white satin, and told the Queen and the council the cause of their coming. They showed her there was 6,000 Frenchmen on the sea for Scotland waiting a wind."<sup>\*†</sup>

The Protector Somerset failing to follow up the success gained on the field of Pinkie, the Queen-mother took advantage of the temporary quietness which succeeded that engagement to prepare for removing Mary to the French court, where, it was thought, she would be safe from the machinations of England and the no less dangerous factions which existed in her own country. With this object in view the young Queen, on the last day of February, 1547-8, was removed from the monastery of Inchmahome, where she had been placed on the advice of the Protector, to the Castle of Dumbarton, and committed to the care of John Erskine, a partizan of the Queen-Dowager, and William Livingstone, a kinsman of the Regent's.<sup>†</sup> The Regent himself

<sup>\*</sup> State Papers—Scotland—Bulmer to the Protector, 30th December, 1547. In the Treasurer's Books there is the following entries in reference to the siege of Dumbarton in 1547:—

1547, Dec. 30.—Item, For ane horse hyrit to ane francheman furth of Edinburgh to Strivelin qlk Francheman came furth of France to Dunbartane with powder and past to Striviling to invent salt-petar, ..... xv sh.

" " " The nynt day of May to ane pure woman that had hir kye slane at the assege of Dunbartane, iij lib. vj sh.

" " " The samyn tyme to ane pure smyth that had his hous and forge brynt the tyme of the said assege, ..... x lib.

An old prophecy of Sibylla and Eltraine is thought to be applicable to these arrivals from France:—

"In their (the combatants) fight shall appeare  
A nauie of men-of-weir,  
Approaching at hand,  
Then put their men in ordinance  
With five hundreth knights of France  
And a Duke them to aduance,  
To be in the vanguard.  
And to the Anthelope shall leind  
And take him easlie to freind  
Then the Libbert shal the teind," &c., &c.

The curious reader is referred to the entire rhapsody—"Scottish Prophecies," Ban. Club, pp. 45 to 47.

<sup>†</sup> State Papers—Scotland—Ed. VI., vol. iii., No. 79. An entry in the Royal Comptus indicates the punctuality of the payments made to Mary's personal guardians:—"Unto the last day of February in the year of God, 1547-8, which was the day of their departing with the Queen's grace to Dumbarton, debursed the sum of 200 lib."—Excheq. Rec. in Reg. House.



appears to have looked with some misgivings upon the removal of the Queen to Dumbarton, as likely to defeat a scheme he had long cherished of marrying her to his son, James Hamilton. The Earl of Huntly, writing to Somerset under date 20th March, 1548, says:—"My Lord, I am credibly advertised that our governor repents that our mistress is past to Dumbarton, and is labouring to bring her grace again to [Stirling], which is promised to him how soon her grace is whole in person. She has been very sick in the small-pox, and is not yet whole."\*

At a parliament held in the Abbey of Haddington on the 17th July, Monsieur D'Essé gave affectionate assurances of the anxiety felt by the French King to assist the Regent against what he termed the cruelty and arrogance of England.† D'Essé stated that his royal master was extremely desirous that the league which for so many centuries had bound the two nations together should be further strengthened by a marriage between his son, the Dauphin, and their youthful Queen, and if the Estates would in the meantime commit her to his charge her education would be superintended with the utmost care. To these proposals the Scottish Parliament unanimously agreed, upon the condition that the French King should solemnly promise to preserve the laws and liberties of the realm of Scotland as they had existed under its own race of kings. In compliance with this resolve, Monsieur de Villegaignon, a French naval officer, then lying in the Forth, was instructed to proceed to Dumbarton with four galleys, to receive the young Queen. As it was well known that Somerset had sent Clinton with a fleet to intercept her, Villegaignon pretended at first that he was bound for France, but on clearing the mouth of the Frith he suddenly changed his

\* Huntly's observation regarding the sickness of the young Queen is curiously corroborated by Adriani Turnebi in his "*Epithalamium Francisci, Francæ Delphini et Mariæ Scotorum Regina:*"—

"Huic decus et tantum speciosæ frontis honorem  
Invidit Cytherea Venus; populataque sævâ  
Diva lue obsevit varis deformibus ora."

Mary's beauty, however, appears not to have been marred by a disease which, in her time, might be considered a national scourge, for the poet adds—

"Non tulit invidiam Cypriæ tamen æmula Juno  
Non Pallas," &c.

Her experience at this time enabled Mary, nearly

twenty years afterwards, to bestow her sympathy on her sister of England, that she (Elizabeth) had got quit of an attack without having her good looks injured thereby. State Paper—Mary to Elizabeth, May, 1566. From other references in that letter it appears probable that the young Queen continued under treatment even after her arrival in France, as she speaks of having been attended by Fernel, who was physician to Henry II.

† D'Essé had arrived in Scotland with the second detachment of 6,000 French auxiliaries, referred to in the preceding page.

course northward, passed through the Pentland Frith, and then steered southward till he entered the Clyde. In a letter sent by Sir John Luttrell to Shrewsbury, August 5, he mentions in a postscript, "The young quyne ys embarked at Donbritayne, and gone towards Fraunce." Lord Grey, however, writing to Somerset two day later, says—"I am informed that the young Queen is not yet transported, but lieth in a galley accompanied with other galleys, and four or five ships, a little from Dumbarton, where she undoubtedly was yesterday (August 6) at twelve of the clock at noon. The Lady Fleming, her mistress, making request to the captain of the galley, whose name is Villegaignon, to have her on land to repose her because she hath been long on the sea, he answered she should not come on land, but rather go into France, or else drown by the way!" About three weeks previously, the Queen-Dowager had left the nunnery of Haddington for Dumbarton, to prepare for the departure of the young Queen.\* "The touching scene of the parting," (says Miss Strickland) "between the royal mother and daughter took place on the 7th of August, in the presence of the Governor Arran, and many noble spectators, on that picturesque green spot of broken ground which juts from the foot of the lofty rock of Dumbarton into the broad waters of the Clyde. All things being ready, and the tide serving, the young Sovereign was brought, with the ceremonial pomp of royal etiquette, by the Lords Erskine and Livingstone, the two noble commissioners for the safe keeping of her person then on duty, and her other officers of state, down the narrow descent from her chamber in the fortress, on the western peak of the rock, attended by her four Maries, her faithful nurse Janet Sinclair, her governess the Lady Fleming, her two preceptors, the Abbot of Inchmahome and the Parson of Balmacellan; and her three illegitimate brothers—the Lord James Stewart, Prior of St Andrews, afterwards the Regent Murray, Lord John, the Commendator of Holyrood Abbey, and the Lord Robert, Prior of Orkney—who were to be the companions of her voyage. The Queen-mother, assisted by the Governor Arran, delivered her royal daughter to the Chevalier de Villegaignon and the Sieur de Brézé (or Brosse), hereditary Seneschal of Normandy, the gentlemen commissioned by the King of France to receive that precious charge. The little Queen was observed to shed tears silently after she had

\* State Paper—Scotland—Palmer and Holcroft to Somerset, July 13, 1548.



received the maternal blessing and farewell kiss of the only parent she had ever known; but, early trained in the regal science of self-control, she offered no resistance, and permitted herself to be carried on board the galley of the King of France, which had been fitted up, and sent expressly for her accommodation, by the august sire of her future spouse. An eye-witness of the embarkation has recorded that the young Queen was at that time one of the most beautiful creatures in her dominions—nay, that her equal was nowhere to be found, nor had the world another child of her fortune and hopes.”\* The little squadron escaped every danger, and cast anchor in the harbour of Brest after six days’ sail. From this place the young Queen made her progress to the palace of St. Germain, where she was joyfully received by the French monarch, and an honourable court and household appointed for her at the public expense.†

During the absence of Queen Mary in France, the period for which Arran had been elected Regent expired, and as the energetic measures latterly adopted by the Queen-mother to eject him from the regency made any attempt he might make to retain the honour for a longer period quite hopeless, he went through the formal ceremony of resignation in a Parliament which assembled at Edinburgh in April, 1554. As his power, though greatly lessened, was still to be dreaded, the Queen’s party procured him the dignity of Duke of Chatelherault, and allowed him to retain the governorship of Dumbarton Castle, with all the revenues arising therefrom. Various schemes, however, were set on foot by the English party for securing that fortress on behalf of their sovereign, Elizabeth. One of them (when it was for a brief period in their possession) is thus noticed by the ambassador Randolph, in a letter to Sadler and Croft, dated February 23, 1560 :—“ The Castle itself is marvellous strong by nature, but greatly neglected, and many places to be repaired to withstand the force of an entrance. Since the receipt of my letter to the Duke, it is determined to send thither one hundred harquebusers to victuall it and repair it with all speed. Of artillery they have sufficient [the Castle] being well placed to defend itself. I assure your honour that it is a matter of great importance to have that place well kept. I think it will be desired [desirable] that your honours send some such [person] to examine the place and give his advice what is most expedient to

\* “ Queens of Scotland,” vol. ii., pp. 99, 100. † State Papers—Scotland—Edward VI., vol. iv., 93.



be built or repaired for the better defence of the same." Chatelherault nominally held possession of Dumbarton Castle till April, 1562, when, from his alleged accession to a conspiracy against Queen Mary, he was compelled to resign the fortress into the hands of Captain Anstruther.

While the young Queen was being trained up in the most orthodox of Popish courts, the cause of the Reformation had made such strides, that on an attempt to celebrate Mass\* on her return in 1561, a tumult was created which required the most active interference on the part of her brother, Lord James Stuart, to suppress.†

Two years after her arrival in Scotland, the Queen, with a numerous retinue, made a progress through Argyllshire to Inverary, and on her return homeward, took the opportunity of visiting the Castle of Dumbarton, which had afforded her protection at a time when many of the royal strongholds were in the hands of her enemies.‡

In 1563, Mary began openly to give evidence of a feeling of great respect for Matthew, Earl of Lennox, whose attachment to the interest of England had kept him in banishment from his native kingdom for the long space of twenty-one years. This feeling on the part of the Queen may be traced partly to the circumstance that she at this early period looked with no unfavourable eye upon the Earl's son, Henry, Lord Darnley, and partly to the fact that the Earl of Lennox, from his marriage with Lady Margaret Douglas, was Mary's most dangerous rival in her claim upon the English

\* On May 19, 1563, Robert Galbraith of Garscadden was among the forty-seven who, along with John Hamilton, Archbishop of St. Andrews, was called upon to underlie the law, "for assisting at the celebration of mass" in the chapel of his own house. Garscadden's punishment is not mentioned, but three of those indicted along with him, viz., "Malcolm, Prior of Qubithorne, Sir Thomas Montgomery, and Sir William Tailfeir, were adjugit to be put in ward within the Castell of Dumbertane."

† This was hardly in keeping with what was alleged against the Lord James in 1559. In a letter dated at Dumbarton, the 12th August of that year, he defends himself from charges of ingratitude and turbulence brought against him by

his absent Sovereign.—Knox's "History of the Reformation," vol. i., p. 396.

‡ The route is thus indicated in her Household Book:—

1563, June 29.	Holyrood to Linlithgow.
" " 30.	To Dunipace, Stirlingshire.
" July 1.	To Glasgow (where she continued till 13th, visiting Paisley and Hamilton).
" " 14.	To Dumbarton.
" " 15, 16.	Rossdhu.
" " 17, 18.	Dumbarton.
" " 19.	Set out for Inverary, which was reached on the 22d, and where she stayed nearly four days with her illegitimate sister, the Duchess of Argyll.

succession. She therefore considered it her wisest policy to draw still closer her former friendly intercourse with the house of Lennox. In September, 1563, the Earl, according to the "Diurnal," was "relaxit fra the proces, of our souerane lady's horne," and in December, 1564, the act of forfeiture passed against him was repealed by Parliament, and immediately thereafter he was publicly restored to his former honours and possessions. The marriage negotiations which had been commenced almost upon the death of her first husband, the Dauphin, were carried on with the most fruitless result till the summer of 1565, when the Queen put an end to all further suspense by announcing that she had resolved to unite herself in marriage with Henry, Lord Darnley.\* The ill-starred union was solemnized in the chapel of Holyrood House on the morning of the 29th July, 1565.† Immediately after her marriage Mary took active steps to break up the faction headed by her natural brother, the Earl of Murray, which had manifested great opposition to the match, and was generally believed to look to the English court for direction and support. Darnley for a time aided her in this attempt, but with characteristic folly and ingratitude he afterwards allied himself with her opponents, and finally alienated all affection the Queen might ever have felt for him, by consenting to, if not originating, that scheme of hostility to her government which led to the murder of her favourite, David Rizzio. From this period revenge, dignified so far as such a passion can be dignified, and ill concealed by either her levity or despondency, seemed to take possession of the mind of Mary; nor did the birth of a prince, which took place on the 19th of June following, very seriously change the current of her thoughts.

\* Darnley's principal preceptor had been a member of the Collegiate Church of Dumbarton, who followed the fortunes of Lennox when he fled to England. "John Elder" (says Miss Strickland) "was a clever linguist, a good Latinist; and as to his English, he surpassed most of the natives of the south in the clearness and pleasantness of his style. He had written in favour of the royal supremacy of Henry VIII.; also a popular pamphlet, setting forth the advantages of the union of England and Scotland—a union into which King Henry was then endeavouring to coerce Scotland at the point of the sword. The little treatise, which is well known to black-letter collectors, proves John Elder to

have been a man in advance of his time, in regard to statistical wisdom—the more remarkable, as the author claims to be a Highlander, those worthy Celts, at that period, being little skilled either in political economy or in the noble science of composing readable and idiomatic English. Nevertheless, the priest signed himself John *Redshank*—the appellation by which the Highlanders were known in the south."—"Queens of Scotland," vol. ii., p. 335.

† The descent of the Darnley branch to this point, and the connection of the family with the ancient house of Lennox, may be seen in the annexed "Lennox Pedigree," No. 2.



Darnley, from playing false with his fellow-conspirators, was for a time received into Mary's favour; but his capricious conduct had raised up many against him, and he in turn became the victim of a plot which historians affirm was neither unknown to, nor disapproved of by the Queen. Unfortunately, the conduct of Mary at this crisis was not of a kind calculated to impress her subjects with a belief favourable to her innocence. The Earl of Bothwell, who was generally looked upon as the prime mover of the conspiracy against Darnley, went through the form of a trial, but the proceedings were so arranged as to let in the least possible light upon the tragedy of the Kirk of Field, and he obtained an acquittal, as was to be expected from a court overawed by, if not composed of, a band of his armed retainers. With indecent haste Bothwell was acknowledged by Mary as her friend, and before she had been three months a widow was accepted by her as a fitting successor to that husband whom he was believed to have murdered. But so unfortunate was the issue of Mary's affairs from the date of her union with Bothwell, that in little more than four weeks afterwards she was compelled to surrender to the nobles confederated in arms against her at Carberry Hill; and on the day following that surrender she was, in violation, as some think, of a solemn promise to the contrary, conveyed a captive to the Castle of Lochleven. Her brother, the Earl of Murray, was soon afterwards raised to the dignity of Regent, and in conjunction with a party favourable to the cause of the Reformation, took active steps to restore tranquillity to the country. In the "Diurnal" we read of the Regent proceeding to Glasgow, where he held a court of the Sherifffdoms of Dumbarton and Renfrew, and "punisht certane greit thevis, malefactouris, and oppressouris to the number of xxij personis." Justice also began to overtake several of those concerned in the murder of the late King, though the seizures were still confined to the more obscure conspirators. As appears from an entry in the "Treasurer's Accounts,"\* the limbs

\* 1568, Jan. 13. Item, To Johnne Broune, mes-singer, and ane boy, passand of Edr with clois writtings, togidder with the heid of Pourie, leggis of Johnne Hay yr. of Tallo, and Johnne Hepburne of Boltoun, to be affixit on the portis of

Glasgow, Hamiltoun, Dunbertane, Air, and Wigtoun,.....iiij li. ij s.  
1568, Jan. 13. Item, For crelis and tursing (conveying) of the saide heidis, leggis, and armis, and candle for packing thair of,.....xs.  
In 1569, William Stewart, formerly Lyon King



of certain of those executed were set up in the burgh of Dumbarton—no doubt as a token that signal justice had been meted out to those concerned in the murder of one so intimately connected with the district.

While the leaders in excesses such as the murder of Darnley were allowed to escape almost with impunity, it may readily be believed that in the districts far removed from the court the offences against the peace of the country were both numerous and aggravated. In Dumbarton, as elsewhere, there were many families who preferred settling their feuds after their own lawless method to taking them before the properly constituted tribunals. On the 18th of March, 1564, nine individuals of the name of Houstone,\* residing in and about Dumbarton, attacked Andrew Hamilton of Cochno on the High Street of the burgh, and as they were fully armed for a fray, would in all probability have taken his life had he not found means of escaping from their fury to a friend's house in the neighbourhood. Three months afterwards the Houstones were tried in Edinburgh, and (with one exception) found guilty of "unlawfully convening the lieges" on the occasion referred to, and also of intending to slaughter the "aforesaid Andrew Hamilton;" but as there is an unfortunate hiatus in the "Books of Adjournal" about this period, it is impossible to say what punishment was inflicted on the panels, or in what circumstances their offence had its origin.†

Soon after the imprisonment of the Queen in Lochleven, a party professing adherence to her cause, and known as the "Queen's Lords," finding themselves removed from all offices of importance under the new government, betook themselves to the Castle of Dumbarton, then held by Lord Fleming

at Arms, was confined in Dumbarton Castle on the charge of being concerned in the murder of the King, and afterwards executed at St. Andrews.

\* Their names were Patrick Houstone of that ilk; Peter, William, John, and William Houstone, his brothers-german; William Houstone, burgess of Dumbarton; John Houstone in Kilpatrick; John Houstone, elder in Dumbarton; and John, his son.

† It is not improbable that the attack may have been made under colour of law, as Hamilton of Cochno was a staunch adherent of Queen Mary's, and, with his son John, was among those outlawed

after the Battle of Langside. The "assize" on the Houstones were—John Colquhoun of Luss; David Berkley of Ladyland; Robert Lord Boyd; James Glenne, Barr; John Somerville of Cambusnethane; Robert Colquhoun of Camstradden; William Smollett, burgess of Dumbarton; Walter Buchanan, Drumakill; William Livingston of Jerviswood; Andrew M'Farlane of Arrochar, and John Cunningham of Drumquhassil. Among the absentees were—Mungo Lindsay of Balull; Robert Buchanan of Balloch, and Luke Stirling of Balagan. — Pitcairn's "Criminal Trials," vol. i., p. 451.

for the interest of Mary, and there entered into a bond to release and protect their captive sovereign.\*

Fortunately for the peace of the country, the parties to the Dumbarton bond (some of whom were deeply implicated in the excesses of Mary's reign), made no attempt at this time to put their threat into execution, though they sought, by secret means, to substitute Chatelherault for Murray in the regency; which change, and not the liberation of the Queen, was generally understood to be the real object of the confederacy. In the following month (July) a powerful association was formed for the purpose of protecting the young Prince and carrying on the government in his name. Among the signatures to the bond then entered into are those of John Noble of Ardardan, Walter Macaulay of Ardincaple, and John Cunningham of Drumquhassil.

\* The terms of the Dumbarton bond are:—  
 "Forasmuch, considering the Queen's Majesty, our Sovereign, to be unlawfully detained at present in Lochleven in captivity, wherefore the most part of her lieges cannot have free access to her Highness: and seeing that it becomes us of our duty to seek her liberty and freedom, we, earls, lords, and barons under subscribed, promise faithfully to use the utmost of our endeavours, by all reasonable means, to procure her Majesty's liberty and freedom upon such honest conditions as may assent with her Majesty's honour, the common weal of the whole realm, and security of the whole nobility who at present have her Majesty in keeping; whereby this our native realm may be governed, ruled, and guided by her Majesty and her nobility, for the common quietness and administration of justice and weal of the country. And in case the noblemen who have her Majesty at present in their hands refuse to set her at liberty upon such reasonable conditions as said is, in that case we shall employ ourselves, our kindred, friends, servants, and partakers, our bodies and our lives, to set her Highness at liberty, and also to concur to the punishment of the murderers of the King her Majesty's husband; and for sure pre-

servation of the person of the Prince, as we shall answer to God, and our honour, and credit; and to that effect shall concur every one with another that are deemed proper. And if any shall set upon us, or any of us, for the doing as first mentioned, in that case we promise faithfully to espouse one another's interest under pain of perjury and infamy, as we shall answer to God.

"In witness whereof, we have subscribed these presents with our hands at Dumbarton, the — day of —

"St. Andrews, Argyle, Huntly, Arbroath, Galloway, Ross, Fleming, Herries, Stirling, Kilwinning, Will. Hamilton, of Sanquhar, Knt."

Keith, in his "Church History," gives the Dumbarton bond nearly as above quoted, and suggests as its probable date the 29th July, 1567; but this is obviously an error, as Throgmorton, the English ambassador, in a letter to Elizabeth, dated 14th July, says:—"Herewith I send your Majestie the last bounde agreed on and signed by the Hamiltons, etc., at Dumbertan." The true date of the bond, as is seen from the original instrument in the State Paper Office, is the 29th June, 1567.

## CHAPTER VII.

1567 TO 1603.

Queen Mary, on escaping from Lochleven, seeks to reach Dumbarton—Battle of Langside—The Clan Farlane—Dumbarton Castle kept by John, Lord Fleming, on behalf of Queen Mary—Besieged by Murray—Taken by surprise during the Regency of Lennox—The Regent Morton imprisoned in Dumbarton—Changes in the Lennox succession—Trade between Dumbarton and Glasgow—Letter from King James to the Burgesses of Dumbarton—Campbell of Ardkinlass attacked in Dumbarton—The King prepares to embark at Dumbarton for the Isles.

ON the evening of the 2d May, 1568, Queen Mary, aided by one of her keepers, young George Douglas, made her escape from the Castle of Lochleven. She proceeded without loss of time to Hamilton, where the nobility and clergy assembled round her in great numbers, and, in the enthusiasm of the moment, entered into a bond to restore her to her crown and kingdom. The Regent, who was at this time in Glasgow, determined with that quickness of decision and soundness of judgment which generally marked his movements, to oppose the Queen's party, and for this purpose drew out his army, now sorely diminished by desertion, on the Burgh muir. Mary herself appears to have been desirous of avoiding a battle, and thought if she could only reach Dumbarton Castle in safety she might there regain by degrees that influence over the minds of her subjects which she had lost by indiscretion. Her advisers generally were of opinion that it would be for the interest of the kingdom if she would occupy Dumbarton till a Parliament could be called together there to devise measures for the welfare of herself and the young Prince.\* But this design was opposed by the Hamiltons, who, thinking themselves stronger than Murray, deemed the opportunity a favourable one for crushing him for ever; and though they ultimately did consent to march to Dumbarton, it was evident they would lose no opportunity of bringing the two armies into hostile collision. Contrary to their expectation, the Regent himself was the first to attack, and on the 15th May, on the field of Langside, he obtained a victory which was sufficient to dispel any hope Mary might have entertained of once more ascending the throne. In this engagement the Clan Farlane from the Lennox bore a prominent part. Hollinshed, speaking

\* Keith's "Church History," book ii., c. 13.



of the battle, says:—"The valiancie of ane Heiland gentleman named Macfarlane stode the Regent's part in great stede; for, in the hottest brunte of the fighte, he came up with two hundred of his friendes and countrymen, and so manfully gave in upon the flankes of the Queen's people, that he was a great cause of the disordering of them. This Macfarlane had been lately before condemned to die for some outrage by him committed, and obtanying pardon through the suit of the Countess of Moray, he recompensed that clemencie by this piece of service now at this batayle." The accounts of Calderwood and Melville are less favourable to the Mac Farlanes, but the statement quoted above is borne out by a document entitled "Advertisment of the Conflict in Scotland," which appears to have been written two days after the battle by one who was present on the occasion, and is still further confirmed by the Regent granting their leader a crest consisting of a demi-savage proper, holding in one hand a sheaf of arrows, and pointing with the other to a crown, with the motto—"This I'll defend." The chief of the Clan Farlane at this time was Andrew, the thirteenth in direct descent from Gilchrist, the first of Arrochar. He was married to Agnes, a daughter of Sir Patrick Maxwell of Newark. Colquhoun of Luss and the Laird of Buchanan also supported the Regent at Langside, while Colquhoun of Balvie was made prisoner fighting for Queen Mary.

That Dumbarton had not been backward in supporting the cause of the Regent against Queen Mary's party is evident from a communication addressed to the burgesses by the Regent, on the eve of his departure to the borders against the rebels, at the close of the year following the battle of Langside: \*—

" Efter our maist hertlie commendatiounes, Seeing we can not yet have  
 " the money to send you for furnessing of the suderts according as we have  
 " oft promisset and writtin to you, And that upoun ane schort and suddane  
 " occasioun we mon repair to the borders, Becaus the inglis rebellis having  
 " left thair strenthis ar repairit thairto, we will pray you yit as of befor to  
 " tak in patience, safer unto the tyme that the money be gottin we will not  
 " lett your baillie Alexander Douchall nor Cpt<sup>n</sup>. Murray dep<sup>t</sup>, ffor howbeit  
 " ye haif greit loisse of the want of your siluer sa lang, Be weill assurit ye sall  
 " not want ane penny of that thing q<sup>lk</sup> is awand, and that sasone as possibillie

\* From original, among Dumbarton Burgh Records.

“ we can or ma. And sa referring to new occasioun committis you to God.

“ At Edinburgh the xx of December, 1569. At our departing from edr.,

“ Your assurit freind,

Addressed { “To our traist freindis the burgessis  
and inhabitants of the burgh of  
Dunbertane.” }

*James Regent*

It is doubtful if the burgesses were ever reimbursed for the expenses incurred on that occasion; but as if to put their claim beyond cavil, they obtained the following obligation from the Regent when in Dumbarton at the siege of the Castle, in January, 1569-70:—

“ WE, James, erle of Murray, lord Abirmethie, Regent to our Souerane  
“ lord, his realme, and lieges, Be the tenour heirof, obleisses us, our airis and  
“ executouris, To content pay and thankfullie deleuir to the baillies, burgesses,  
“ and inhabitantis of the burgh of Dunbertane all sowmes of money awand to  
“ thame be or Souerane lordis men of weir and suddartis that hes lyne in  
“ Dumbertane, and bene furnist of mete, drink, and other furnessing thair  
“ diuers moneths bigane, according to the capitanis tikkettes, and that betuix  
“ the date heirof and the first day of februar nixtocum wtout farther delay,  
“ fraude, or gyle. In witness heirof, we haife subscriuit this present obliga-  
“ tioun with our hand. At Dunbertane, the sevint day of Januar, The yeir  
“ of God j<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup>. three scoir nyne yeirs, Before thir witnesses, Johnne, erle of  
“ Mar; Alexander, erle of Glencairn; Robert, lord Sempill; maister James  
“ haliburtoun, provest of Dundie; and Alex<sup>r</sup> hay, o<sup>r</sup> seruand, wt vtheris diuers.

Addressed { “Regent Murrayis obligati<sup>on</sup>  
for the suddartis det.” }

“ JAMES, Regent.”

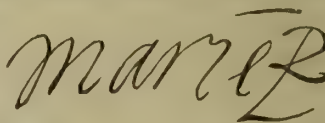
From an eminence adjoining the field of conflict at Langside Mary witnessed the total defeat of her army, and immediately afterwards fled southward\* to Sanquhar, and then to Terregles, the seat of her faithful friend Lord Herries. Having rested here a day or two she proceeded towards the Abbey of Dundrennan, near Kirkcudbright, where she again halted for a brief space. From this place she crossed the Solway Frith to the English coast, and put into execution the ill advised scheme of submitting her case to the decision of

\* It seems to have been rumoured at the time that Mary had crossed the Clyde and taken refuge in Dumbarton Castle.—Letter from Douglas of

Bonjedworth to Mow of Mow, May 15, 1568. State Papers—Scotland—Elizabeth, vol. xv., No. 20.

Queen Elizabeth. During an interview between Middlemore and Mary at Carlisle, the English Commissioner, following his instructions, demanded, in name of his royal mistress, that the Scottish Queen should prohibit her friends at Dumbarton from receiving supplies from France, in the event of any being sent northward. Mary, however, with greater spirit than prudence, replied, "That in case his Sovereign (Elizabeth) would not assure her of her assistance for the suppression of her evil and unruly subjects, she would go to the great Turk himself for help against them, and neither could nor would forsake her faithful friends; but if her sister of England would resolve to give her aid she would then promise not to seek it of other princes."\*

A few weeks after this interview Mary, having besought her "dear sister" to use her good offices in her favour, makes the following reference to the Governor of Dumbarton Castle, who had accompanied her in her flight, but, unlike his royal mistress, had been allowed to return to Scotland:—"As for my Lord Fleming, seeing that upon my credit you have suffered him to go home to his house, I warrant you he shall pass no farther, but shall return when it pleases you. In that you trust me, I will not (to die for it) deceive you. But for Dumbarton, I answer not when my L. Fleming shall be in the tower. For they which are within it (Dumbarton Castle) will not forbear to receive succour if I don't assure them of yours; no, though you should charge me withal, for I have left them in charge to have more respect unto my servants and to my estate than to my life. Good sister, be of another mind; win the heart, and all shall be yours, and at your commandment."†



As it was of the utmost importance to the Regent that the Castle of Dumbarton should no longer be held by an enemy to his government, he adopted measures both of open hostility and secret negotiation to secure this important fortress.‡ About the end of December, 1569 (says the "Diurnal"), "the maister of Grahame was send diverse tymes to Johne, Lord Flemying, being within the Castell of Dunbartane, and holding the same, to treit with the said lord touching the deliuerance of the said castell, and thai commounit

\* Miss Strickland's "Queens of Scotland," vol. vi., quoted from Anderson's Collections.

† Mary to Elizabeth, 5th July, 1568. Quoted in Appendix to Robertson.

‡ In August, 1569, Elizabeth commanded Murray to forbear from besieging Dumbarton, to which he replied that he was not then engaged in such an undertaking. The Regent's secretary, John



thairvpone, bot culd not aggrie togedder vpoun the articles quhilkis my Lord Flemying desyrit. Vpoun the same day, the laird of Borg, and his freindis, convenit thameselffis togedder, and convoyit to the said Castell of Dunbartane in the mornying, certane key and laidis of meill, and thaireafter departed, quhairof my Lord Flemying was verry glaid; bot when the samen came to my lord regentis earis, he was havilie discontentit thairwith, and was verry angry at the capitanes and men of weir being then in the toun of Dunbartane, that tholit the said furnishing to pass to the said castell.\* In January, 1570, the Regent proceeded in person to the siege of Dumbarton, and having carefully guarded every approach, reduced the garrison to such straits that, in accordance with the articles of war of the period, Fleming promised to surrender upon a given day if supplies did not reach him in the interim.† Before making such a promise the Governor seems to have been well assured that supplies were likely to be received from France; nor was he disappointed; for, in a few days, two large ships bound from France for Dumbarton arrived in Lochryan, and so far relieved the anxiety of the Governor that he refused to hold further parley regarding the surrender of the fortress. That the garrison was in great straits previous to these supplies is evident from Mary's letter to La Motte. In pleading with him to use his influence with the French King in her behalf, she proceeds:—"And if his own affairs will not permit him as yet to give me his entire support, I pray that it may at least please him not to allow me to lose Dumbarton for the want of munition and a little money."‡ A calamity which soon befell the nation, gave Fleming the required opportunity of turning the supplies to advantage. The Regent (as may be seen by the "Obligation"

Wood, writing to Cecil, October 31, speaks of Dumbarton as being in great strait. State Papers—Scotland—Elizabeth, vol. xvi., Nos. 51, 53, 70.

\* The importance attached to the possession of the fortress of Dumbarton is curiously illustrated by a contemporary *jeu-d'esprit*, entitled, "The copy of ane advertisement sent from the court to a friend of my Lord [Argyllis]." The "advertisement," which is said to have been the work of Thomas Maitland, a younger brother of the house of Lethington, purports to be the report of a conference held by the Regent, Lord Lindsay, the Laird of Pitarrow, John Knox, John Wood, the

Tutor of Pitcure, and James M'Gill. Wishart of Pitarrow, speaking of the different strongholds in the country, is made to express himself as follows:—"To get Dumbartan, I wald nocht stik for geir, and albeit I shuld give als meikill as Sir James Balfour gat. Ane kyng seik and treasone may find land: An ye list ye may ay get your hand beyond my Lord Flemying."—"Bannatyne's Memorials," p. 9.

† "Diurnal of Occurrents," p. 155.

‡ *Depêches de La Motte Fénelon*, vol. i., p. 376. "Queens of Scotland," vol. vi., p. 371.

before referred to), was in Dumbarton early in January; he seems to have left about the 16th; on the 18th he was at Stirling, and on the 23d he entered Linlithgow, on his way towards Edinburgh. On proceeding up the High Street of that burgh he was shot at by Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, and wounded so severely that he died in a few hours. As it was feared that the assassination of Murray might be followed by an attempt upon the person of the young King, the soldiers at the siege of Dumbarton were removed to Stirling, where James then was—a proceeding which, while it strengthened the garrison there, gave, on the other hand, the opportunity desired by Lord Fleming of receiving into the Castle of Dumbarton the supplies sent from France. In the excitement caused by the suddenness and atrocity of the occurrence, Bothwellhaugh found means of making his escape from Linlithgow, and was warmly welcomed by the Hamilton party, who, along with Argyll, held a convention in Dumbarton ten days afterwards.

After a troubled interregnum of four months' duration, the Earl of Lennox was elected Regent; but as the harsh treatment of Mary by Elizabeth had greatly strengthened the party professing attachment to Mary, to which Lennox was opposed, he felt it necessary to take instant steps for thwarting their designs and lessening their power. In May, active measures were in progress for besieging Dumbarton. The Earl of Lennox, writing to Elizabeth on the 17th, encloses an epistle signed by Lennox, Morton, and Glencairn, urging the necessity of besieging the Castle; and again, in writing to Cecil on the 31st, a kindred application is forwarded, recommending that Sir William Drury remain in Scotland, and attack Dumbarton.\* Elizabeth appears rather to have desired a cessation of hostilities;† and with this view Drury was despatched from Berwick to Lord Fleming and the Bishop of St. Andrews (who was known to be in Dumbarton along with the Governor), with power to negotiate for an abstinence of arms. The interview was altogether of a most extraordinary character, and will be best told in the words of Sussex to his royal mistress:—"He (Drury) was answered that they would meet him the next day at a village half-way betwix Glasgow and Dumbertane. So according to that appointment Drury went thither, and finding no person there, went forward to Dumbarton, and

\* State Papers—Scotland—Elizabeth, vol. xviii., Nos. 28, 42.

† State Papers—Scotland—Elizabeth, vol. xviii., No. 33.

sent them word before of his coming thither, because he found them not at the place appointed. The messenger returned with answer that they would come out of the Castle to speak with him, and therefore willed him to come on, with one or two that were with him, and to put away his company; which he did, and when he was within shot sent him word they could not come to him, and willed him to take to himself, for his time was out; and as he turned his horse did see the harquebusers (laid for the purpose) shoot at him, and they discharged a falcene at him out of the Castle, but he escaped without hurt, and returned to Glasgow.”\* Sussex was not long in making reprisals for the reception his ambassador had met with at Dumbarton. In the same epistle he was enabled to announce that the noblemen who accompanied Drury had burnt the country belonging to the Hamiltons, with the town of Hamilton and the Castle; and, in effect, had thrown down or burnt the whole of the chief residences belonging to that family. In urging upon Sussex the necessity of assaulting Dumbarton, the Regent and his coadjutors seem to have been influenced by the opinion that the Governor would not only continue to make it a rallying point for the Queen’s friends in Scotland, but deliver it over, if need were, to the French King, in exchange for the active support he continued to give to the cause of Mary. Lennox at least gives currency to a rumour of this description in an epistle to Cecil, written in August, and it is confirmed in the following month by Randolph, who, in mentioning the arrival of bullets and lead from France, speaks of a compact as existing between Fleming and the Grand Prior for the delivery of the stronghold.† The Regent therefore continued so active in his hostility to the Governor, that the latter, in an epistle dated at Dumbarton, the 7th of February, 1571, brought under the notice of the Commissioners of the Queen of Scots the persecution he was being subjected to by Lennox, and the destruction to which his property was exposed by the party who supported

\* State Papers—Scotland—Elizabeth, vol. xviii., No. 45. This outrage on the person of an ambassador seems to have excited the muse of some writer not over friendly to the cause of the exiled Queen. See Appendix, “Lennox Garland,” where the effusion is printed at length from a copy in the State Paper Office.

† State Papers—Scotland—Elizabeth, vol. xix., Nos. 16-43.

Richard Bannatyne, the gossiping secretary

of John Knox, thus speaks of the supplies sent to Dumbarton:—“About the end of August, came from France, ane pynname first, and after ane ship with that famous ambassador, Monsieur Viracke, a notabill pyrate. With him he brocht some oranges, some reasins, some bisqueat bread, some powder, some bullet, and so, of onmigadardum, he brocht a maledictione to furneis Dumbarton.”—“Bannatyne’s Memorials,” p. 53.



him as Regent. Among the enormities perpetrated by Lennox, particular stress is laid upon the slaughter of the white kye in the forest of Cumbernauld, as "the lyke was not manteint in ony uther pairt of this Ile of Albion." Lennox, in reply, describes this as a "vane brag," the contrary being known to many. In another note of "Certain Actes done by the Earle of Levinax againes the tenour of the Assurance," he is said to have prevented the merchants of Glasgow, Dumbarton, and the neighbouring towns, from selling provisions to Lord Fleming for victualling the Castle. To this the Regent replies:—"Giff I had inhabite the merchandis of Glasgw, Dumbartane, and vtheris townis, to sell victuallis to the Lord Flemyng, for victualling of the kingis castell, withhaldin aganis his hienes auctoritie, in that doing I had not violat the Abstinence; for that I did specialie require to knaw gif the lord Flemyng wald be content to be comprehendit vnder the promisse of the duke and tua erles, and neuer had yit ansuer of that demand. And for the lord Flemyngis awin behaviour, he hes nawise observit the Abstinence, bot takin and reft the victuallis and guidis of all the kingis guid subiectis, travelling vp and doun the river of Clyde, and in the cuntrey; he hes banished diuerse honest men of Dumbartane from thair houssis, and hes dimolesched sum of thair houssis, with thair kirkis, to the grund, evin sen the Abstinence began; and thairwith maid new fortificatioun and building in the castell of Dumbartane: and yit, with all this, na contramand wes gevin to the merchandis, as is (beside the trewth) allegeit in the said article, bot to sel thair guidis and victuallis, in sic sorte as suld pleas thame, at their liberty." In a letter of instructions from the Regent to Robert Pitcairn, commendator of Dunfermline, then at the court of Elizabeth, mention is made of no less than eleven breaches of the "Abstinence" on the part of Fleming's supporters, the first being the case of one Craik, a messenger, who had been apprehended at Dumbarton executing the King's letters, and afterwards conveyed as a prisoner to Dunoon. In their answer to the allegations contained in the Regent's epistle, the Queen's party seek to justify Craik's detention on the ground that "he passit to Dunbartane and thair maid execution of the Prince's lettres in that toun, quhilk is not nor hes not bene at ony tymes befor at the Prince's devotioun, nor at the devotioun of ony of thame that professis thair obedience for the quene; sa be this ressoun it seamys the Abstinence hes bene infringit be the complineis."

Kirkcaldy of Grange, the governor of Edinburgh Castle, also

made complaints against Lennox, and even issued a challenge, offering to encounter any one who would maintain the truth of certain reports spread against him by the Regent. But the time was now approaching when the desire of the Regent, so far as Dumbarton was concerned, was to be fulfilled in a manner as unexpected as it was extraordinary. The achievement, indeed, for cool daring and ingenuity, equals anything of the kind ever attempted. The following account of the enterprise is based partly upon an epistle addressed by Crawford of Jordanhill to John Knox, and partly upon the narrative of Buchanan, whose writings possess an almost local interest, and who is likely to have been well acquainted with the locality he describes so accurately.\*

In March, 1571, the Regent Lennox, while he was confined to his dwelling in Glasgow in consequence of a fall from his horse, had his desire for the possession of Dumbarton Castle gratified through the treachery of one of the garrison named Robertson, whose wife had been whipt for some petty theft by the orders of Lord Fleming. Eager to accomplish his revenge, the soldier communicated his design of betraying the Castle to Robert Douglas, and even offered, if it were necessary, to be the first to scale the Rock. The offer being communicated to the Regent, the importance of the object strongly induced him to favour the enterprise, hazardous though it appeared; but as Robertson did not seem to be the safest leader that could be selected, it was thought proper to entrust the command to Thomas Crawford of Jordanhill, a brave and experienced officer. As the truce recently proclaimed with the Queen's party expired on Monday the 1st April, it was resolved to put the scheme into execution that day, and employ the interim in preparing scaling ladders and other necessities. On the evening of the day fixed, John Cunning-

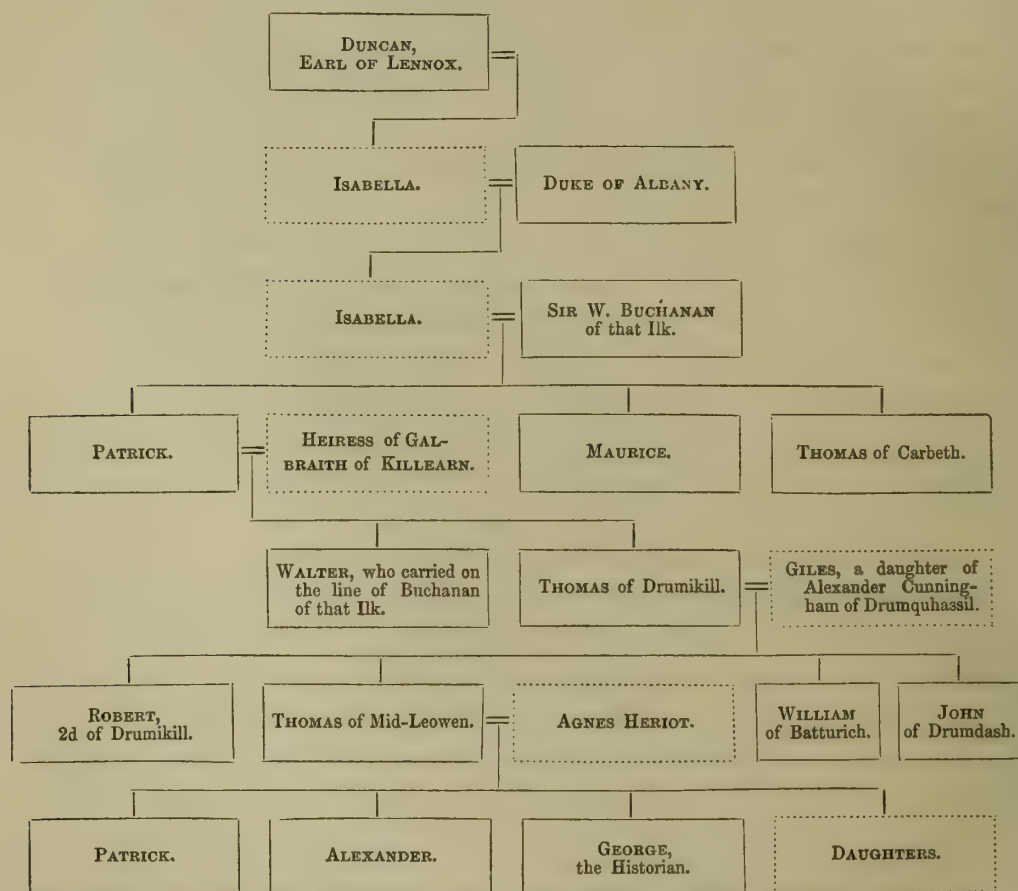
\* George Buchanan, though not a native of the district embraced in modern Dumbartonshire, may yet be reckoned among the distinguished men connected with the Lennox by birth, as well as descent. He was born at Mid-Leowen (or as it is now called, the Moss) on the Blane, about two miles from Killearn, and situated, according to Buchanan himself, "in Levinia Scotiæ provincia," but now embraced in the county of Stirling. The founder of the family seems to have been Gilbert, "Senescallus comites de Levenax," who obtained

a grant of the lands of Buchanan, and thereupon assumed that name. George Buchanan's father was Thomas, the second son of Thomas Buchanan of Drumikill, and his mother, Agnes Heriot, of the family of Trabroun in East Lothian. His Buchanan descent connected him with the old house of Lennox. George's great-grandfather, Patrick Buchanan of that ilk, was a grandson of Isabella, Duchess of Lennox, by her second daughter, Isabella, who married Sir Walter Buchanan of Buchanan. Genealogists are not by

ham of Drumquhassil, who had been early made acquainted with the design, was sent forward with a few horsemen to intercept all passengers, and thus

any means at one as to the person who connects the Drumikill branch with the older stem; but the subjoined pedigree, founded upon Auchmar's

account of the family and Drumikill family papers, seems to offer no violence to any of the necessary conditions of descent:—



Crawford, in indicating in his "Baronage" the descent of George from Robert second of Drumikill, refers to other two brothers—Robert and Thomas. Dr. Irving also mentions that George Buchanan's mother was left with a family of eight children—five sons and three daughters; but the family evidents do not clearly indicate the existence of more than the three mentioned above—Patrick, Alexander, and George.

It has been stated by Mackenzie in his "Lives of Scots Writers," that George Buchanan was removed from the village school of Killearn to the grammar school of Dumbarton, and received there the rudiments of that classical knowledge for which he afterwards became famous. It would certainly be a pleasing duty for a local historian to be able to confirm such a statement; but, while there is nothing improbable in hazard-



prevent any communication being made to the garrison. Crawford followed with his party on foot, and having reached the base of Dumbuck Hill about midnight, explained to them the nature of the exploit they were to engage in. He pointed out the warder Robertson, who had volunteered to ascend first, and made large promises as to the honours which would be conferred on him, and all who followed. The soldiers received the intelligence joyfully, and guided by a cord which extended from the first to the last of the party, they proceeded in single file across the meadow to the base of the Rock.\* Though a convenient fog then encircled the upper part of the Rock, it was feared on the first attempt that all was lost. The height of the ascent compelled them to use ladders too long to be easily managed, and as they could not be fixed very firmly in the slippery rock, the weight of those who hurriedly ascended them loosened their hold, and several of the party fell to the ground. As no one was hurt, however, the alarm occasioned by this mishap soon subsided, and, fixing their ladders more judiciously than before, they gained a small jutting-out ledge where an ash tree had struck its roots. To this tree ropes

ing it as a supposition, it is but right to say, that after a careful search we have not been able to discover any evidence confirmatory of the statement. At the age of thirteen or fourteen, his maternal uncle, James Heriot, sent George Buchanan to prosecute his studies at the University of Paris, where he resided two years. For a full account of the career of this distinguished scholar, statesman, and poet, the reader is referred to the carefully written biography by Dr. Irving.

\* Crawford's narrative at this point becomes singularly interesting:—"Now we had monyfowseis to pas, and ane deip water, brigit with ane single trie, afor we come to the castle; and the forrest of vs buire the ledderis; and swa we past fordwart. And becaus thei suspected nocht the heighest pairt of the craig, thair was not ane watche in that pairt of the wall aboue, within sex scoir of futes to the pairt whare we entered. We thocht it best to assay it at the same part, and swa we did, which is the last pairt, called the Beike. And when we had knit the ledderis of thriescoir of stepis, we wer yit xx stepis from ane trie that was aboue vs; to the which trie the guyde and my self wan to without ledderis, with grit difficultie, taking coardis with us, and fesched the said coirdis at the trie;

and sua lating the coirdis hing doune to the ledderis, whairwith men mycht draw thaim sellis vp to the trie. And when we war at the trie, we had fyvescoir of faddomes to the rute of the wall, to the which we bare cordis in lyk maner. Be this was done, day licht was come, becaus it was long of doing; and thair we tuike one of the ledderis and brocht to the wall, whairwith we enterit euerie man. And at the entrie of the first man vpoun the top of the wall, the watche that sate besyd saw him; and immediatlie he cryed and waikened the place. And ane clud of myst fell about us which was litil lychter than the nycht: And thair comes out of sundrie houses of the place men runing naiked, swa that thair wes incontinent thrie slaine and sindrie hurt; and sua the restis gevis bakis, and incontinent we wan thair artailyerie, and thair powder and thair bullates, and turned the samen to thaim self: wha yit keipit Wallace toure, the Whyt tour, with the Windie hall, the chalmer betweine the craigis, and the neather baillie. And als sounne as thai saw thair owin artailyerie turned to thaim self, everie man tuike him to his schift; and becaus the mist was so done thicke, some lap the walis and escapit, and vther some we gat as ye haue hard."

were fixed, by which those below were pulled up while the advance party were fixing the ladders for a new ascent. At this stage another untoward accident occurred,—and one, too, which promised to be attended with more disastrous consequences than the last, as day was now breaking, and it was almost impossible to screen themselves from the sentinels heard pacing above. One of the soldiers in ascending was so overcome by the perilous nature of the enterprise that he was seized with a kind of fit, and to the annoyance of his comrades held on the ladder so firmly that no one could either pass him or unloose his hold. But Crawford, ever fertile in expedients, caused the ladder to be turned round, and bound the unfortunate soldier to it in such a manner that, however terrified he might be, he could not fall on recovering his senses. Having by gradual ascents reached the highest part, or “Beik” of the Rock, Alexander Ramsay, Crawford’s ensign, and two other soldiers, scaled the wall; but being discerned by the sentinels through the fog, they were attacked with stones and other missiles, and seemed in great danger of losing any advantage they had gained. Ramsay, unused to this kind of warfare, leaped down among his enemies, and, though attacked by three, managed to keep them at a safe distance till the more advanced portion of his party came to his aid. In the meanwhile, the rest of the party had been industriously prosecuting their ascent, and on reaching the summit of the Rock their weight and struggles to surmount it made a breach in the old wall, through which they rushed, shouting, “God and the King!”—“A Darnley! A Darnley!” The garrison offered but a faint resistance, though they held possession of the three chief towers—the Wallace, White, and Windy Hall. Lord Fleming, making a quick descent by an almost impassable precipice, was let out by a postern gate which opened upon the Clyde, and fled towards Argyllshire, from which place he soon afterwards made the best of his way to France. The assailants did not lose one man, and of the garrison only four were slain, and these more by accident than design. Among those taken prisoners were Lady Fleming; Hamilton, Bishop of St. Andrews, who was found with his mail shirt and steel cap on; Verac, the French ambassador, who had recently arrived with the supplies; Fleming of Boghall; and John Hall (or Herle), an Englishman who had fled to Scotland after Dacre’s rebellion. Hamilton was instantly conveyed to Stirling, and being deeply implicated in the murders of Darnley and Murray, was tried, condemned,

and executed.\* Lady Fleming was dismissed with many marks of the Regent's favour, being allowed to depart at leisure with all her jewels and clothing. With Verac there was some difficulty what to do, as a number of merchants accused him of plundering their vessels in the Clyde, but after a short confinement in St. Andrews, he also was set at liberty. In accordance with the command of Queen Elizabeth, Hall, who is described as "a person very seditious," was sent a prisoner to Berwick to give an account of his dealings with the Bishop of Ross. Boghall was sent to Stirling, and appears to have been the only one detained for any length of time. Various important papers were also found in the Castle, amongst others a memorial by Claude Hamilton of his negotiations with the Duke of Alva, relative to the expedition then preparing in Flanders for the assistance of Mary and the English Catholics—a document of which the sagacious Cecil afterwards availed himself to some purpose. Of the ammunition an exact inventory was made when Drumquhassil assumed the command, and a copy sent by Crawford to Knox along with the epistle before referred to.† Crawford received as a reward for his services in this exploit a pension of £200 yearly from the revenues of St. Andrews,‡ and obtained for his family the honourable distinction of bearing as a crest a representation of the Castle he had so successfully attacked.

\* This distich was affixed on the gallows:—

" Cresce diu felix arbor, semperque vireto  
Frondibus, qui nobis talia poma feras."

† Item, in the first, ane gross culvering, monted for the wallis, and nocht for the feildis, with xxiiij bullatis for hir.

Item, tuo batteris monted for the wallis, and not for the feildis, with sufficient number of bullatis for thame.

Item, tuo myons, ane monted for the wallis and not for the feildis, the vther vnmounted ather for wallis or feildis; with sufficient number of bullatis for thaim tua.

Item, tua Bartenyie falcones, monted for the wallis and not for the feildis, with sufficient number of bullatis for thame.

Item, ane quarter falcone, monted for the wallis and not for the feildis, with sufficient number of bullatis for hir.

Item, ane dowbill barse of irne.

Item, thrie hacquebutes of fownd, whole; and ane broken.

Item, ane singill barse.

Item, threttie grit barrelis of cannon powder.

Item, viij barrelis of harquebute of fownd powder.

Item, viij calleveris; of these, at my lordis command, ane gevin to Harie Wedderburne, and vther to George Dundass; restis thair of, vj.

Item, of speiris, heidit and vnheidit, lx.

Item, of culvering powder, thrie barrel.

Item, of victuallis left in the place at our entrie thairto, after my lordis departing:

Imprimis, of wyn, xx tune.

Of meill, twelff chalderis.

Item, of wheit, ten bollis.

Item, of malt, viij bollis.

Off bisquite breid, xj hole hogheidis.

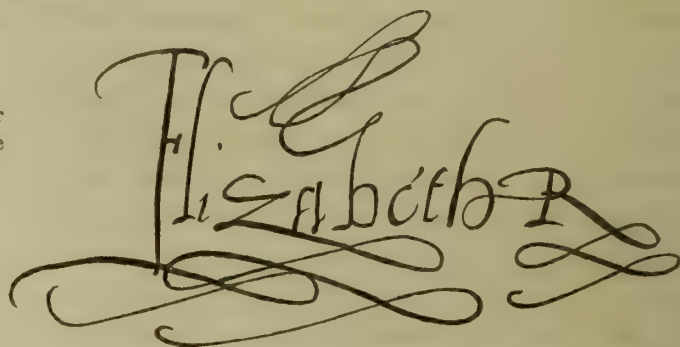
Item, of balcone, iij whole puncheounes.

‡ Privy Seal Reg., xxxix., 92.



Queen Elizabeth, on hearing of the capture, lost no time in communicating with Lennox:—"Rycht trustie and richt weil-belouit cousin we greit "you weill. We haue understoud by report made to us as weill by o<sup>r</sup> cousin "yo<sup>r</sup> wiff or by the laird of buchleu suche thinges as you comitted vnto the "chairge of the berer heiroff y<sup>r</sup> servaunt, speciallie concerning the Castell of "Dunbartane wh<sup>ch</sup> we are glad is returned to your possession and custody. " . . . And tharfor we do hartlie wish that you may mak good choyce "of such as shall have the charge undir you as it be not surprisit by fraude or "corruption." Her Majesty then refers to proceedings connected with the Earl of Morton, and closes her epistle by a request that Johnson (or Hall) "taken in the said Castell of Dunbartane, may be safely sent to our Marshall "of Berwick to be there deliuered and keped as a prisoner until farder orders "shall be taken w<sup>t</sup> him, and we pray you to send unto us such information "as may be had touching his unloyalty."

"Given under our signet, at our  
palace of Westminster, the  
xxij day of April, 1571."



The Regent, writing from Stirling on the 1st May, describes her Majesty's pleasure at the recovery of Dumbarton to be "as great a comfort as I can wish;" and trusts "to use that house to your Maties lyking and contentment as heretofore." Poor Mary, beset by spies, and anxious, no doubt, to keep up the drooping spirit of her adherents, is said by Shrewsbury, in a letter to Burleigh, to have exhibited little concern for the loss of Dumbarton,\* though it reduced the strongholds in possession of her friends to the single fortress of Edinburgh, held by Kirkcaldy of Grange.† Fleming, after his escape from the

\* State Paper—Scotland—Mary, vol. vi., 46.

† Kirkcaldy profited so far by the capture of Dumbarton, as to cause his men to form a ditch round the Castle, and cut away all the grass

growing on the sides of the Rock that no scaling party might hope to surprise it in a similar way.—"Bannatyne's Memorials," p. 112.

Castle, seems to have lost no time in proceeding to France, for on the 28th of May following he found means of entering the harbour of Dumbarton with supplies of both men and money, which he obtained in that country. In the quaint language of the "Diurnal," "the fauourirs of the Queen wes ay awantand of the silver, bot not of men, and quhen thai gat the same, thai culd not spair the poore suddarte's wages, but sufferit thame to steill away ane by ane to Leith, for great hunger thai had."\* Within a few weeks after his arrival Fleming was accidentally wounded by a shot in the streets of Edinburgh, and died upon the 6th of September following.

The Hamilton party never forgave the Regent for executing their kinsman, and it is to this cause more than any other that the assassination of Lennox in Stirling six months afterwards is to be traced.

The Earl of Mar succeeded Lennox in the regency, but after a brief tenure of power he was suddenly seized with sickness and died at Stirling in October, 1572. His successor in office was James, Earl of Morton, who managed affairs till March, 1578, when the united power of the Queen's faction, and the faction which professed attachment to the young Prince, compelled him to resign his important trust. The King, though scarcely twelve years of age, then took the government upon himself, and with the assistance of a council composed sometimes of one party and sometimes of another, sought to restore peace to a country which had been long distracted by internal feuds. John Cunningham of Drumquhassil, who still continued Captain of Dumbarton Castle under the new Earl of Lennox (Esme Stewart), was now mixing himself up in those cross plots which ultimately led to his forfeiture and death. As Lennox's lieutenant, he could not openly engage in any scheme which had not the countenance of his chief; and on the other hand, his secret dealings with the English party were conducted in such a way that it was impossible to tell whether he would keep his engagements either with them or their opponents. Early in April, 1580, Bowes ascertained that Lennox, aided by Drumquhassil and Argyll, had some intention of conveying the King to Dumbarton, in order that they might more effectually carry out those designs which the English ambassador had been instructed to oppose. "Drumquhassil" (he writes to Walsingham) "cannot well be charged with any desertion, for upon his charge to deliver

\* "Diurnal of Occurrents," p. 298.

the Castle, he wrote to me to know his master's pleasure in the same; and being thereto directed (as you know), I did persuade him to hold the Castle from the hands of Lennox, whereupon he was both put to the horn for the detention of the Castle, and also proclaimed rebel. Upon being again advised by me to render the Castle to the Regent, he sought, by D'Aubigne, to obtain protection for his life and inheritance. Yet I think that by good handling he may be drawn to stand to his former promises." \*

On the ground of Lennox's hostility to the reformed religion, the English party about this time took active measures for neutralizing the favour which the young King was disposed to show towards this nobleman. On April 19, Queen Elizabeth addressed one letter to Bowes, instructing him to take steps for reducing the credit of D'Aubigne in Scotland, by supporting his opponent, Morton; and another to D'Aubigne, in which, while reminding him of the jealousies that had arisen since his arrival in Scotland, she expresses her belief that his future actions will stop the mouths of his accusers.† The English ambassador now became busier than ever. In May, when Lennox was likely to obtain Dumbarton, he thought it right to write to Walsingham—"We can count upon men of note to remain at our devotion. Among the rest we think it convenient that Drumquhassil, if he continue captain of Dumbarton, and the Master of Marr, be of the number whom we would have you to put in mind to continue stedfast in their devotion toward us."‡ Even Morton is reputed as willing to execute a certain "platt" for the common benefit; but Bowes in this latter particular may have been speaking on indifferent authority, for in July, Morton, in writing to Elizabeth, declines taking part in matters which so highly concern his Majesty without his knowledge.§ Still, he did not slacken in his hostility to Lennox. When the latter obtained Dumbarton during the King's pleasure, Morton took the opportunity of reminding Bowes of a former arrangement made between them, and even urged its immediate execution.|| Lennox, however, was not in the meantime to be baffled in his design. On the very day that Walsingham was pressing upon Bowes the necessity for Drumquhassil resisting Lennox in any attempt he might make to obtain possession of the Castle till

\* State Papers — Scotland — Elizabeth, vol. xxviii. Bowes to Walsingham, April 16, 1580.

† Ibid, vol. xxviii., 14, 15.

‡ State Papers — Scotland — Elizabeth, vol. xxviii., May 16.

§ Ibid, July 16.

|| Ibid, July 29.



Lord Scroop was before it, Bowes was informing his master of the apprehension of Drumquhassil in Edinburgh, and his agreement under a bond of forty thousand pounds to deliver up his charge to the Earl of Lennox or William Stewart of Cavers, who had been made captain.\* Walsingham now adopted bolder measures. Not content with instructing Bowes to warn the King of the danger attending his connection with Lennox, the Marshal of Berwick was directed to confer with Morton and others for the purpose of laying violent hands upon the King's favourite.† But this scheme was almost immediately departed from, and in its place Bowes was instructed to operate upon the King himself by imparting intelligence of a pretended scheme to exclude him from even the possibility of succeeding to the throne of England. But neither remonstrance nor threats seemed to have any effect on James. In August, 1581, he created the earldom of Lennox into a dukedom to advance his favourite, and elevated him also to the office of Lord High Chamberlain of Scotland. The imprisonment of Morton in Dumbarton,‡ followed by his execution in June, 1581, tended not only to strengthen the Lennox party, but attached the King to them more firmly than ever. At the

\* State Papers — Scotland — Elizabeth, vol. xxviii., No. 72, Aug. 27. When Drumquhassil resigned the command, an inventory (printed in T. Thomson's "Illustrations of the Royal Wardrobe") was made of the furnishings. A few of the items may interest the reader:—

Tuo "cattirts of found," mounted on carriages.

Tuo "moyens of found," also mounted.

Tuo "singill falcones of found," also mounted.

(Of these six pieces of artillery three were marked with the arms of Scotland, and the others with those of Bartanye, and the carriages of all were in indifferent order. For each description there was one chargeour or rammer, one moppette or mop, and an iron worm.)

Tuo haggbutties of crok of found stoppit.

One thousand balls for the artillery.

15 stand beds in various rooms, that in the chalmer of dais being of eistland timmer with roof and pannel of wood.

3 forms.

3 stools.

1 iron chimney.

1 man-mill, complete.

A very few articles of furniture for the kitchen,

bake-house, brew-house, peat-house, pantry, girdel house, and wine cellar.

1 great girdel to contain 16 chalders of meal.

6 bolls of meal.

3 bolls of malt.

1 puncheon of salt beef.

$\frac{1}{2}$  " " salt herring.

6 firlots of great salt.

1 puncheon of wine.

3 great barrels of ale.

† State Papers — Scotland — Elizabeth, vol. xxviii., No. 76, Aug. 31.

‡ In March, 1581, a remarkable interview took place in this fortress between the captive and his accuser, who, along with the Earl of Montrose, had been commissioned to bring him from Dumbarton to Edinburgh to take his trial. In those dark days (says Tytler, following the narrative of Spottiswood) many prophetic warnings hung over ancient houses; and among the rest was one which predicted that the bloody heart, the emblem of Douglas, would fall by Arran. (See note *ante*, p. 40.) This saying Morton affected to despise, as the Earl of Arran was dead, and the Hamiltons, in whose family the title was hereditary, were

"Raid of Ruthven," however, the hostility with which he was regarded had reached such a height that the confederated nobles openly declared the King must either dismiss Lennox or they would bring him to trial for some of his past misdeeds. Lennox, whose gentle disposition and discreet conduct are noticed by most historians, thought it better to comply with the demand than plunge the country into another war; and therefore, with the consent of James, he resigned his various offices, and left Scotland in December, 1582. Presbyterian historians relate with evident relish the manner of his leave-taking. The Rev. James Melville, referring in his "Diary" to Lennox's departure, records that—"He remained in Dumbarton at the West Sea, where (or ere) he got passage he was put to as hard a diet as he caused the Earl of Morton to use there, yea, even to the other extremity that he had used at court; for whereas his kitchen was sae sumptuous that lumps of butter was cast in the fire when it soked (grew dull) and two or three crouns waired upon a stock of kale dressing, he was fain to eat of a meagre guse scoudered with beare strae." Before leaving Dumbarton Lennox addressed a letter to James denying the truth of the accusations made against him, and expressive of his sincere devotion towards his Majesty.\*

The Duke proceeded first to England, and then to France. Even there his existence was a source of uneasiness to Bowes. In March, 1583, he represented to James that a design was on foot among the Catholic princes to send Lennox back to Scotland, and secure if possible Dumbarton Castle in their interest.† Lennox died in May, 1583, his fatal illness, it is believed, arising principally from excessive grief. During Lennox's residence in France the command of the Castle (greatly to the annoyance of Bowes) continued in the hands of Captain Stewart. In 1585, when the Hamiltons were restored to favour, the governorship was conferred upon Lord John, second son of James, second Earl of Arran, who held it quietly till 1594, and with varied fortune till 1598, when it passed into the hands of Lennox's son, Ludovic,

banished from the kingdom. James Stewart, however, had recently procured from the King the gift of the vacant earldom, though the news of his promotion had never reached the captive in his prison at Dumbarton. When Morton therefore read the name of Arran in the commission he started, exclaiming, "Arran! who is that?—the Earl of Arran is dead." "Not so" (said his

attendant), "that title is now held by Captain Stewart." "And it is so" (said Morton,—the prediction flashing across his memory), "then indeed all is over; and I know what I must look for."

\* State Papers—Scotland—Elizabeth, vol. xxx., 74.

† Ibid, vol. xxxi., No. 47.

whom James brought over to Scotland, and raised to all the honours which had been conferred on his early favourite, Esme.

From the close of the sixteenth century till the time of the Great Civil War few events of interest occurred in connection with the Castle of Dumbarton. The very peace which ensued upon the union of the crowns, while it tended to mutual advantage in a general way, greatly lessened the importance of fortresses like Dumbarton, and may be considered as the commencement of an era in which many of our national strongholds were either transformed into simple residences or utterly deserted. So long as James remained in Scotland,—and even after he ascended the English throne,—he manifested in various ways his attachment to the Lennox. In the charter of confirmation which he granted in 1609 to the burgh of Dumbarton, special mention is made of the attendance of the burgesses on “our royal persons in all journeyings and huntings in these parts, especially in the island of Inchmurren,” and their hospitality to the nobility and domestics who attended him on such occasions, as well as the protection they afforded to his peaceable lieges “from the tyranny and cruel oppression of a lawless and wild kind of men dwelling in the neighbouring mountainous parts.” In December, 1592, when the whole nation was excited by the discovery of a plot known as the “Spanish Blanks,” King James addressed the following epistle to the Town Council of Dumbarton:—

“Traist friendes,—We greit you hartlie weill. We have thot meit “heirby effectiouslie to desyr you that ye fail not to direct and have your “commissioner heir upoun the xxviiij dai of December instant, instructed to “deale trulye wyth our dewties of the wyne and customes, in respect of the “commissioun past be Parliament upoun the desyr of our burrowis, as ye will “do us gude plesyr. Sa we comit you to God. From halyrudhouse the “xiiij day of December, 1592.”\*

Addressed { “To o<sup>r</sup> traist friendes  
the Baillies and Counsell  
of o<sup>r</sup> burgh of Dumbartane.” }



\* From the original, preserved among the Dumbarton Burgh Records. The command made in the above letter must have referred to a commissioner

to some Convention of Burghs, not to a Parliament. The Parliament immediately preceding the date of the letter was held in June of that year,



That the protection afforded by the burgesses of Dumbarton to the peaceable lieges, referred to in the preceding page, was a dangerous as well as difficult service is manifest from certain proceedings which took place before the Privy Council between John Campbell of Ardkinlass and John Buchanan of Drumfad. From the complaint submitted by Ardkinlass, it appears that he "being cuming to the burgh of Edinburgh, under his Majestie's protection,\* and being on his journey at Dumbertane vpoun the xxviiij dai of March (1593), accompanied only with four servandis, in peceable and quiet manner, he tuik purpose to hold forward his journey that same nycht efter supper, be ressoun of the troublis quhilkis are in that cuntrey, lippynning for nathing les than ony injurie or truble to have been intendit agains him; notwithstanding it is of the trewth that John Buchanan, &c., being advertisit of the said Laird of Ardkinlass' intention to hold forward his journey that nycht, they associate unto thameselffis sindrie utheris, brokin men and fugitives, to the number of twentie-foir personis on horse and fute, all bodin in feir of weir, with lang hagbuttis, jakkis, pistolletis, and utheris waponis invasive, prohibite to be worne be the lawis of this realme and Actis of Parliament; and lay in ambushment in ane yaird, direct opposite to the gait quhairby the compleneris behovit to pass, of sett purpose and provisioun to have murderit him in his byecuming. Lykas, Duncane Campbell, and uther of his servandis, being gangand a littil befor him, and the Buchanans suirlie believing that ane of thame had been the said Laird of Ardkinlass, thay dischairgeit ane dusane of harquebuttis at the saidis twa personis, and shot the said Duncane in the heid with ane of the same schottis; and thairefter cuming furth of the yaird, finding the said Duncane not to be deid, and still believing he had been the Laird of Ardkinlass, they schamefullie and barbarouslie manglit him with swerdis, and cut off his heid; and then persaving themselves to be disappointit, they scharplie followit the said Laird; schott aucht or nine hagbuttis at him, and had not failit lykwayis to have slaine him wer

and the next one in July, the year following. At the latter the local representatives were—for the barons, William Cunningham of Dumbarton; and for the burgh, the Laids of Duntreath and Touche.

\* It is possible that this was one of the occasions upon which Ardkinlass proceeded to Edinburgh to "underlie the law" for being concerned

in the murder of his namesake the Laird of Calder. The trial excited an unusual commotion in Edinburgh; and from the manifest danger of bringing in a conviction against him, the pursuer was induced to desert the diet, and the sureties were discharged. Campbell's chief surety was the Laird of Ardincaple.

nocht be the Providence of God he escapit." For this outrage Buchanan of Drumfad; James Buchanan of Blairlusk; Archibald and Arthur M'Arthur, in Ardindowane; John M'Kinlay, Dunstuge; and George Buntene M'Indochy, servant, Blairlusk, were severally ordained to be denounced rebels at a meeting of the Privy Council on the 12th April.

For some years previous to 1595, the peace of the Highlands and Isles had been seriously disturbed by feuds among the chiefs whose estates lay in that part of the kingdom,\* and to repress these the King in that year issued a proclamation announcing his intention of proceeding in person against that portion of his "proud, rebellious, disaffected, and disobedient subjects." As on former occasions, Dumbarton was the rendezvous for the force ordered out to accompany his Majesty. "It being necessary," says the Proclamation, "that his hieness be weell and substantiouslie accompanyit with a force of his faithful subjectis, he ordanis all and sindrie earlis, lordis, baronis, fewaris, and freeholdaris, betwix saxtie and saxteen yeiris, worth in yeirlie rent the soume of three hundreth merks, to address thameselffis to meet his Majestie at Dunbarton upoun the fyrst day of August nixtocum weill bodin in feir of weir, with schippis, crearis, boitis, and uthir veschellis, to embark and pass forward to the said Isles, for the space of fourtie days, under paine of tinsall of lyff, landis, and guidis." As the time for setting out drew near, King James, sheltering his timidity under the excuse that many of the chiefs had laid down their arms, forsook his first intention of proceeding to the Isles, and elected a Commissioner in the person of Sir William Stewart of Houston, Commendator of Pittenweem.† But there was a growing dislike on the part of the people to expeditions of this description, and at the time fixed for setting out only a fraction of the required force had reached Dumbarton. Another proclamation was therefore issued, announcing that, in consideration of the near approach of harvest and other weighty causes, certain counties might escape the burden of personal service if they sent twenty horsemen and thirty footmen to Dumbarton, or paid £24 for every horseman, and £12 for every footman short of their numbers. The burghs of the realm were allowed to compound by sending three ships of

\* The English Court seems to have been kept well informed regarding these occurrences by a spy named John Achinross (servitor to M'Lean of

Dowart), stationed in Dumbarton from June, 1595, to August, 1602.

† Records of Privy Council, May to June, 1596.

moderate size well supplied with ammunition, 500 men, one-third armed with muskets, one-third with pikes and corselets, and the remaining third with hackbuts and headpieces, or by paying a sum equivalent to what was paid by the counties for every footman provided by the King.\* Even upon these improved conditions, however, both counties and burghs were still slow in complying with the royal proclamation, and as the poverty of the public exchequer was one of the reasons for proceeding against the Islesmen, the King, it may easily be believed, was but ill prepared for supplying from his own resources the money needful to fit out the expedition. As a last resource, it was about the end of September proposed to borrow £4,000 from the Duke of Lennox, and that nobleman was further requested to go in person to his own county and compel 200 of his vassals to accompany his Majesty's Lieutenant to Kintyre. Early in October, Lord Blantyre, High Treasurer, was in the neighbourhood of Dumbarton superintending the preparations for the expedition, and from a letter addressed by him to the Secretary of State, it appears that the sum of seven thousand merks was then wanting to enable the expedition to sail.† Before the end of October, however, this difficulty appears to have been overcome, for about the latter period, the expedition left the harbour of Dumbarton, and arrived in Kintyre early the following month. The interference of the Commissioner in the disputes between the Macdonalds and Macleans does not appear to have been attended with much permanent benefit, as in June, 1598, the King found it necessary to issue another proclamation commanding an array of the shires of Dumbarton, Bute, and Renfrew, the bailaries of Carrick, Cunningham, and the lower Ward of Clydesdale, and of the burghs of Dumbarton, Glasgow, Ayr, Irvine, Renfrew, Rothesay, and Paisley, to meet him at Dumbarton on the 20th of August following in order to proceed to the Isles. In this instance the King went so far as to name the particular vessel in which he was to sail, and even gave directions for its being properly furnished, but he justified the doubts of the lieges by again drawing back as the time for setting out approached, and appointed the Duke of Lennox to be his Lieutenant. As even a smaller force assembled than on the preceding occasion, however, it is doubtful if this expedition ever left the port of Dumbarton.‡

\* Records of Privy Council, 2d August, 1596.

† Balcarras Papers, as quoted in Gregory's "Western Highlands," pp. 267-8. ‡ Ibid, pp. 282-3.



## CHAPTER VIII.

## THE CONFLICT AT GLENFRUIN: ITS CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES.

THE year 1603, memorable in British history from the union of the crowns, is also conspicuous in the annals of Dumbartonshire by the bloody conflict between the Clangregor and the ancient family of Colquhoun of Luss. As a full and impartial history of the affair at Glenfruin is yet a desideratum in our literature, we have been at some pains to collect together such documents as tend to throw light upon the occurrence, as well as the circumstances which led to it and the extraordinary measures by which it was followed; while the object being neither to defend the Macgregors, nor apologize for the proceedings adopted against them, it has been judged proper in most cases to let these documents tell the story of the fray after their own fashion.

That the Macgregors for many years prior to 1603 were considered a disorderly clan, is not, and cannot be doubted. In 1563, their excesses had reached such a height, that Queen Mary, by an Act of Privy Council, granted commissions to several noblemen to pursue them with fire and sword, and prohibited the lieges from receiving or assisting them in any way whatever. In 1589, the murder of John Drummond in the forest of Glenartney—a murder attended with circumstances of appalling atrocity—again let loose the terrors of the law against the clan; but to so little purpose, that in 1594, the Macgregors, along with the Macfarlanes, occupy the unenviable distinction of being the first mentioned clans against whom the statute for the punishment of “theft, reiff, oppression, and sorning” was directed. It has been alleged that the extensive possessions held by the Macgregors in Perthshire and Argyllshire had been iniquitously wrested from them by the Earls of Argyll\* and Breadalbane, and that therefore the clan was justified in treating with

\* In August, 1546, Archibald, Earl of Argyll, appears to have slightly profited by the turbulence of the Macgregors and others. He then obtained a grant of the escheat of certain Macgregors, Macfarlanes, and Buchanans, concerned in the

slaughter of fifty persons, servants to the governor (Arran), at the Townend of Dumbarton during the siege of the Castle in July preceding.—Register Privy Seal, xx., 41.

contempt those laws from which they so often experienced severity, and never protection. But this allegation, even if correct, could have only a secondary bearing in their dispute with Colquhoun of Luss, as it is not even hinted that this family either shared in the plunder or abetted others in their attacks upon the Clangregor.

In order, no doubt, to strengthen their hands for purposes of attack as well as defence, the Macgregors, about the close of the sixteenth century, entered into alliances, offensive and defensive, with certain families reputed to be connected with them by "auld descent," or otherwise. One was concluded at Kilmore on the 6th June, 1571, between James Macgregor of that Ilk and Lauchlan Mackinnon of Strathardill,\* and another, twenty years later, between Alexander Macgregor of Glenstray and Aulay M'Aulay of Ardincaple. At a time when the Macgregors were a marked and even a proscribed clan, it is certainly singular that they were able to secure as an ally the representative of an old distinguished Dumbartonshire family. M'Aulay does not appear to have been mixed up with them before in any way; he was certainly at feud with the Buchanans, but it is not clear that for purposes of either gain or revenge the alliance was likely to advantage him in that respect, and a far less astute chieftain than Ardincaple must have seen that the connection would end (as it actually did) in a manner most disastrous to all connected with the turbulent yet unfortunate Macgregors. The "Bond" drawn up between them was to the following effect:—

"Be it kend till all men be thir presents Letters Us Alexander M'Gregor of Glenstray on the ane part and Awly M'Cawley of Ardingapill on the other part, understanding ourselfs and our name to be M'Calpins of auld and to be our just and trew surname whereof we are all cumin and the said Alexander to be the eldest brother and his predecessors for the qlk cause, I the said Alexander takand burden upon me for my surname and frynds to fortifie mentyne and assist the said Awly M'Cawley his kyn and frynds in all their honest actions against quhatsumevir persone or personnes the Kinges Magesty being only except, And syklyke I the said Awlay M'Cawley of Ardingapill taking the burdand on me for my kin and frynds to fortifie assist and partak with the said Alexander and his frynds as cumin of his house to the utermist of our powers against quhatsumevir persone or personnes in his honest actiounes the Kings Majestie being only except. And further quhen or quhat tyme it sall happin the said Alexander to have ane wychte or honest caws requisit to hayff the advise of his kinsmen and special frynds cumin of his house, I the said Awlay, as brenche of his hous, shall be redde to cum quhair it sall happin him to haif to do to gyff counsall and assistance efter my power. And syklyke I the said Alexander Binds and Oblisses me quhen it sall happin

\* Douglas' "Baronage," p 497.

the said Awlay to haiff the counsall and assistances of the said Alexander and his frynds that he sal be redde to assist the said Awlay and cum to him where it sall happin him to hayf to do as cuming of his hous Provydin Always albeit the said Alexander and his predecessors be the eldest brother the said Awlay M'Cawlay to haiff his awin libertie of the name of M'Cawlay as Chyffe and to uplift his Calpe as his predecessors did of befoir. And the said Awlay grantis me to give to the said Alexander ane Calpe at the deceas of me in syng and takin as cuming of his hous he doying therefor as becomes as to the principal of his hous. And we the said parties Binds and Oblisses everie ane of us to utheris be the fayth and trewth in our bodies and undir the pain of perjurie and Defamatioun. At Ardingapill the xxvij day of Majj the zeir of God Jai v<sup>o</sup> fourscoir alewin zeirs Before y<sup>r</sup> witnesses Duncan Campbell of Ardentenny, Alexander M'Gregour of Ballmeanoch, Duncan Tosache of Pittene, Matthew M'Cawlay of Stuk, Awlay M'Cawlay of Darlyne, Duncan Bayne M'rob, with uthers (Signed) Awlay M'Cawlay of Ardingapill, Al: M'Gregour of Glenstre, Duncan Tosach of Pittene witnes, Matthew M'Cawlay of Stuk witnes, Alex<sup>r</sup> M'Cawlay witnes." \*

The mischievous consequences of this "Bond" were not long in revealing themselves. Before the close of the year in which it was signed, the Secret Council were called to listen to a complaint by Buchanan of Culcreuch, that, under pretence of avenging the slaughter of certain of his men by the Buchanans, M'Aulay had conceived deadly hatred against the complainer, and, under colour of his Majesty's charge, had brought within the Buchanan territory a great number of Macgregor's men, all of them "broken men and sorners, to sorn, harry, and wrack the complainer's lands and possessions."

The cross feuds which distracted Dumbartonshire about this period, are curiously illustrated by the proceedings of the Privy Council regarding a "Commission of Pursuit" held by Galbraith of Culcreuch, and whose hostility to the Colquhouns seems only to have been equalled by his hostility to some of their enemies:—

May 3, 1593.—Robert Galbraith of Culcreuch, be the speciall counsale and devise of George Buchannane of that Ilk, having purchaset a commissioun of Justiciary for perswit of the Clangregour, thair resettaris and assistaris with fyre and sword, alsua containing charges for convening the lieges to concur and assist him in its execution: quhilk commissioun the said Robert hes not purchaset vpoun ane intentioun to attempt onything agains the Clangregour, bot vndir cullour thair of to extend thair [his] haitrent and malice against Alexander Colquhoun of Luss, and Allane M'Aulay of Ardincaple, thair kin and freindis, with all extremitie; and vndir cullour of sercheing and seiking of the Clangregour to assege thair housses and rais fyre thairin; quhair of he hes alreddy givin a sufficient pruffe, be the convocating of the haille name of Buchannane, for the maiste parte in armes (with quhome the said Allane standis vnder deidlie feid), and be quhais power and force he proceidis in all his actionis. And

\* A transcript of the "Bond" is in the Register House. The above is taken from a copy (in the handwriting of the Rev. Macgregor Stirling) in the manuscript collection of the late James Dennistoun, Esq., now in the

possession of A. J. D. Brown, Esq., Balloch Castle. Documents in this collection will be afterwards referred to as Dennistoun-Brown MSS.



albeit thay ar na les willing to persew the Clangregour with thair haill power and force than the said Robert is, yet thay dar nocht ryse and accompany the said Robert to that effect, for feir of thair lyveys ; in respect of the deadlie feid standing betuix the said Alexander Colquhoun of Luss and the said Robert, throu the slauchter of umquhile Donald M'Neil M'Farlane, houshald servand to the said Robert, committed be the said Alexanderis umquhile brother ; quhilk feid yet standis betwix thair houssis unreconsiliat, and the said laird of Culcreuch daylie awaittis all ocasioness to revenge the same ; and in respect of the feid lailie renewit betuix the Laird of Ardincaple and the Buchannanis, with quhais power, counsale, and force the said Robert is assisted, in executioun of the said commissioun, using thair advise and directioun in all things thairanent ; as alsua in respect of the grit grudge and haitrent standing likwayis betuix the said Laird of Ardincaple and the said Robert, quha haueing bereft his awin moder, quheme the said Laird of Ardincaple hes now maryt, of hir haill leving, he hes be ordour of law recoverit the same furth of his handis ; for the quhilk caus, the said Robert seikes to have his advantage of him, hes geven up kindness, and denunceit his evill-will to him with solemne vowis of revenge. Vpoun quhilk complaint the kinges Majestie, with advise of the Lordis of his secreit counsale, in respect of the evill-will and inimitie standing betwix the fairsaidis pairteis, thair kin and freindis, and partlie for the slauchtir of umquhile Peter Colquhoun, committit be Johnne Buchannane, sheriff-depute to the said Robert Galbraith, be vertew of a commissioun, as he allegeit, Exempts the said Alexander Colquhoun and Allane M'Aulay, thair kin, &c., fra all rying, convening, or assisting the said Robert, in putting the said commission to executioun ; and decernis the same, in so fer as it is extendit to the sercheing or seiking of the Clangregour within thair houssis, to be suspendit and dischargeit simpliciter in tyme cuming.\*

The apologists of the Macgregors have frequently asserted that hostilities originated, not with that clan, but with the Colquhouns ; but it is unfortunate for this theory that the earliest notices of the feud between the two houses represent the former as the aggressors ; and some have even affirmed that between them and the Clanfarlane rests the guilt of the assassination of Sir Humphrey Colquhoun in his Castle of Bannachra in the year 1592.†

In the introduction to "Rob Roy," Sir Walter Scott tells the following story of the origin of the feud between the Macgregors and Colquhoun of

\* Privy Council Records, as quoted in Pitcairn, vol. i., part 2, pp. 289-99. The commission to Galbraith seems to have been entirely cancelled on the 8th May, as he was then denounced rebel for not finding security in terms of the General Bond, "that he be himself, and all sic as he is obleist to answer for, sould be answerable to justice and satisfie parties skaithit, under the pane of 2,000 poundis."

† In certain genealogical accounts of the family the assassination of Sir Humphrey is said to have taken place in 1595 ; but after investigating the subject, Pitcairn is of opinion that the true date is as quoted above—1592.—"Criminal Trials," vol.

ii., p. 431. We give the fact regarding the assassination of Sir Humphrey as it has been given by most historians who differ from the popular belief that he was slain at or soon after the "Raid of Glenfruin;" but in justice to both the Macgregors and Macfarlanes, it is but fair to state that an entry in the Diary of Robert Birrel, Burgess of Edinburgh, goes far to relieve them from the stigma attached to the perpetrators of that outrage. "Nov. 30 [1592]," says Birrel, in his usual brief way, "John Cachoune was beheidit at the Crosse of Edinburgh for murthering of his auen brother, the Laird of Lusse."

Luss:—"Two of the Macgregors (he says) being benighted, asked shelter in a house belonging to a dependent of the Colquhouns, and were refused. They then retired to an outhouse, took a wedder from the fold, killed it, and supped off the carcase, for which they offered payment to the owner. The Laird of Luss, however, unwilling to be propitiated by the offer made to his tenant, seized the offenders, and by the summary process which feudal barons had at their command, caused them to be condemned and executed. The Macgregors verify this account of the feud by appealing to the proverb current among them execrating the hour (*mult dhu an carbail ghil*), that the black wedder with the white tail was ever lambed."

If the dying declaration of Macgregor of Glenstra can be believed—and there seems no good reason for questioning his veracity—the feud was kept up, if not originated, by the artful machinations of Archibald, Earl of Argyll, who, in January, 1593, obtained a commission for repressing the violence of "the wicked Clangregour, and divers others broken men of the Hielands," with power to charge "all and sindrie personis of the surname of Macgregour, thair assistaris and pairt-takaris, to find souirtie, or to enter plegeis as he sall think maist expedient, for observatioun of his hieness peace, quietness, and guide reule in the cuntrey," and, if necessary, to "persew and assege their housis and strengthis, raise fyre and use all kynd of force and weirlyke ingyne" against that clan.\* In these circumstances (says Pitcairn, whose valuable "Criminal Trials" throw so much light upon the "Raid of Glenfruin") it might be supposed that it was Argyll's interest, as it certainly was his duty, to have done all in his power to retain the Clangregor in obedience to the laws; but on the contrary, it appears that from the time he first, as King's lieutenant, acquired complete control over the Macgregors, the principal use he made of his power was artfully to stir up the clan to various acts of aggression and hostility against his own personal enemies, of whom it is well known Colquhoun of Luss was one. It is therefore to be remarked as worthy of notice, that at the period of the conflict at Glenfruin, both parties were in a manner equally armed with the regal authority—the Laird of Luss having raised his forces under a commission emanating from the King himself, while the Laird of Macgregor marched to invade the Lennox under the authority of the King's lieutenant.†

\* Privy Council Records, Jan. 30, 1592.

† Pitcairn's "Criminal Trials," vol. iii., p. 431.



With "Commissions of Pursuit" in the hands of leaders like Argyll, and subordinates like the Laird of Culcreuch, it is little wonder that the vindictive though brave Clangregor had recourse to desperate measures both of defence and retaliation. In 1602 their forays upon the lands of Luss became so frequent and aggravated that the King, upon complaint being made to him, issued the following warrant, dispensing in favour of Sir Alexander Colquhoun, with the provisions of the Act James VI., Par. i., c. xviii., anent the wearing of guns and other weapons:—

"We, vnderstanding that sindrie of the disorderlie thievis and lymmaris of the Clangregour, wyth utheris their complices dailie makis incursions vpoun and within the boundis and landis pertaining to Alexander Colquhoun of Lus, stealls, reiffs, and awataks divers gret herschippis fra him and his tenants; likeas thay tak greater bauldness to continew in thair said stouth and reiff becaus thay ar inarmit wyth all kynd of prohibit, and forbiddin weaponis. Thairfor, for the bettir defense of the Laird of Lus and his saidis tennants, guidis, and gear, fra the persewit of the saidis thievis and broken men, we have given and grantit, and be the tenor heirof give and grant licence and libertie to the said Alexander Colquhoun of Lus, his househaldmen and servantis, and sic as sall accompany him, not onlie to beir, weir, and shuitt wyth hagbuttis and pistolettis in the following and persewit of the said thievis and lymmaris, quhilk is lauchful be the act of parliament, but alas to beir and weir the same hagbuttis and pistolettis in ony pairt abune the water of Levin, and at the said Laird's place at Dunglas and landis of Colquhoun, for the watching and keeping of thair awn guidis without ony crime, scaith, pains, or dainger to be incurred be thaim thairfra, in thair personnis, landis, or guidis in ony manner of way in tyme coming, notwithstanding our acts, statutes, or proclamations in the contrar thairanent, or pains therein contentit, we dispens be thir presents. Given under our signet and subscrivit wyth our hand at Hamiltoun, the fyrst dai of September, and of our reign the xxvj year, 1602.

"JAMES R."

The privilege conferred upon Colquhoun and his retainers by the above warrant seems rather to have irritated than alarmed the Macgregors, for it was within six months after this period that all their previous excesses were eclipsed by the "Raid of Glenfruin." The exact date of this conflict is a subject not without its difficulties. Certain contemporary writers mention it as having taken place in December, 1602, while others assert that it was in February, 1603. Arnot and Chalmers, to get clear of the difficulty, state that there were two conflicts—one in December, 1602, and another, and more disastrous one, two months afterwards. Arnot, in support of his view, refers to a letter from Thomas Falisdail, burgess, Dumbarton, dated the 19th December, 1602, in which the writer, as the legal adviser of Sir Alexander Colquhoun, recommends the latter to parade before King James the bloody garments of his followers. In the various indictments against the Macgregors, however, no mention is made of a conflict in December, 1602; and as Birrel, Calderwood, and Alaster Macgregor himself, omit all allusion to it, the



inference is that there was none. The discrepancy between the dates is more in appearance than in reality, and appears to have been perpetuated, if not originated, by the parties referring to the event confounding the old and new styles. Previous to 1599, the year in Scotland commenced on the 25th of March, but by an Act of Privy Council, it was then declared that henceforth the year should commence on the 1st of January, as in France and other continental countries. In some official documents, the new regulation was rigidly adhered to, yet as we know from the more recent change in the Calendar in the eighteenth century, many parties, unfriendly to all changes whatever, declined complying with the Privy Council enactment, and continued to use the old style. Thus originated the notion that there was one conflict in Glenfruin in December, 1602, and another a month or two afterwards. The discrepancy has been a source of embarrassment to historians, but we think it is sufficient to explain the difficulty in the present case; and the new style, which fixes the "Conflict at Glenfruin" in February, 1603, being the one adopted in all the official documents we will have occasion to quote, is used throughout as the correct date of the occurrence.

In the early part of 1603, the Macgregors and Colquhouns are described by several writers as desirous of terminating their feud by a friendly conference, but with characteristic imprudence they each seem to have made secret preparations to follow up that conference with instant measures of hostility if its results were not satisfactory.

Judging from the records of the burgh of Dumbarton, the alleged peaceable intentions of the Macgregors do not appear to have made any strong impression on the burgesses. There can be no doubt that the following entry in the Council Book of the period refers to some contemplated attack, quite as much as to the ostensible "weapon schawing:"—

"1603.—8 Jan.—It is ordained that all burgesses within the burgh be sufficientlie furnissit with armor, and that sik persones as the baillies and counsall think fitt sall be furnissit with hagbuttis, that they haif the samyn with the furnitear thairto, uthirs quha sall be appointit to haif jak speir and steil-bonnat, that thay be furnissit with the samyn, and that the Baillies and counsall on the xxi of this instant mak ane catholok of the saidis personis names with thair armor, and thay be chargeit to haif the said armor redey, and to present thame with the samyn at muster, and this to remaine in all tymes under the pane of x punds, the ane half to the Baillie, the uthir to the use of the burgh. Item, that ilk merchand or craftisman keipand buith haif ane halbart within the samyn undir the pane of v punds. Item, that na burgess be maid heirefter without production of his armor at his creatioun, and that he sweir the samyn is his own."

As not the slightest record relating to any conference between the families at feud has been preserved, it is more than doubtful if it ever took place; and the allegation made against the Laird of Luss, that he treacherously attacked the Macgregors at its termination, is not substantiated by documents of the slightest value. Neither, on the other hand, can more credence be attached to the statement that the Macgregors on this particular occasion were the assailants. All that can be safely affirmed of the occurrence is, that on the 7th of February, 1603, both parties, fully prepared for hostilities, met in the Valley of the Fruin, or Glen of Sorrow—a name singularly suggestive of the events of the day, as the victory proved not more fatal to the vanquished than the victors.

Regarding the force by which each chief was supported, various contradictory statements have been made. Alexander Ross, the historian of the Sutherland family, puts down Macgregor's force at three hundred footmen; and notwithstanding the manner in which the clan was broken up, there is no room to doubt that he would be able to raise at least that number to attack such an enemy as the Laird of Luss.\* But when the same authority states Luss's force to have been three hundred horse and five hundred foot, the assertion must be received with great caution, as it is not likely, even with the aid he received from the burgh of Dumbarton, that this chief could in a single district of the Lennox raise an army equal to what on some occasions obeyed the behest of the King.† His footmen are not likely to have much outnumbered Macgregor's, and if any horsemen were foolhardy enough to accompany Luss to the scene of the conflict, the nature of the ground must have made their services perfectly useless. The locality was of the worst pos-

\* In the Luss Papers is a roll of "the nams of the Clannis that assistet the Clangregour at Glenfruin and Glenfenlas." Among those who figure there are:—Allane Don McAndow V'allester in Glentym, John Moir McAndowe his brother, Angus McAndew V'Allester in Glenav, Johne Oig McAndowe his brother, John Roy McAw, The Agalbuy Roy his servand, Ewin McAnelwheithe Cameron in Lochaber, Johne Bane his brother thair, Allane Cameron his brother, McCoull V'Neter in Strafellen vnder Glenorchey, Patrik Darlyt in Glengyl, Angus McAndow beg. The aid received by the Macgregors is further illustrated by another document in the same collection

purporting to be "The namis of the Clancameroun vnder Strowane Robertoun that wer at Glenfrune."

† From a case which occurred in an ecclesiastical court seven years after the conflict at Glenfruin, it is evident that Colquhoun thought he was but indifferently supported there even by his own friends:—"Presbytery of Glasgow, May 16, 1610. Quhilk day comperit Alexander Colquhoun of Lus, he lachtfullie summoned to this dyett be the synodall assemble, to produce his witness aganst Mr. John Campbell his minister, that he was ane pairtie aganst him with Clangregour at Glenfrune. The said laird bene enquiryt be the moderator, to wit, the bischope of Glasgow, gif he could qualifie



sible description for a fair trial of strength, but admirably suited for such desultory attacks as the Clangregor had been long in the habit of waging. The only wonder is how the Laird of Luss, who must have known the place thoroughly, ever ventured to encounter such an enemy in such a place. With great forethought, Allaster Macgregor divided his force into two divisions—one led by himself, which advanced against the vanguard of Luss's party; and the other, led by his brother, John Macgregor, who attacked them in the rear. The possession of the glen was stoutly contested for a short time, but Colquhoun's force finding itself quite unable to contend with success against the enemy, commenced a retreat which was almost as disastrous to them as the conflict; for besides having to fight their way through the force led by John Macgregor, they were closely followed by Allaster, who, finding his brother slain, reunited the two divisions, and hung upon the fugitives to the very gates of Rossdhu. Numerous stragglers who had become detached from the main body in the flight, were seized and slain without mercy, while the weak and defenceless who had taken no share in the conflict, were also sacrificed by the infuriated Macgregors. When the flight had terminated, a scene of murder, robbery, and destruction commenced, which finds no parallel in even the bloody raids of that period. In the language of the indictment against their chief, the Macgregors seized six hundred kye and oxen, eight hundred sheep and goats, fourteen score of horse, set fire to the houses and barn-yards of the tenantry, and, in a word, carried off or destroyed the "haill plenishing, guidis, and gear of the fourscore pund land of Luss." In the conflict and retreat the Colquhoun party lost about one hundred and forty, while the Macgregors, it is said, did not lose more than two men—a slender excuse for the atrocities with which they disgraced their victory.\* Among those slain while aiding

that Mr. John Campbell was present in the fair-named day as a pairtie aganst him? Answerit. He could prove that he wes upon the field, bot he could not prove that he wes aganst him; bot the said laird desyrit the brethren of the presbyterie to demand sic interrogattar at the said Mr. John, quhilk wuld prove the said Mr. John to have been thair as a pairtie aganst him." This the brethren, for reasons given, declined, and both this charge and the charge of having made irregular marriages, appears to have fallen to the ground.—Register of the Presbytery of Glasgow, published in "Maitland Club Miscellany," vol. i., p. 416.

\* In that noble boat song, "Roderigh Vich Alpine Dhu," Sir Walter Scott thus alludes to the victory of the Macgregors at Glenfruin:—

"Proudly our pibroch has thrill'd in Glen Fruin,  
And Bannachra's groans to our slogan replied;  
Glen Luss and Rossdhu they are smoking in ruin,  
And the best of Loch Lomond lie dead on her side.  
Widow and Saxon maid  
Long shall lament our raid,  
Think of Clan-Alpine with fear and with woe;  
Lennox and Leven-glen  
Shake when they hear agen,  
'Roderigh Vich Alpine Dhu, ho! ieroe!'"



the Colquhouns were—Peter (or Patrick) Napier of Kilmahew; Tobias Smollett, baillie of Dumbarton; David Fallisdaill, burgess there, and his two sons Thomas and James; Walter Colquhoun, and John Colquhoun, Barnhill; and Adam and John, sons of Colquhoun of Camstradden.

In addition to the slaughter in the open field, the Macgregors are accused of massacring in cold blood a party of students, whose curiosity had led them from their studies in the Collegiate School of Dumbarton to the scene of the conflict in Glenfruin. Some doubt is certainly thrown upon this statement from the circumstance that it is not mentioned in the indictments against the Macgregors; but it seems not indistinctly alluded to in the record of the Privy Council proceedings against Allan Oig M'Intnach of Glenco, who, in 1609, was accused of assisting the Clangregor of Glenfruin, and of having with his own hand, there “murdered without pity, the number of forty poor persons, who were naked and without armour.”\* The Macgregors themselves do not deny there was a massacre of unprotected people who were present as spectators, but they impute the cruel deed to the ferocity of a single man of their tribe—Dugald Ciar Mhor, or the Dun Coloured, who is said to have been an ancestor of Rob Roy's. The deed is said to have been committed during the time of the pursuit; and on the chief of the Macgregors asking after the safety of the youths on his return, the Ciar Mhor drew out his bloody dirk, exclaiming in Gaelic, “Ask that, and God save me.”†

Hardly had the pursuit ceased and the plunder been secured, when justice in its most repulsive form was let loose upon the track of the

\* The popular tradition in this case is said to be further confirmed by a ceremony observed annually by the pupils of Dumbarton Academy, and continued so late as 1757. On the anniversary of the alleged massacre, the scholars arrayed the dux of the highest class in the vestments of the tomb, and having laid him on a bier prepared for the purpose, carried him in the most solemn manner to the churchyard, where a mock interment was performed, and Gaelic odes recited having reference to the massacre. The novelist Smollett, however, and many other eminent men, who attended the school long prior to 1757, have made no reference to such a serious ceremony; and whatever truth there may be in the story of

the massacre, it is more than probable this story of its celebration had an origin much later than the middle of the eighteenth century. No reference is made to it in the records of the burgh of Dumbarton, though allusion is repeatedly made there to the other excesses of the Macgregors.

† In a note to this version of the story, Sir Walter Scott says he is inclined to place greater reliance upon a tradition current among the Clanfarlane, which fixes the guilt of the massacre upon a certain Donald Lean and his gillie Charlloch. It affirms that the homicides dared not return to their clan, but resided as outlaws in an unfrequented part of Macfarlane's territory.—Introduction to “Rob Roy.”

Macgregors. The measures taken against them, from their very severity, often defeated the object they were designed to serve ; and hence, in seeking to extinguish the clan and abolish the name, more was done to keep alive a knowledge of both, than anything the Macgregors themselves could have accomplished. Almost as soon after the conflict as the bodies could be stripped, Sir Alexander Colquhoun appeared before the King at Stirling, accompanied by the female relatives of the slain, each clad in deep mourning, and bearing aloft the bloody garments of their kinsmen. The idea of this impressive spectacle seems to have originated—not with Colquhoun himself, but with some of his advisers, Sempell of Fulwood, and William Stewart, Captain of Dumbarton Castle, being referred to in the following epistle, written immediately after the conflict by Baillie Fallisdail, Dumbarton :—

To y<sup>e</sup> r<sup>t</sup> honowb<sup>le</sup> Alex<sup>r</sup> Collquhoune off Luss, y<sup>e</sup> wretting in haist.

Ry<sup>t</sup> honorable s<sup>r</sup> my dewtie wyt service reme<sup>br</sup>it plasse you the lard of fullew<sup>d</sup> and ye capitane thinkin that you ma adres y<sup>r</sup>self wy<sup>t</sup> als monie bludie sarks as ather ar deid or hurt of your men togitter wy<sup>t</sup> als mony wemen to present y<sup>m</sup> to his majestie in Stirling vpoun Tysday for thai ar boy<sup>t</sup> to ryd thair vpoune tysday quha will assist you at y<sup>r</sup> power. The meitest tyme is now becaus of y<sup>e</sup> french Imbasador y<sup>t</sup> is wy<sup>t</sup> his majestie. The rest of y<sup>r</sup> opinion I sall c<sup>u</sup> up y<sup>e</sup> morne vpone y<sup>r</sup> aduertisement. I haif gottine fra Johne Cunynghame of rois yo<sup>r</sup> hundrethe markis vpone my obligatioun to gif him his obligatiouns and Donald Cunynghams. Sua aduertis me gif I sall bring y<sup>e</sup> same wy me. My Lord Duke is also in Stirling quhame y<sup>e</sup> laird of fullwood and y<sup>e</sup> capitaine wald fain haif you agreit wy<sup>t</sup> presentlie and let actiones of law rest owir. Sua I end comitting you for ever to y<sup>e</sup> lord. Dumbartane y<sup>s</sup> Sunday y<sup>e</sup> xix of Dec<sup>ber</sup> 1602. y<sup>r</sup> awen for evir

THOMAS FALLISDAILL burges of Du<sup>b</sup>ertano.

James, peculiarly susceptible of such emotions as this spectacle was calculated to produce, vowed vengeance against the lawless clan. By an Act of the Privy Council, dated 3d April, 1603, it was made an offence punishable with death to bear the name of Macgregor, or to give any of the clan food or shelter. After this they were hunted like wild beasts, their dwellings were destroyed, they were loaded with every epithet of abhorrence, and every corner of the country was ransacked where there was the least possibility of them taking refuge. The Macgregors continued for several weeks after the conflict at Glenfruin, to hang about the borders of the Lennox in large numbers. The burgesses of Dumbarton, apprehensive, no doubt, of another attack, came to the following resolution :—

1603.—1 April.—It is concludit that the watching of the town nytlie be followit furth other and q<sup>u</sup> it be

dischargit be the bailie with advyse of the counsall to wit ffour sufficient men with armor and quha failies being duly sent for be the officers to paye xl sh unforgiven, provyding that the pure widowis qu<sup>a</sup> hes na servandes and uthirs pure anes in the toun be consideration of the bailye be not astrictit to watche and qutsomevir personis being on the watche and fund negligent therein be the chak watche sall be wardit and put in the stokkis fra ten hours befor none qu<sup>a</sup> ffoure efternone.

As it was the Earl of Argyll who was responsible to the Council for the conduct of the Macgregors, to him was chiefly entrusted the execution of the severe measures adopted against them. Among the first against whom he directed the full force of his new powers was Aulay M'Aulay of Ardincaple, who, as has been seen, so far back as May, 1591, had entered into a bond of clanship with Allaster Macgregor, admitting that he was a cadet of his house, and promising to pay him "The Calp." Proceedings were therefore instituted against him for having aided and abetted the Macgregors at Glenfruin; but as he was among the train of the Earl of Lennox in the King's journey to England to take possession of the throne, a seasonable warrant was issued by his Majesty to the Justice-General and his deputies, commanding them to "desert the dyett" against M'Aulay, as he was "altogeddir free and innocent of the crymes allegit agains him."\* To other offenders, no such leniency was shown. On the 28th of April, Allaster M'Kie, Gilchrist Kittoche, and Findlay Dow M'Lean, were "dilattet of certane poyntis of thefts" and for "cuming to the Laird of Lussis boundes in companie with the Laird of Macgregour, and being airt and pairt of the murthour and reiff committat thairon" in February. Being found guilty, "the justice, be the mouth of James Hendersone, dempster of Court, ordaint thame and ilk ane of thame to be tane to the Burrowmure of Edenborough, and to be hangit vpone the galloise thairof quhill they be deid; and all thair moveable gudes to be escheit." On the 20th May, Gillespie M'Donald M'Innes Dow, Donald M'Clerich or Stewart, and John M'Coneill M'Condochie, were severally

\* Jus. Court Books of Adjournal.—May 27, 1603. The following record of the agreement between Lennox and M'Aulay exists in the Records of Secret Council:—"Apud Dunfermling 28th April 1602. The q<sup>th</sup> day in pr<sup>se</sup> of the kingis ma<sup>tes</sup> compeirit personallie Ludovick Duke of Lennox and Awla M'awla of ardincaple and maid the declaratioun following To wit the said Duke of Lennox declairit that the said Laird of Ardin-

capill wes ane of his speciall dependaris quhome he wald comprehend in the submissioun subscrybit betuix him and the erll of Ergyll and promiseit that the said Laird of Ardincapill sould stand and abyed at his Majestys Deicreit and deliverance to be pronuncit upoun the said submissioun Lyk as the said Laird of Ardincaple maid the lyke declaratioun and promsist to stand and abyed by the said Deicreit but reclamatioun."



accused of being "airt and pairt in the lait grit slauchter and crewall murthour of sevin scoir persones in the Lennox, all friendis and servandis to the Laird of Luss; and of the thiftous steilling and reiffing of aucht hundreth oxin, ky, and ither bestiall, and herrieing the haille cuntrie;" and being found guilty, were sentenced "to be tane to the Castell-hill of Edinburghe, and to be hangit thair on ane gibbet, quhill they be deid."\* On the 5th of July, Gilliemichell M'Hissock, and Nicoll M'Pharie Roy M'Gregor; on the 14th, John Dow M'Anevalich M'Gregor; and on August 12th, Dugall M'Gregor, and Neil M'Gregor Prudache, were dealt with in a similar manner; but the most of these being merely the servants of leaders more actively engaged in the conflict, the Privy Council found it necessary to take still more stringent measures than they had yet done with those who had been entrusted with commissions to bring some of the chiefs within reach of the law. This is apparent from the following deliverance of the Council regarding a supplication presented to them by "the gentlemen of the Lennox," who seem to have been afraid that legal proceedings would be adopted against them for having "intromittit with the guidis and gear of the Macgregors:"—

"At Edinburgh the twentie-fyve day of August the yair of God 1603 years, Anent the supplicatioun maid and presentit to the lordis of his Majesties secret counsell be the gentlemen of the Lennox, makin mentioun that quhairefter the cruell and detestabill murthour and slauchter comitit be the wicked and unhappie Clangregour vpoun their kynsmen and friendis within the Lennox, His Majestie and the saidis lordis being movit with that crueltie, and finding that God culd not be pleisit, His Majestie reponet in honour, nor the country relevit of that ignominie and slauchter quhill it underlay sae lang as ony of that unhappie race was sufferit to remain within this countrie; thair was thairfor ane veri memorabill and worthy course set down be his majestie and saidis lordis for the utter exterminacion of all that race; and commissiounes war past and expedit to that effect, the executioun of the quhilk commissiounes being for ane tyme delayit vpoun offers given in and promyses maid for performance of the samen; the said offers and promyses have now provin void and ineffectuall as tending to nothing else but to ane plain mockerie of the saidis lordis, dysapointing of that guid course layd down againe them as said is whereof ye saidis lordis have had guid and sufficient pruff; and the saidis lordis having now resolved na langer to be eluded be thaim, and finding the first course and resolutioun laid down against thaim to be maist fit and expedient yet to be followit out and prosecuted, chairges ar direct for this effect against the haille persones to quham that chairge was committit, and the said Clangregour knowing thairfor, being in all their wicked actiounes maist subtil and craftie, sae they intend be craft and deceit still to frustrat and undo all that sall be intendit against thaim, seeing the commissioun direct against thaim is as weel with ye melling with their gier as for the pursewit of thair persones, and for this effect they have sparpellit [distributed] thair haille guidis amang sum of thair friens and receivars in the incountry to quham they have maid similar assignatiounes and dispositioun of the same; and have movit thaim to intend actioun against the saidis complainers before the saidis lordis for thair

\* Pitcairn, "Criminal Trials," vol. ii., p. 415.

personall compearance to answer vpon their wrangus intronissions with the saidis guidis; and intend sae to weary and fash the saidis complainers at all tymes with cuming to and frae to Edinburgh that they sall never hawe the lezir nor commodity to invade and perseu thaim conform to the said commission, thinking gif they onywise may be holden of, seeing they haiue maist speciall and chief interest in that actioun, that they wil find out some way to free themselves frae the rest of the commissioners, quhilk is the onely butt they shuit at; and for quhilk end thair persuits ar movit against the saidis complainers, indirectlie be thair freindis and favouers as said is, and sae gif they sall even be subject to thair personall compearance befor the saidis lordis to ansuer vpon thair matters the saidis complainers will be altogidder constraint to neglect that dutie quhilk thai aucht to his Maiestie in thair efauld concurence against the saidis Clangregour. In consideration quhairof [and] maist humble thairfor desyring the saidis lordis to pas and exped ane act of Counsell in thair favor, and to effect following like as at mair length is contenit in the said supplicatioun, whilk being read, heard, seen, and considerit be the saidis lordis, and thay riplie aduisit thairwith, the saidis lordis of Secret Counsell grant to the saidis complainers and every one of them, ane supersederi frae all persuit, criminall or civill, movit or to be movit against thaim or any of thaim for thair intronissions wyth the said Clangregour's guidis and geir quha are culpable and gwiltie of the attempt committed within the Lennox during the tyme quhilk ye commission granted against ye said Clangregour, and aye and quhile that service be putt to impoint, and licenciates the saidis complainairs to adjoin to thaimselffs som broken men for perswit of that wycked race for quhaim the saidis complainirs sall be ansuerabill frae the daye of their entrie in thair service to thai [gang] furth thairof. *Extractum de libris actorum secreti consilii s. d. n. Regis per me, Jacobum Prymrois, clericum ejusdem sub meis signo et subscriptione manualibus.*

"JACOBUM PRYMROIS." \*

Notwithstanding the close manner in which he was hemmed in, Allaster, the chief of the Macgregors, contrived to elude the vigilance of his pursuers for nearly a twelvemonth. The Sheriff of Argyllshire, Campbell of Ardkinlass, attempted his capture by inviting him to a banquet, but detecting the trick before it was accomplished, Macgregor leapt out of the boat in which he was placed, and swam to the shore in safety. With the Earl of Argyll he was not so fortunate. Under the pretence that he would either obtain a pardon from the King, or convey him safely out of Scotland, Argyll managed to bring the Laird of Macgregor from his hiding-place; but, to use the expression of old Birrel, "The Earl kept a Highlandman's promise;" for he first marched out of Scotland with his guest as far as Berwick, and then having satisfied himself that he had fulfilled the letter of his engagement, carried him a prisoner to Edinburgh. They arrived there on the evening of the 18th January, and next day Macgregor made the following confession,†

\* From original in Luss Papers.

† The original of this paper (says Pitcairn, from whose valuable work we extract it), is preserved in the General Register House, and is in the hand

of the then Clerk of Secret Council, James Primrose. It is marked, "Presentit be Mr. Williame Hairt" (of Levilands), as an article of evidence of his guilt, at his trial.

which, making due allowance for the irritation he must have felt at being entrapped by Argyll, will be found to give a feasible explanation of the occurrences which led to the conflict at Glenfruin :—

“I, Allester Macgrigour of Glenstra, Confesse heir before God, that I have bein persuadit, movit and intysit, as I am now presentlie accusit and trublit for; also, gif I had usit counsall or command of the man that hes intysit me, I wald have done and committit sindrie heich Murthouris mair; ffor trewlie, sen I was first his Majesteis man, I culd never be at ane eise, by my Lord of Argylls falschete and inventiones; for he causit M'Claine and Clanchamrowne committ hership and slauchter in my roum of Rennoche, the quhilk causit my pure men thereafter to bege and steill: Also, thereafter, he moweit my brother and sum of my freindis to commit baith hership and slauchter upone the Laird of Luss: Also, he persuadit myselve, with message, to weir aganis the Laird of Boquhanene, quhilk I did refuse; for the quhilk I was contenowalie bosit that he sould be my unfriend; and quhen I did refuse his desire in that point, then he intysit me with uther messengeris, as be the Laird of M'Knachtane and utheris of my friendis, to weir and truble the Laird of Luss; quhilk I behuffit to do for his fals boutgaittis: Then, quhen he saw I was at ane strait, he cawsit me throw he was my guid friend; bot I did persave that he was slaw therein: Then I made my moyan\* to pleis his Majestie and Lords of Counsall, baith of service and obedience, to puneische faultouris and to saif innozent men; and quhen Argyll was made foresein thereof, he intysit me to stay and start fra thay conditiouns, causing me to understand, that I was dissavit; bot with fair wordis, to put me in ane snair, that he mycht gett the lands of Kintyre in feyell fra his Majestie, begane to putt at me and my kin:† The quhilk Argyll inventit, maist schamfullie, and persuadit the Laird of Ardkinlass to dissave me, quha was the man I did maist trest into: bot God did releif me in the mean tyme to libertie, maist narrowlie.‡ Neuertheless, Argyll maid the oppin brutt, that Ardkinlass did all that falsheid by his knowlege; quhilk he did intyse me, with oft and sindrie messages, that he wald mak my peace and saif my lyfe and landis, only to puneis certane faltouris of my kin, and my innozent freindis to renunce their surname, and to leif peaseable. Vpone the quhilk conditiounes, he was suorne be ane ayth to his freindis; and they suorne to me; and als, I haif his warrand and handvrytt therevpon. The quhilk promeis, gif they be honestlie keipit, I let God be Juge! And at our meeting, in oure awin chalmer, he vas suorne to me, in witnes of his awin friend. Attour, I confess, befor God, that he did all his craftie diligence to intyse me to slay and destroy the Laird Ardinkaippill, M'kallay, for ony ganes kyndness or friendship that he mycht do or gif me.§ The quhilk I did refus, in respect of my faithfull promeis maid to M'kallay of befor. Also, he did all the diligence he culd, to mowe me to slay the Laird of Ardkyndlas, in lyk maner; bot I neuer grantit thereto.|| Throw the quhilk he did invy me grettumly.¶ And now, seing God and man seis it is greidenes of warldlie geir quhilk causis him to putt at me and my kin, and not the weill of the realme, nor to pacifie the samyn, nor to his Majesteis honour, bot to putt down innozent men, to cause pure

\* Did my endeavour.

† This refers to the Royal promise of reward to Argyll, after February 7, 1603, for apprehending Glenstray; which reward, as he had earned it, he afterwards received; and it was confirmed to him by the Parliament, 1607.

‡ Allusion seems to be here made to that escape from Campbell of Ardkinlass, hereditary Sheriff of Argyllshire, formerly mentioned.

§ In the Treasurer's Books, Nov., 1602, is the following entry:—"Item, to Patrik M'Omeis, messenger,

passand of Edinburge, with Lettres to charge Ar<sup>d</sup> Earle of Argyle to compeir personallie befor the Counsall, the xvj day of December nixt, to ansuer to sic things as salbe inquirt at him, tuiching his lying at await for the Laird of Ardincapill, vpon set purpois to have slane him, xvj li."

|| Ardkinlass, as appears from the Book of Taymouth, was Glenstray's near kinsman.

¶ Bore a great or mortal grudge at me.



bairnes and infanttis bege, and pure wemen to perisch for hunger, quhen they ar hereit of thair geir: The quhilk, I pray God, that thais faltis lycht not upon his Majestie heirefter, nor upon his successione. Quherfor, I wald beseik God that his Majestie knew the veratie, that at this hour I wald be content to tak Baneisment, with all my kin that was at the Laird of Lussis slauchter, and all utheris of thaim that ony falt can be laid to thair charge: And his Majestie, of his mercie, to lat pure innozent men and young bairnes pas to libertie, and lerne to leiff as innocent men: The quhilk I wald fulfil, but ony kynd of fail; \* quhilk wald be mair to the will of God and his Majesteis honour, nor the greidie, cruell forme that is devysit, only for leuf of geir, haueing nether respect to God nor honestie."

On the 20th of January—two days after his arrival in Edinburgh—Allaster Macgregor, along with four of his party, was brought to trial, and being found guilty, they were all executed the same day. The following record of the case has been preserved in the Books of Adjournal:—

Curia Justiciare, S.D.N.,† regis tenta in pretoria da Edinburghe, vigesimo die mensis Januarii, anno domini millesimo sixeentesimo quarto per honorabilem et discretum virum Dominum Wilhellum Heart de Prestoun Militem Justiciarium [deputatem], S.D.N., regis curia legitime affirmata.

Allaster M'Gregour of Glenstra, Patrik Aldoche M'Gregour, Williame M'Neill, his seruand, Duncan Pudrache M'Gregour, and Allaster M'Gregour M'Ean.

Dilatit, accusit and persewit, at the instance of Sir Thomas Hamiltoun of Monkland, knycht, aduocat to our sourane lord, &c., off the crymes following: Forsamekill as thay and ilkane of thame, accompaneit with vmq<sup>le</sup> Johnne Dow, brother to the said Allaster M'gregour of Glenstra, and vtheris thair kin, freindis, and of thair counsall, haifing concludit the distructione of Alexander Colquhoun of Luse, his kyn, freindis and alya, and the hail surname of the Balquhannanis, and to herrie thair landis; thay conuenit to thameselfis the Clanchamrone, the Clananverich, and dyuerse vtheris brokin men and soirneris, to the number of foure hundreth men, or thairby, all bodin in feir of weir, with hag-buttis, pistolettis, murrionis, mailzie-coittis, pow-aixes, tua-handit-swoirdis, bowis, darloches, and vtheris wappones inuasive, incontre the tennour of the Actis of Parliament: And, for the performance of thair wicked conclusioun, vpone the sevint day of Februare lastbypast, come fordward, in arrayit battell, to the Landis of Glenfrwne, pertening to the Laird of Luse; quhair the said Laird of Luse, accompaneit with certane of his freindis, war conuenit, be vertew of our souerane lordis Commissioun, to resist the saidis persones crewall interpryses; and thair set vpone him, his kyn and freindis, and crewallie inuidit thame for thair slauchteris, schamefullie, crewallie and barbaruslie murdreit and slew Peter Naper of Kilmahew; Johnne Buchannane of Buchlyvie; Tobias Smollet, bailzie of Dumbarten; David Fallesdaill, burges thair; Thomas and James Fallasdaillis, his sones; Walter Colquhoun of Barnehill; Johnne Colquhoun, fear thairof; Adam and Johnne Colquhones,‡ sonnes to the Laird of Campstradden; John Colquhoun of Dalmure, and dyuerse vtheris persones, our souerane lordis leigis, to the number of sevin scoir personis or thairby; the maist pairt of thame being tane captiues be the saidis Macgregouris befor thai pat violent handis on thame, and crewallie slew thame: And tressonabillie tuik Williame Sempill and dyuerse vtheris, our souerane lordis frie leigis, and convoyit thame away captiue with thame, and be way of maisterfull stouthreif, staw, reft and away-tuik sax hundreth ky and oxin, aucht hundreth

\* Without failure or evasion.

† Supremi domini nostri.

‡ A John Colquhoun, younger of Camstradden, "underlies the law," along with two of the Macfarlanes, nine

months after the conflict at Glenfruin. Here, therefore, the indictment is probably in error, as it certainly is in another case, where it makes the Macgregors appear in arms against "Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss."

scheip and gait, fourtene scoir of horse and meiris, with the haill plenissing, guidis and geir, aff the fourscoir pund land of Luse; and at the samyn tyme, treassonabillie raisit ffyre in the houssis and barnezairdis thair of, brunt, waistit and destroyit the samyn, with the coirnis being thairin. And the fairsaidis persones and ilk ane of thame ar airt and pairt of the saidis crewall, horrible and tressonabill crymes; the lyk quhair of was nevir committit within this realme: Committing thairby manifest Tressone, in hie and manifest contempt of our souerane lord, his hienes autorite and lawis.

**ASSISA.**—Sir Thomas Stewart of Garnetullie; Colene Campbell younger of Glenorchie; Alexander Menzeis of Weyme; Robert Robertsoun of Strowane; J<sup>ao</sup> Napier fear of Merchinstoune; Johnne Blair younger of that Ilk; Johnne Grahame of Knokdoliane; Moyses Wallace burges of Ed<sup>r</sup>; Sir Robert Creychtoun of Clwny, kny<sup>t</sup>; Robert Robertsoun of Faskelzie; Thomas Fallasdaill burges of Dumbartene; Johnne Herring of Lethindie; Williame Stewart, Capitane of Dumbartene; Harie Drummond of Blair; Johnne Blair elder of that Ilk.

For verification quhair of, the said Sir Thomas Hammiltoun of Monkland, aduocat, producet the saidis persones Depositiones and Confessiones, maid be thame in presens of dyuerse lordis of his hienes Secreit Counsall and Sessioun, subscryuit with thair handis.—The Aduocat askit instrumentis, (1.) Of the swering of the Assyse, and protestit for Wilfull Errorr aganis thame, in cais they acquit. (2.) Of the sweiring of the Dittay be the Laird of Luse. (3.) Of the productione of the pannellis Depositiones to the Assyse.

**Verdict.**—The Assyse, all in ane voce, be the mouth of Johnne Blair, elder of that Ilk, ffind, pronouncet and declairit the saidis Allaster M<sup>c</sup>Gregour of Glenstra, &c. to be fylet, culpable and convict of the crymes aboue specifit.

**Sentence.**—And thairfoir, the Justice-depute, finding the saidis crymes to be treassonabill, be the mouth of James Hendersoun, dempstar of Court, Ordanit the saidis persones to be tane to the mercat-croce of Edinburgh, and thair to be hangit vpone ane gibbet quhill they be deid;\* and thairefter thair heidis, legis, airmes and remanent partis of thair bodeis to be quarterit and put vpone public places, and thair haill landis, heritageis, annuelrentis, takis, steidingis, rowmes, possessiones, coirnes, cattell, guidis, geir, and sowmes of money pertening to thame, to be fforfaltit, escheit and inbrocht to our souerane lordis vse, as convict of the saidis tressonabill crymes.

The inhabitants of Dumbarton now enjoyed a savage kind of revenge in ornamenting their Tolbooth with the heads of the dismembered Macgregors:—

1604.—13 Feb.—The Baillies and Counsall of Dumbarton “concludit and ordanit that the Laird of Macgregor’s heid w<sup>t</sup> Patrick Auldochy his heid be put up in the tolbuith on the most convenient place the baillies and counsall thinkis guid.” [From another entry it appears that a sum of 24 merks was paid as part of the expense incurred in carrying this order into effect.]

1604.—17 April.—“Feiring the creuelte of the tyrannous persons of the name of the Clangregor and fying of the toun be thame Thairfore it is statut and ordanit that the toun be devydit in aucht p<sup>ts</sup> and ilk aucht pairt to watche ane nycht The watches to be armit and placit nytly by the q<sup>rm</sup>s. chosen by the baillies. And quha keipis nocht watche according to the Baillies ordinance gif he bes at hame himself and in his absence ane sufficient man, to paye ffourtie s<sup>h</sup> for his disobeydances and the samyn to be payit to the watchers and that the baillies cheis aucht q<sup>rm</sup>s. Item that na dwellers w<sup>tn</sup> this toun ressaif ony straingers puir or rich w<sup>t</sup>out making the baillies foreseen undir the paine of ffourtie s<sup>h</sup> toties quoties, the tua p<sup>ts</sup> to the toun and the third to the baillies.

\* The gibbet on which Allaster Macgregor was hanged (says Birrel), “was his awn hicht abune the rest of his friends.”

In April, 1605, the Privy Council urged on the pursuit of the Macgregors by ordaining that whoever should present any of that clan quick [alive], or failing that, the head of any of them, should have possession for nineteen years of all the lands and goods belonging to such Macgregor, or a money recompense, to be paid by the landlords of the district.

As it is not intended to detail at length the trials of the other Macgregors\* (seeing that nearly the same form was observed in each), it may be stated generally that from the number executed under form of law, and the still greater number slain as outlaws, the survivors in 1612 were described as "bot unworthie miserable bodyis." Indeed the "Raid of Glenfruin" seems to have been a last desperate effort on the part of the clan, for very soon afterwards Lord Fyvie wrote to King James that if all the great Highland Clans were reduced to a like point, he "wald think it ane grait ease to the commoun weill, and to his Majestie's guid subjects in Scotland;"† while about the same time, the Lords of Privy Council state that the Macgregors generally are so impoverished that it is utterly impossible to extract from them what will pay the expenses attending their removal to other countries.‡ In this, however, there is likely to be some exaggeration, seeing that for the servants of his Majesty to underrate the strength of the Macgregors was to magnify their own exertions in the way of suppressing them; and the following letter, written in November, 1609, by the Laird of Luss himself, will show that however much the clan might be reduced in number, it was even then powerful for purposes of "thift, reiff, and oppressioun:"—

**MOST GRACIOUS SOUERAIGNE,**

May it pleas your most sacred Majestie, || I have oft tymes complained of the insolence and heavye oppressioun committed vpoun my tenants and lands be the Clangregour, and have becine forced to be silent this tyme bygain, hoping that sometyme thair sould be ane end thair of: Bot now

\* The names of some of them may possibly interest the Highland antiquary. On Feb. 17th, 1604, there were tried and executed Johnne Dow M<sup>c</sup>Ewin M<sup>c</sup>Gregour, Patrik M<sup>c</sup>ilvarnoch, his man, Duncan M<sup>c</sup>enham M<sup>c</sup>gregour, Duncan M<sup>c</sup>Allester Vrek, Allester M<sup>c</sup>Ewin V<sup>c</sup>condochie, Johnne M<sup>c</sup>ean V<sup>c</sup>gregour, Ewin M<sup>c</sup>condochie clerich, Johnne Ammonochie M<sup>c</sup>gregour, Duncan Beg M<sup>c</sup>gregour V<sup>c</sup>coull chere, Gregour M<sup>c</sup>Nicoll in Dalveich, Johnne Dow M<sup>c</sup>condochie V<sup>c</sup>ewin. On March 1st, Neill M<sup>c</sup>gregour in Meirie (Mewie), Patrik Gair M<sup>c</sup>gregour, Donald Roy M<sup>c</sup>gregour, Duncane M<sup>c</sup>gregour, Donald Grassiche M<sup>c</sup>Cadanich. On March 2d, Malcolme M<sup>c</sup>coull

clerich (M<sup>c</sup>cherich), in Innerlochlarg; Duncan M<sup>c</sup>Fadrik V<sup>c</sup>coull Chere, in Innerlochlarg, vnder the Laird of Tulliebardin; John M<sup>c</sup>coull Chere, in the Brae of Balquhidder, and Neill M<sup>c</sup>William V<sup>c</sup>Neill.

† Lord Fyvie to King James, 29th April, 1603.

‡ Lords of Privy Council to the King, 18th May, 1603.

|| In reference to the adulatory expressions used in this letter, it may be as well to state that they imply no particular subserviency on the part of Luss, but were merely after the fashion of the time; as any one may see who has the curiosity to look into the "Academy of Compliments," the text-book of the courtiers of the seventeenth century.



finding myself disappointed, and thame entered to thaire foermer courses, have taine occasione to acquent your sacred Majestie thairwith, beseeking your Majestie to have pitie and compassioun vpon us your Majestie's obedient subjectes, and remanent poire pepill quha sufferes, and to provyd tymous remeid thairin; and that your Majestie may be the better informed in this particular, I here acquent your Majestie's secretaire thairin, to quhois sufficiency referring the rest; and craveing pardoune for importuning your Majestie, I leive in all humanitie in your Majestie's most sacred hands.

Your sacred Majestie's most humble and obedient subject,

ALEXANDER COLQUHOUN, off Luss.

Rosdo, the 13 of November, 1609.

In conformity with this and other similar representations, the Privy Council, as is apparent from the following enactments, continued to take active measures to extirpate the lawless Clangregor:—

*Apud Edinburgh sexto die mensis Septembris 1610.*

SEDERUNT.—Chancellor Thesaurar Wigtoun Lothiane Scone President Secretair Clerk of Register Advocat Kilsyth Sir Johne Arnott Sir Jedione Murray Mr. George Young.

Proclamatioun that nane transport the Clangregour over Lochlung and utheris loichis.—Forsamikle as the Kingis Majestie having given ordour and directioun for persute of the rebellious and barbarous thevis and lymmaris callit the Clangregour be quhoun the peceable subjectis of the incuntrey ar havelie opprest troublit and wrackit and the executioun of the service being now in handis and some goode and happy succes expectit in that eirand it is verye liklie that the saidis thevis according to their wouted manner when as formarie they wer persewit sall have their recourse to the louchis of Lochlung Lochegoyll and Lochlowmound and thair having the commoditie to be transportit to and fra the saidis loichis they will frustrat and disappoint the intendit service agains thame Thairfoir the Lords of Secret Counsaill Ordanis letteris to be direct To command charge and inhibite all and sundrie his Majesties lieges and subjects awnaris of the boittis and scouttis upoun the saidis loichis That nane of thame pre-some nor tak upoun hand to transporte ony of the Clangregour thair wyffis bairnis servandis or guidis over the saidis loichis upoun whatsomever cullour or pretense under the paine to be repute haldin and estemit as favouraris assistaris arte and parttakaris with the saidis Clangregour in all thair thevishe and wicked deidis, and to be persewit and punist thairfoir with all rigour in example of others, &c., &c.

(Eo Diem).—Proclamatioun for concurring with the Commissioners agains the Clangregour.—Forsameikle as the Kingis Majestie and Lordis of Secreit Counsaill having past and exped certane commissions to some speciall barones and gentlemen in the Lennox for the persute of the wicked and rebellious theves and lymmaris callit the Clangregour be quhome the peaceable and goode subjectis within the Lennox ar havelie opprest troublit and wrackit and proclamatioun being past and lauchfullie execute for chargeing of the inhabitants within the scherefdom of Dunbartane to concur with his Majesties Commissionaris in the execution of his heynes service agains the saidis lymmaris The saidis inhabitantis does notwithstanding refuse all concurrence and assistance with his Majesties Commissionaris sua that the executioun of his Majesties service is lyke to be frustrat and disappointit without remeid be providit Thairfoir the Lordis of Secreit Counsaill hes declairit and be thir presentis declairis and ordanis That the escheitis of all and sundrie personis within the boundis of the scherefdom of Dumbartain quho sall refuse to gif thair concurrence and assistance to his Majesties Commissionaris foirsaidis in the execution of his Majesties service agains the Clangregour sallbe gifted and

disponit to the saidis Commissionaris, and they sall haif warrand Commission and auctoritie from the saidis Lordis to mell and intromett thairwith and to dispoone thairupon at thair plesour And ordanis letteris of publication to be direct heirupon whairthrow nane pretend ignorance of the same.

*Apud Striveling ultimo die mensis Januarij, 1611.*

**SEDERUNT.**—Chancellor Mar Lynlythqw Perth Wigtoun Scone Blantyr Burley Kilsyth.

The quhilk day in presence of the Lordis of Secret Counsail Compeirit personallie John Erll of Tullibardin William Lord Murray his sone Hary Lord Sanct Colme S<sup>r</sup> Duncan Campbell of Glenurquhy knyght Alexander Colhoun of Luss S<sup>r</sup> George Buquhannane of that Ilk James Campbell of Lawers and Andro M<sup>c</sup>Farlane of Arroquhair and undertooke the service aganis the Clangregour and promiseit to go to the feildis and to enter in actioun and bloode with thame betuixt and the xij day of february nixt and to presequete that service for ane moneth thairefter upoun thair awin charges and fra that furth the Kingis Majestie to beir the charges of ane hundreth men to assist thame and thay to beir the chargeis and expensis of ane uther hundreth men till the service be endit and that they sall do some notable service aganis the Clangregour afor his Majestie be burdynnit with ony chargeis in this service. . . .

The Lordis Ordanis ane missive to be written to Duncan Campbell Captane of Carrick to remove the haill boittis oute of Lochlung and Lochegoyll to the effect the Clangregour haif no passage be these Lochis.

The following enactment is probably unparalleled even among the many severe enactments against the Clangregor:—

(Jan. 1611.) Forsameikle as this rebellious and proud contempt of his Majesties royall authoritie professit and avowed be the rebellious thevis and lymmaris callit the Clangregour who so lang has continewit in committing of bloode thift reiff and oppressioun upoun the Kingis Majesties peaceable and goode subjectis, having most justlie procurit his Majesties havie wraithe and indignatioun and the force and severitie of his royall power to be execute aganis thame whilk his Majestie hes resolvit to prosecute whill thay be reduceit to obedience; yitt his Majestie in his accustomat disposition to clemencie and mercye being weele willing to showe favour to suche of thame who be some notable service sall giff prooffe and testimonye of the haitrent and detestatioun which thay haif of the wicked doings of that unhappie race and wilbe content to leve heirefter under the obedience of his Majesties lawis, his Majestie knowing perfittie that a grite many of thame who are now imbarqued in that rebellious Societie and fellowship haif rather beine induceit thairunto be the crueltie of the Chiftanes and ringleidaris of the same Societie then be ony dispositioun and inclinatioun of thair awne Thairfoir the Lordis of Seereit Counsail hes promittit and be thir presentis promittis and promissis That whatsomevir person or persones of the name of M<sup>c</sup>Gregour who sall slay ony persone of the same name being of als good ranke and qualitie as him self and sall prove the same slaughter befor the saidis Lordis That everie suche persone slayar of ane M<sup>c</sup>Gregour of the rank and qualitie forsaid sall haif ane free pardoun and remissioun for all his bygane faultis, he finding suirtie to be ansuerable and obedient to the Lawis in tyme coming; And siclike that whatsomever uther persone or personis will slay ony of the particular personis underwritten Thay are to say Duncan M<sup>c</sup>Ewne M<sup>c</sup>Gregour now callit the Laird, Robert abroch M<sup>c</sup>Gregour, Johne Dowe M<sup>c</sup>Allaster M<sup>c</sup>Gregour, Callum M<sup>c</sup>Gregour of Coull, Duelchay M<sup>c</sup>Gregour and M<sup>c</sup>Robert M<sup>c</sup>Gregour his bruther or ony utheris of the rest of that race, That everie suche persone slayar of ony of the personis particularlie abonewritten or ony utheris of that race sall haif ane reward in money presentlie payit and delyverit unto thame according to the qualite of the persone to be slayde, and the least soume salbe ane hundreth merkis, and for the chiftanes and ringleidaris of thir M<sup>c</sup>gre-



gouris ane thousand pundes a peece; and that Letteris be direct to mak publicatioun heerof be oppen proclamatioun at the mercat croceis of Dunbartane Striuling Downe in Menteith Glasgow and Auchtirardour.

Forsamekle as the wicked and rebellious thevis and lymmaris callit the Clangregour who so long hes continewit in committing of all kynd of iniquitie and barbaritie upoun his Majesties peaceable and goode subjectis in all pairtis whair thay may be maisteris and commanderis, being now dispairit and out of all hoip to ressave any favour or mercye seeing their awne guiltie consciences beiris thame testimonie and recorde that thair detestable and barbarous conversatioun has so far exceidit the limitis of grace and favour as no thing can be expected, bot his Majesties just wraith to be prosecute aganis thame with all severitie Thay haif now amassit thame selfis togidder in the yle of the loiche of Lochkitterine whilk thay haif fortifeit with men victuall, poulder, bullett and uther weirlike furnitour, intending to keepe the same as ane place of wear and defence for withstanding and resisting of his Majesties forceis appointit to persew thame; And seeing thair is now some solide and substantious course and ordour sett downe how thir woulffis and thevis may be persewit within thair awne den and hoill by the force and pouer of some of his Majesties faithfull and weil affectit subjectis who freely haif undertane the service and will prosecute the same without any privat respect or consideratioun: Necessair it is for the executioun of this service that the haill boittis and birlingis being upoun Lochlowmond be transportit fra the saide Loiche to the Loche forsaid of Lochketterine whairby the forceis appointit for the persute of the saidis woulffis and thevis may be transported into the said Yll whiche can not goodlie be done, bot be the presence and assistance of a grite number of people; Thairfoir ordanis Letteris to be direct to command and charge all and sundrie his Majesties Lieges and subjectis betuix saxtie and saxtene yearis within the boundis of the shirefdome of Dunbartane stewartrie of Menteith and sax parrocheis of the Lennox within the shirefdome of Striviling be oppen proclamatioun at the mercat croceis of Dunbartane Striviling and Doune in Menteith, That thay and euery one of thame weele bodin in feir of weir for thair awne defence and suirtie convene and mete at the heid of Lochlowmond vpoun the xij day of februar now approaching and to transport and carye fra the said yle, the haill boittis and birlingis being upoun the same to the said loche of Lochketterine, wherby his Majesties forceis appointed for persute and hunting of the saidis woulffis and thevis may be transportit into the yle within the saide loiche vnder the pane of tinsall of lyffe landis and goodis.

*Apud Edinburgh xxiij Maij 1611.*

The Lordis of Secreit Counsaill Ordanis letters to be direct to Command charge and inhibite all and sindrie his Majesties liegis and subjectis inhabitantis within the burrowis of Perth Striviling Glasgow Dumbartane and Inuernis be opin proclamatioun at the mercat croceis of the saidis burrowis That nane of thame presume nor tak upon hand to sell ony kynd of armour to ony highlandmen bot by the knowledge and advise of suche speciall personis within every one of the saidis burrowis as salbe appointit to that effect be his Majesties Lieutenant, to the effect it may be cleirly knowne and understand that the said armour is not to the use nor behoofe of the Clangregour as thay will ansuir upon the contrarie at thair heichest perrill.

Forsamekill as for the better furtherance and executioun of His Majesties service aganis the Clangregour it is very necessar that the housis of Inverdouglas pertening to [Andrew] M<sup>c</sup>farlane of [Arroquhir] and the house of Fatlipps pertening to Malcolme M<sup>c</sup>farlane of [Garturton] be deliverit to his Majesteis Lieutenant (the Earl of Argyll) to be kept be him for suche space as he sall haif that service in handis, Thairfoir Ordanis Letters to be direct chargeing the said [Andrew] M<sup>c</sup>farlane and all



utheris hauearis keeparis and detenaris of the said place and house of Inverdouglas and the said Malcolm M<sup>c</sup>farlane and all vtheris hauearis keeparis and detenaris of the said place and house of Fatlippis, To rander and delyuer the same to the said Lieutenant or ony in his name haueand his pouer to ressaue the same, and to remove thamselffis and thair seruandis furth thair of within sax houris nixt efter the charge vnder the pane of rebellioun &c. And yf thay failyee &c. to denunce &c.

Ane speciall overture for the transplanting the bairns of the Clangregour.—Item fyrst: The hail bairns that are past xij yearis auld to be sent to Ireland be your lordships warrant to sic Scotchmen as your lordships thinks metest that dwells thair, be whose advyce thair name be changit and maid hindes, and thair to remain under pain of dede.

As anent those that ar wythin xij yearis auld that they be your lordships warrant be transplanted besouth the waters of Forth and Clyde, conform to his Maiesties will to Justices of Peace of these boundis at thair next general meeting whilk is the fyrst Tyesday of Feb. ; and be thair advyce to be placed and assigned in tounes and parochinis and thair name changit, and thair to remain vnder pain of dede; with power to the said Justices of Peace to give and allow ane fyne to everi ilk ane of these for the help of thair sustenance; and when they come to xij yearis, that they be transplanted to Ireland.\*

On the 3d May, 1613, the Chancellor (Alexander Fyvie), Earl of Dunfermline, transmitted the following epistle to the Laird of Luss:—

“ Traist frien, efter oure heartie commendatiouns the Laird of Lundy, quha had the chairge and buirden of the services against the Clangregour now in the absence of the Earll of Argyll, his brither, furth of the realm, being desyrous to give in ane acompt of his proceedings in that service and quhat rests as yet unperfeyted thair of, the Counsell have assynet into him the fyfteen daie of Jany. nixtocum for making of this acompt; and quhairas it is vera requisitie and expedient that such noblemen personnis and gentlemen as dwalls in the countries eirest to the Clangregour, and ar landlordis vnto thaim be present at this accomptmakin, to the effect thay may inform his Maiesties Counsell of all such questionis as mai result and be involved vpoun the accompt; These air thairfore to request and desyre you to address yourself here gin said day to assist his Maiesties Counsell be your advice, counsell, and informatioun, in everi sic thing as sall be proposed at the makin of that accompt. We look that the erll of Argyll hym self will be present at the makin of this accompt, and thairfore your presence and advice is so much the more necessary and expedient; and sae resting assuured of zour keeping of this dyat as you respect his Maiesties obedience, the weel of the service, and peace of the countrie, we comit you to God. From Edinburgh, the third day of Majj 1613.

“ Your veri guid friend,

“ AL. CANCELL<sup>r</sup>.

“ Jo. PRESTON.†

“ To our richt traist frien the Laird of Lus.”

From the minute of the Privy Council meeting of 8th July, 1613, it appears that the Earl of Argyll was present and offered to the King £22 10s. out of every hundred pounds of the fines exacted from those who had aided any of the Clangregor. It is also stated, “The landislardis of the Clangregor who should have taine the bairnes of the clan off the Laird of Laweris hands,”

\* Luss Papers.

† Ibid.

had "failzied in that poynt, and thairfore charges are directed againes thame for payment to Lawers of the soume of tuentie marks out of everye merk land pertening to thame, and formerly possesit by the Clangregour." Within a few weeks of the date of the Chancellor's letter to Luss, several of the Macgregors seem to have fallen into the toils prepared for them by the Council. In a document among the Luss Papers bearing to be "The namis of the Clangregours that ar outlawis and hes nocht fund cautoun," there is appended to no less than four of them the expressive memorandum, "hangit the xxij of June, 1613." Their names were—Eune Cowbroche, Allester, bastard son to John Grahame, Duncan M'Phatrick, and John Dow M'Condochie. On the last day of November, 1613, the Council arranged that the landlords should not be called upon to pay any contribution, provided they took the Clangregor bairns according to the proportion of their lands, and made them forthcoming when called for until they were eighteen years of age, when they were to be exhibited to the Privy Council and their subsequent fate decided upon. If any of these unfortunate creatures happened to escape from his keeper and be recaptured, the child so escaping, if under fourteen, was to be scourged and burnt on the cheek for the first attempt, and hanged for the second. If above fourteen, they were to be hanged at once without further ceremony.\*

Seven years after this period, the Council are still busy framing arbitrary enactments against the Macgregors :—

*Apud Edinburgh 29 Augusti 1621.*

Certane Articles gevin in to the Lordis of Secrete Counsail for preventing of the appeirand troublis lyke to be raised be the Clangregour to the disturbance of his Majesties peace and disquieting of the Cuntrey.

This article agreit unto.—Quhairas thair is a new broode and generatioun of this clan rissin up quhilk daylie inressis in number and force and ar begun to haif thair meitingis and gois in troupis athorte the cuntrey armed with all offensive weaponis and some of the ringleaderis of thame who anes gave thair obedyence and fund cautoun ar brokin louse and hes committit sundrie disordouris in the cuntrey as namelie upoun the Duke of Lennox and Laird of Craigerosten That thairfoir the former Act maid aganis suche of the Clangregour as wer at Glenfroone and at the heirshippis and burning of the landis pertening to the Lairdis of Glenurquhy and Luss and Coline Campbell of Abirurquhill That they sould weare no armour but a pointles knyffe to cutt thair meate be renewit with this additioun That the said act be extendit aganis the whole name.

\* State Papers of the reign of James VI. (Abbotsford Club); note to p. xix.

Proclamatioun aganis the Clangregour.—Forsamekle as the Kingis Majestie haveing tane grite panes and travels and bestowit grite chargeis and expenssis for suppressing of the insolencyis of the lawles lymmaris of the Clan quhilk formarle wes callit Clangregour and for reducing of thame to obedience And his Majestie in his just wraithe and indignatioun aganis that whole raice haveing abolischit the name thair of as most infamous and not worthie to be hard of in a cuntrie subject to a Prince who is armed with majestie power and force to execute vengeance upoun suche wretched and miserable catives as dar presooome to lift thair headis and to offend aganis his Majestie and his lawis quhair of a grite number of the principall ringleaderis of that Clan hes found the prooffe by condigne punishement whilk hes bene execute upoun thame according to thair demeritis In the executioun quhair of althocht his Majestie hes had verie goode ressoun to haif gone forduart till the whole personis of that clan had bene totalie extirpat and rooted oute, Yitt his Majestie oute of his accustomat naturall dispositioun and inclinatioun to clemencie and mercy was graciouslie pleisit to ressave a number of thame to mercye after that thay had renunceit thair names and fund caution for thair future obedience sua that for some certane yeiris thairefter thay wer quiet and litle or no din wes hard of thame, till now of laite that some of thame who had taisted of his Majesties clemencie and mercie as naymlie Robert abroche, Duncane Allaster Patrik Donald and Johnne McGregouris sonis to umquhile Patrik Aldoche McGregour being most unworthie of the favour and mercye showne unto thame and being weyrede of the presente state and quietnes whilk his Majestie by the pouer and strenthe of his Royall auctoritie hes established throughoute all the cornaris of this kingdome, preferring the beastlie trade of bloode thift reif and oppressioun wherin unhappilie they war brocht up to law and justice Thay haif brokin lowse and hes associat unto thame a number of the young broode of that clan who ar now rissin up, And with thame thay go in troups and companyis athorte the cuntrey armed with bowis darlochis hacquebutis pistollettis and other armour committing a number of insolencyis upoun his Majesteis goode subjectis in all pairtis quhair thay may be maisteris And thay do quhat in thame lyeis to steir up the whole clan to a new rebellioun, heighlie to his Majesties offens and contempt and hurte of his goode subjectis: And quhairas the libertie whilk thir unworthie lymmaris hes tane to weare armour and the ressett supplee and conforte quhilk thay find in some pairtis of the cuntrey hes encouraged thame to brek oute in thir disordouris THAIRFOIR his Majestie with advise of the Lordis of his Secreit Counsell his Statute and ordanit That no persone nor personis quhatsoever who ar callit McGregouris and who keepis that name and professis and avowis thameselfis to be of that name shall at no tyme heirefter beare nor weare ony armour bot ane pointles knyffe to cutt thair meate under the pane of deade quhilk pane salbe execute upoun thame who salhappin to contraveene without favour or mercy And quhairas the said Robert Abroche and the saidis Duncane Allaster Patrick Donald and Johnne McGregouris sones to Patrik Aldoche ar the cheif and principall ringleadaris in thir new disordouris and drawis after thame numberis of simple ignorant people who ar rather inducit by thair crueltie nor moved by ony inclinatioun or dispositioun of thair awne to assist and tak pairt with thame sua that they haif forfeyte the favour that wes showne unto thame and hes involved thame selfis in new mischeiffis and trouble worthie of most examplair and seveir punishement Thairfore his Majestie with advise fairsaid promissis and declairis be thir presentis That quhatsoever persone or personis will tak apprehend and present to the saidis Lordis ony of the personis particularlie aboune named and failyeing of thame thair headis, That every suche person or personis takaris apprehendaris and presentaris of the lymmaris fairsaidis or ony of thame sall heif the whole goodis and gear with the escheit of the personis so tane apprehendit and presentit frelie disponit unto thame to be used be thame as thair awne proper goodis in tyme comeing And ordaines letteris to be direct to mak publicatioun heirof be oppin proclamatioun at the mercat croceis of Perth Dunkeld Strivling Dunbartane and otheris placeis neidfull quhairthrow nane pretend ignorance of the same, And to Command charge and inhibite all his Majesteis saidis leigis and



subjectis That nane of thame presooome nor tak upoun hand to ressett supplee nor Intercommoune with the personis particularlie above named thair followaris assisteris and part takaris nor furneis thame meat drink house harborie nor to sell thame poulder bullett victuall armour nor no other thing comfortable unto thame nor haif intelligence with thame be worde write nor message Bot that thay showte thame and raise the fray quhairever thay see thame, hunt, follow and persew thame as theevis and tratouris to God thair Prince and Cuntrey Certifeing thame that sall do in the contrair That they sallbe persewit and punist in thair personis and fyled in thair goodis with all rigour at the arbitrement of his Majesties Counsell And sicklyke to command and charge all Sheriffis Stuartis and Magistratis of burgh and land and all Justices of peace to tak and apprehend all suche personis who professis and avowis thameselffis to be M<sup>c</sup>Gregouris and keepis that name as thay sall find thame to carye beare and weare ony kind of armour bot ane pointles knyffe to cutt thair meate And to present thame to Justice to the effect the said pane may be inflicted upoun thame as thay will ansuer to his Majesties Counsell upoun the dewtifull discharge of thair officeis.\*

The severe enactments against the Clangregor were continued till the commencement of the reign of Charles II., when in consequence of the firm attachment they had exhibited to the cause of his misguided father, he passed an act restoring to them the full use of their family name, and all the other privileges of liege subjects. In 1693, however, when the Whig party were dominant in the state, the penal acts against the Macgregors were again renewed; and though they were put into execution only on rare occasions, they were not finally swept from the statute-book till the reign of George III.

\* Acts and Orders of the Privy Council Against the Clangregor: Mait. Club Mis., vol. iii., pp. 39-42.

## CHAPTER IX.

## BURGH OF DUMBARTON, 1604 TO 1609.

Effect of the Union upon the burgh of Dumbarton—The town partly destroyed by inundation—  
Bulwarks repaired by the authority of the Scottish Parliament—Dumbarton burgh affairs—Charter  
of confirmation from King James VI.

ALLUSION has been made in a former chapter to the untoward results which the union of the crowns had upon places like Dumbarton. From records referred to below, it will be seen that there had been from a very early period a considerable home and foreign trade in connection with the town,\* yet it was a trade which depended in a peculiar manner upon the presence of the sovereign in the locality; and when James took his departure for England, along with the principal native nobility, the prosperity of this once favoured burgh greatly declined. At this crisis in the history of the town, it unfortunately hap-

\* Among the records in the Town Clerk's office is one small but thick volume, "fairly bound (like Captain Cox's ballads), in whipeord and parchment," which records the entry of vessels into the Clyde between 1595 and 1657, and the securities produced by the master for the dues leviable by the burgesses of Dumbarton. The first entry is as follows:—

1595.—"Die vigesimo martii.—Johnne Smollett  
"younger burgess off [Dumbartane] enterit his  
"schipe callit the Providence of Dunbartane now  
"cum in to Clyde at Newark lodyn w<sup>t</sup> fyftie tunes  
"hie cuntrie wyne loidynit at Burdeauss. The  
"said Johnne souretie for the King's impost."  
In 1596 the entries are eight in number, chiefly at Inchgruin and one at Port of Rig in Clyde. The importations are 325 tuns of wine, chiefly high-country, shipped at Bourdeaux or Rochelle. The greatest quantity imported in one ship is 50 tuns; the least 5½. It appears, however, that some of the vessels went from port to port landing portions of their cargo at each. In one of the entries it is mentioned that the crew had drank three tuns on the voyage from Bourdeaux. In 1597, nine ships are entered, laden in most

cases with salt, and one or two with iron and tar. In 1598, eleven vessels are entered, laden with wood in deals and spars, and nine with salt. The last year to which reference is made in the volume referred to is 1657, during which there were entered 13 vessels, making in all 1,966 tons. Of these ten were laden with salt (the gross tonnage of these being 1,680), one of 200 tons with Norway pine trees, and two small vessels with iron, pitch, and deals.

In the "Protocol Book" of Matthew Forsyth, notar-public, 1517-29, are the following notices regarding the shipping of Dumbarton at a period still earlier than that referred to above:—  
1525.—Feb. 2.—John Smollett, and six other persons, authorise Patrick Houstoun of that ilk, Wm. Stirling of Glorat, and Michael Flemying, citizen of Glasgow, to appear on their behalf before the Regent of England to obtain restoration of gold, silver, hides, wollene-cloth and pickled salmon belonging to them, and captured on the coast of England by the English and Spanish, in the ship James, of Dumbarton, belonging to the Earl of Arran.

pened that the source of decay alluded to was intensified in its operation by an inundation from the united rivers of the Clyde and Leven. To understand this aright, it may be necessary to allude briefly to the situation and boundaries of the ancient town of Dumbarton. At this period there seems good reason for believing that the present College Street may have extended from a part of the town near the present harbour to a place still known as the Townend, and situated a little to the north-east of the Collegiate Church, founded by Isabella Countess of Lennox. In extending the town in this direction, the early founders, no doubt, thought that peculiar advantages would be secured to it from the proximity of the Leven; but, as in some other cases, what was thought to be a benefit turned out a source of great annoyance and disaster. So early as the end of the fifteenth century the inhabitants found it necessary to take active steps to protect the town from inundation; and for this purpose commenced the erection of those bulwarks which in after years the whole community of Scotland was taxed to strengthen and enlarge. As is usual in cases where the origin of calamities of this kind is involved in obscurity, tradition supplies many stories more remarkable for their marvellousness than their truth; and, even among well-informed parties, the belief is yet entertained that a portion of the town on the meadow was destroyed by an extraordinary outbreak from Lochlomond. From the circumstance, however, that the bulwarks required to be kept in constant repair, it is evident that the evil was often, if not ever present; and a glance at the Town Common in our own day will be sufficient to show that an inundation, from natural causes, was not an impossible, nor even an improbable occurrence.

About the end of the sixteenth century the bulwarks seem to have been allowed to fall into decay, and though the attention of Parliament was then directed to the subject, little or nothing was done to repair them for several years. In December, 1605, as appears from the burgh records, Thomas Fallisdaill was sent to consult the young Laird of Merchistoun concerning the water of Leven, and if thought good by him to bring Henry Crawford from Fyfe to meet Glencairne, Abercorne, and Blantyre, at Dumbarton.

In 1606, the bailies direct "ane new hieway to be made past the College," as the old one had been worn away by the Leven, and Thomas Fallisdaill was sent to England to appeal to the King for a grant "to preserve



Dumbarton fra destructioun." On the 4th September, 1606, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Dunfermline, writing to the King, says:—

"Maist sacred Souerayne,—It pleased your majestie to recommend unto your estaittes, at the last Session of the Parliament in this kingdome, the inhabitants of Dumbartane, that some help might be granted to thame of the haill countrie, to mak some defence to thair toun, agains the surges and inundationes of the seas, whilk is lykile to destroy and tak away that hail toun, and can not be defendit nor repulsitt be nae moyane [endeavour] thair poore habilitie are hable to furneische. Theese who had the commissioun to viseit that mater maid thair report, that be good consideratioun and calculatioun, na less nar threttie thousand pounds Scottes was able to furnisse the charges to sic a work. The Lordes of Articles, and uthers of the estattis than convenit, thocht it not meit nor expedient, at that tyme, to lay twa taxatiounes vpon the countrie under twa severall naymes, bot with good will granted the taxatioun or subsidie, the greater unto your sacred Majestie, in hope that your hieness, upon good consideratioun in your wisdom and wounted clemencie towards your poore subjects, would bestow some portioun thair of for the saiftie and preservatioun of that poore toun; whilk, at that tyme, the hail estattis willed me to recommend unto your sacred Majestie, lykas, I doubt not bot my Lord Earl of Dunbar will schaw your Majestie at greater lenthe. And I hope your maist gracious hieness will direct some guid provision to be maid thairfor to the comfort and contentment of your Majestie's poore subjects of the said toun, wha will ever remayne your hieness' maist bund and deuote oratours, &c., &c.\*

"Nedrie 4 September 1606.  
To the King's most excellent Majestie."

*Dunfermline*

In December, 1606, a "Convention of Burghs," held in Dumbarton, having considered the danger of the overthrow of the town "by the violent course of the watter of Levin and the rage of the sey," resolved to recommend the subject to the consideration of the next session of Parliament. A commission appointed at this time further indicates the extent of the injury sustained by the town by reporting that "Nae less nor the soume of threttie thousand pundes Scottes money was abill to beir and furneiss the necessar charges in performing the workis that ar liable to saif the burgh from utter destructioun."†

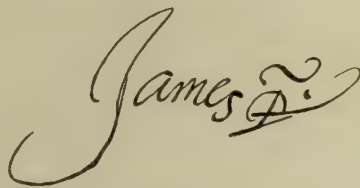
In conformity with the spirit of that report, the Parliament, which met in August, 1607, passed an important act in favour of the inhabitants of Dumbarton, making many concessions in their favour—empowering them to levy a variety of petty dues upon vessels entering the Clyde and Leven; and authorizing a tax of 25,000 merks, Scots money, to be levied upon the

\* Letters and State Papers of reign of James      † Act Scot. Par., vol. iv., p. 376.  
VI. Printed by the Abbotsford Club: p. 88.

kingdom for the purpose of repairing the decayed bulwarks. During the time this assessment was being levied, King James made an additional grant of 12,000 merks Scots, "to be paid out of the readiest of the revenues," and exempted the inhabitants from all attendance upon the expedition which was summoned to meet at Isla on the 1st of June for the purpose of proceeding against the refractory island chiefs :—

" Richt traist and weil-beloved couings and counsellars (says the King, addressing the Privy Council), we greitt you heartlie weill. Whereas the apparent and imminent decay of our burgh of Dunbartane, by the inundatioun of waters, quhilk by tyme ar lyke to carrey away that hail toun, moved our estaites of that our kingdom, to condescend to a volunter subsidy of twenty-fyve thousand merks for building up of suche fortificationis against the violent ris of the water, as nicht preserve that our burgh frae ony farder harme thairby; and in regard that sic soun was too litle for doing of the work intendit, thairfor we have given our speciall precept for payment of twelve thousand merks mair, sae that our old burgh, of sae lang continuance, suld not perish for laik of supplie. And because the work itself will hold no doubt the sole inhabitants of the same busey induering the time thairfor, and speciallie this sumer now approaching; and we being loathe that upon any other occasioun they suld be diverted from doing of that quhilk will admitt of no delay; we have thairfor thocht meit to exeime [exempt] thaim from all burdeyne of this jurney intendit for quyeting of our isles, since their povertye cannot yield any greit matter of help in that busyiness; and that the going thither of ony of thaim wald be a hinderance to thair ain workes; and ye sall speciallie license thaim from the obedience of our proclamationis made for their repairing to the saidis isles, and noway sufer thaim to be troublit or molested for the same in case of their absence thairfrae. Whereanent these presents sall be your warrant; and so we bid you fairweel.

" Frae our court at Thetforde,  
the xv daie of Aprill, 1608."



About three months after the date of the above letter (19th July, 1608), the bailies and council determine, by advice of Merchiston, "to cast anew the old Bishop's wattergang for carrying off the water of Levin, and enjoin all persons in the toun to assist under a penalty of v lib." The design was opposed by the Duke of Lennox as proprietor, and Sir William Stewart as liferenter of the Mains of Cardross, each alleging that the cast went through their property. As the lands encroached upon by the Leven were in 1609 granted by King James to the burgh in his Charter of Confirmation, their situation and boundaries are there detailed with great minuteness, and we are thus enabled to form some notion of the extent of the calamity sustained

by the town. The "Drowned Lands," as they are called in the charter, were bounded by a line commencing at the west end of the burgh at the common Vennel, which passed from the High Street "through" the Water of Leven as it then ran, by the bulwark to be made to the south end of the Bishop's cast or ditch.\* From this place the line seems to have passed in a northerly direction to the Town's Ross, and then round by the water brae to the end of the north bulwark and the land known as Cunyng Park; it was then continued by the water brae eastward to an old goit or morass between the Ross on the east side and Cunyng Park on the west; thence along the goit by the east end of the Mill Ross Meadow to the High Street, then south and south-east the High Street towards the edge of the lands of Guisholm, and onward to the water-gang and mill lade of the common mill; from thence the boundary line extended along the water to the Townend, then round about the water bank and braehead to the Old College Kirk, and therefrom westward to the bankend, and the water brae to the Vennel where the line began. The Burgh Records show that many attempts were made by the inhabitants to wrest from the encroaching stream the land thus bestowed on them by King James, but their efforts were far from being attended with any permanent advantage, and, if the grazing of a few cows be excepted, little or no benefit was derived from the grant till 1859, when a strong embankment was formed along the natural course of the Leven as far as the burgh property extended.

The following items from the Records of the Burgh may serve to indicate to the reader some of those lesser matters of purely local interest which engaged the attention of the burgesses during the period embraced by this chapter:—

1603. 5 Aug.—**GOWRIE CONSPIRACY.**—The q<sup>th</sup> day in presence of Peter Houston baillie and the maist pairt of the counsall, "Pro Salute Regis," &c., and in honour of his Hienes and glaidnes of his Majesties preservation from the lait dainger and pereillis lailtie conspyrit agains his hieness persone in Ingland as of befor in Scotland on the v of Aprill 1600 in Perth in Scotland the persones underwritten made burgesses, &c., &c.

1603. 12 Aug.—**AIKENBAR FAMILY.**—Donald Cunynghame of Aikenbar, accused of having "struke and dang William Tarbert's wife and of seeking hir husband with ane

\* The Bishop's "cast" is described in another portion of the charter as a dike or water-gang, constructed to keep the Leven in its old course by a former Bishop of Orkney

(most likely Robert of Caithness, brother to Matthew, Earl of Lennox), who acted as head of the Collegiate Church.



drawn quhinger to have slain him sayand maist prouddie and arrogantlie quha daur be so bauld to take ane amends or revenge the samyn;" and on the following day of having pursued Baillie Peter Houstoun "on horsbak with ane steill bonnat, sward, quhinger, gantelot, and bendit staffe," and of having wounded the baillie's son who came to his father's assistance. A few days before, Donald's son Robert had been punished for "durking" Duncan Glen and his wife. His son Archibald figures in similar circumstances. On 3d July, 1604, the Cunynghames acknowledge their offence in "dispersoning of the Baillie" and ask and receive a remission of their punishment, which had amounted to forfeiture of their privileges as burgesses. Archibald was fiar of Aikenbar, and in 1609 finds caution to keep the peace towards his brother William.

1604. 6 April.—**PREACHING.**—The bailies and Council send for the minister and "in respect that he be left off his exposition of the ordinarie chaptars daylie at prayers morning and evening and heiring be misreport that the town lothit the word on the preiching dayes requestit the said minister (in token and to testifie thair guid affectioun to the Word of God,) to supplie and help that want and expositioun of the chaptours q<sup>ik</sup> is ane grieff vnto thame, to preiche unto thame as God will assist him on thurisday on the morning betuix aucht and nyne q<sup>n</sup> the Presbyterie meits not."
1604. 4 April.—Donald Roy for "contemptuouslie breakin the touns drum," is to be "keipit in the stokkis and buy ane uthir drum at his awn charge."
1604. 28 May.—**THE GALLOWES.**—It is statute and ordanit that ane new gallows be biggit vpoun the commuoun at the point of Crofingrie.
1604. 1 June.—**THE KNOCK.**—At the request of the baillie and Counsall Walter Dennie hes taine the gyding and keiping of the knock q<sup>il</sup> Witsounday nixtocum, for the q<sup>ik</sup> he sall haif the hinging unfremenis mairtis q<sup>n</sup> the said terme and iv lib. out of the comoun purss and his enterie to the gyding and keiping thair of to be presentlie.
1604. 5 June.—**WATCHING FOR THE PEST.**—The Baillie ordainis ilk q<sup>r</sup> maister set doun of befor to causs of his quartr some sufficient personis to watche daylie betuix the sun-rising and doun-setting viz, tua at the brig and tua at the college, and to remaine fra iij hours in the morning q<sup>lk</sup> ix hours at the evin; and giff ony persone failye ordains ilk q<sup>r</sup> maister to poynd the persone dissobeyan for vj<sup>th</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>. [Contemporary writers make repeated references to the appearance of this pestilence. It seems to have begun to spread in May, and increased greatly during the heat of June and July.]
1604. 2 June.—**TOWN DRUMMER.**—John Maccanss is appointed "to strike the drum throu the toune at four hours in the morning and at sex hours at nyt and serve the toune in all thair adois q<sup>ik</sup> this time towmonth and that for ane stand of claithes presentlie bocht be the toun to him, and libertie grantit to him to pass throw the toun at Yule and Pasche and to resaiff sic gratitude as the burgesses inhabitants thair of sall pleiss of thair liberalitie to giff him. [Next year the fee is called a "stand of gray claithes." In April, 1601, The Council grantes to baith the menstrallis ane hundreth merks betuix thame at Witsunday and Mertimes, viz., 40 lib to the drummer and 40 m to the pypaire bye and besydes ther casualties of menstrallis.]

1604. June 21.—**ARMOUR.**—Thomas Fallisdail to pass to Glasgow to compone with James Lawrie deput to the Laird of Burlic ffor this hail burgh and inhabitants thair of ffor taking of armour according to the chairges als guid [and] chaip as they best can.
1605. 12 Nov.—**GUNPOWDER PLOT.**—The q<sup>th</sup> day the baillies and counsall being convenit this day and heiring be report of Thomas Buntein our comburgess of the conspiracie devysit in Ingland agains his Majestie and that his hieness be the Providence of God was foirseine therof and sua praised be God is preserved fra the same Thairfor it is concludit and ordanit that our minister at thrie hours efternoone sall give praise and thanks to God for his Majestie's preservation and that all the pepill convene in the kirk to that effect and that the drum pass throu the toun that ewerie man frie and unfrie mak on benfyres at fyve eftirnoone.
1606. 1 June.—**A NEW NOTAR-PUBLICK.**—David Watson son of Walter Watson Court Clerk of Dumbarton, having warrit a gret pairt of his youth in letters and verteu sua that for his habilitie literature and gud qualificacione he is abill to use the chairge of ane notar-publick.
1606. 5 Aug.—**THE PEST.**—Former acts renewed for watching the gates against the pest, and “that nane presume to receave or ludge ony strainger cummand to this burgh q<sup>th</sup> first the baillies or sum of the counsall be foirsein therof and also that na person enter or cum w<sup>th</sup> this burgh but be the brig allanarlie and that all personis beyond Clyd land ther bottis at the Castle and cum on fut be the brig and na uthir wayes and bring with them sufficient testimonialls aither be ther ordinar Minister or Maister being unsuspectit of ony pest or contagious seikness undir the paine of scourgeing and baneisment furth of the toun for the first falt and vndir the paine of deid for the second falt. [Chancellor Dunfermline, writing to the King regarding the spread of the pest at this time, states that the calamity “hinders all meitings off counsall, and all publict functiones for ministration of justice, and maintenance of good reulls and government except sik as we tak at starts, with some few at Edinburghe or in sik other place for a day, to keip some countenance of ardour and cair off your Majestie's peace and obedience.” The imprisoned ministers at Blackness also addressed a petition to the King, in which they described the state of the country under its affliction.]
1607. 6 Oct.—**ELECTION.**—The burgh procurators protested against the practice of choosing baillies, Council, and other officers contrary to the act of Convention of Burghs held at Ed<sup>t</sup>, 4 April, 1552. By that act it was appointed that upon the Wednesday befor the first of Michaelmas the Provost Baillies Dean of Guild, Treasurer and Council should choose twelve persons to be the new council which shall include the before mentioned officers for that year; that on the following Friday the old and the new Council should choose three for each of the various offices in the burgh out of the merchants only and on the Tuesday after, these shall again meit with the deacons of craftsmen and fill up the offices by vote, provyded always that the persons so elected shall have previously been a year or two in the Council. Formerly the practice seems to have been for an assize to choose the two new bailies at a head court of the burgh about the beginning of October, and the bailies at the next court nominated the Council.

1608.—T<sup>s</sup> Fallisdail sent Com<sup>r</sup> to Ed<sup>r</sup> about the tounis right to patronage of the tounis prebendarie.

1608. 3 Aug.—GOWRIE CONSPIRACY.—The baillies appoint “the heill inhabitants of the burgh to absteine fra work and pass to the kirk befor noone on Fryday nixt the fyft of this instant to give God thanks and praise for preservation of his Ma<sup>tie</sup> fra the Cospiracie maid by the Erle of Gowrie aganis his Ma<sup>tie</sup> and in the efternoone and at evin to mak benfyres and als ordaine that ilk fyft daye of August yeirlic heir-eftir be keepit in all tyme cuming efter the samyne maner.”

1608. Sept. 16.—FIRE.—A fire broke out during the night in Matthew Thom's stable and burned down eight tenements. Many thefts having been committed during the fire the thieves were denounced to “be scourgeit, naylit to the trone, brunt, and banisheit this burgh.” [The fire being occasioned by a lighted candle the Council ordains that all stables should be lighted by howattis and enjoined other precautions against fire in the burgh. The damage was given in at above 2500 lib. “and thair was gevin in alms by the Duke of Wittenberge 280 lib. to the sufferers.”]

1608. Nov. 7.—EARTHQUAKE.—There was an earthquake (says Calderwood) at nine hours at night, sensible enough at St. Andrews, Cupar, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Dundee, but more sensible at Dumbarton for there the people were so afraid that they ran to the kirk, together with their minister, to cry to God, for they looked presentlie for destruction.

1609. 17 April.—GHOSTS.—Marion Peter and Marion Ritchie “confessit thay maist ungoddlie fleit Peter Houstoun (thair maister) fainyeing themselfis to be gaistis and spiritis, casting piggis, peitis, and stoippis up and down the hous fra ane plaise to ane vthir thrie sundrie nytis.” They were condemned to stand two successive days on the cross and on the repentance stool in the church to heir thair confessions publicly read, and “thairefter to be banishet fra the burgh.”

1609. 29 May.—WOMEN TAPSTERS.—Item, thaire [are to] be na wemen dry ventaris, tapsteris, tawernaris of aill or beir.

1610. 17 April.—BURIALS.—Item, becaus David Glen belman extorsis the inhabitantis of this burgh for thair burialls thay ordaine that everie persoun burit with ane kist paye the belman in tyme cuming vj<sup>th</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>; ffor everie man or woman without ane kist v<sup>th</sup>; and ilk bairne under sevin yeirs auld xl<sup>d</sup>; and ane sowkand bab ij<sup>th</sup>.

1610.—A Dutch ship permitted to discharge timber at Port of the Rig it being impossible to bring her to Dumbarton, from her great length—110 feet.

As the charter granted by King James in 1609 to restore the drooping fortunes of the ancient burgh is not only important from the privileges it confirms and extends, but because it throws a clear light upon the contemporary history of the town, the document is given at greater length than would otherwise have been done:—

“JAMES, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and  
“Ireland, defender of the faith, to all the honest men of his whole land,  
“clergy, and laymen, greeting: Know that after our lawful age now of long



“ time completed, and all our revocations as well special as general, and  
“ considering the great and earnest care which our most noble progenitors of  
“ worthy memory have taken for the erection of burghs within the realm of  
“ Scotland, by increase whereof the civility, profit, and peace chiefly stands,  
“ and is daily augmented, amongst the number of which our most noble  
“ progenitors, particularly Alexander II., King of Scots, of worthy memory,  
“ 400 years ago and more, erected the burgh of Dumbarton, situate on the  
“ west part of the said kingdom of Scotland, into ane free burgh royal, and  
“ gave and granted to the said burgh, inhabitants thereof, and their successors,  
“ for ever, divers lands and rents, with all the privileges, freedom, and  
“ immunities whatsoever, belonging or known to pertain to any burgh royal of  
“ the said kingdom of Scotland, and especially such as belong to the burgh of  
“ Edinburgh ; and that for the benefit and good of the lieges and inhabitants  
“ of the west part of our said kingdom next adjacent to the foresaid burgh,  
“ who by resorting to, haunting, and making merchandise in the foresaid burgh,  
“ are become more civil and obedient to our laws ; as also considering the  
“ duty and service faithfully done by the said burgh magistrates, burgesses,  
“ and inhabitants, to us and our most noble progenitors, on every convenient  
“ occasion, both in peace and war, not only in attending our royal persons in  
“ all journeys and huntings in these parts, especially in the island of Inch-  
“ murren, and entertaining us and all our nobility and domestics, and other  
“ lieges who waited on us for the time, within the said burgh ; but also for  
“ protecting and defending our peaceable lieges of Lennox from the tyranny  
“ and cruel oppression of a lawless and wild kind of men dwelling in the  
“ neighbouring mountainous parts, not without the great effusion of their blood,  
“ the loss of the lives of many of the inhabitants, and great damage of the said  
“ burgh ; and We, also, understanding both from the supplication made to us  
“ by the inhabitants of the said burgh, and from a sufficient examination and  
“ search made by some of our nobility, at our special command, that the said  
“ burgh was so much destroyed and damaged by the rapid force and course of  
“ the rivers Clyde and Leven, betwix which rivers the foresaid burgh is  
“ situated, that not only a great part of the lands of old granted to the said  
“ burgh is overflowed, and the foundations of the houses, tenements, and  
“ gardens overturned, but also all the rest may, in a short time, fall and be  
“ overturned by the rapid force of the said rivers, to the great ruin and

“ poverty of the burgh, and the great loss of the neighbourhood next adjacent,  
“ who all, for the most part, live by making merchandise in, and resorting to,  
“ the said burgh, which, when it can be evited by some expense laid out in  
“ building dykes and other works, whereby the force of the said waters may be  
“ directed and stopped, and which expense the inhabitants of the said burgh,  
“ because of their poverty, can neither afford nor support, We have therefore  
“ resolved to give and grant to the inhabitants of the said burgh, and their  
“ successors, for their love and fidelity to us, a lasting token and testimony of  
“ our good will and royal bounty towards them, by approving not only of their  
“ ancient gifts, immunities, privileges, and freedom, and granting to them new  
“ and greater privileges and favours, but also with the advice and consent of  
“ the three estates of the realm of Scotland in Parliament assembled, and held  
“ at Edinburgh the 11th day of the month of August, and year of God, 1607  
“ years, have granted a tax to the sum of 25,000 merks of money of Scotland,  
“ to be levied from all the lieges of the realm of Scotland ; and whilst this was  
“ not sufficient to defray the expense of the work contrived for the safety of  
“ the foresaid burgh, We have added the sum of 12,000 merks money aforesaid,  
“ to be paid out of the readiest of our revenues of the said realm for completing  
“ that work ; These and many other most equitable causes and reasons, We  
“ proceeding and inducing, and after our perfect age, and long after all  
“ our revocations foresaid, of our own certain knowledge and proper motive,  
“ with the special advice and consent of our trusty and familiar Counsellors,  
“ George, Earl of Dunbar, our Treasurer-General of Scotland ; James, Lord  
“ Hay, our comptroller, and Mr. John Preston of Pennycuick, our collector-  
“ general and treasurer of our new augmentation, We have ratified and  
“ approved of, and for us and our successors for ever confirmed, all and  
“ whatsoever charters, infeftments, precepts, instruments of sasine, confirm-  
“ ations, causes, decreets, sentences, securities, letters, writs, evidents,  
“ donations, grants, freedoms, commodities, and privileges therein contained,  
“ made, granted, or confirmed by us and our most noble predecessors, to  
“ our foresaid burgh of Dumbartane, and inhabitants thereof and their  
“ successors, and especially the particular charters, &c., therein contained,  
“ viz.—ane charter granted by King Alexander II., at the first erection of the  
“ foresaid burgh of Dumbartane unto ane free and royal burgh ; as also he gave  
“ and granted to the said burgh and burgesses thereof and their successors,

“ two parts of the lands of Murvaich for the common good of the burgh that  
“ may be made therefrom, as the said charter, granted the 13th day of the  
“ month of December and the tenth year of the reign of the said king proports;  
“ also a charter granted by the said umquhile King Alexander to the said  
“ burgh and burgesses thereof, of the third part of the lands of Murvaich for  
“ the yearly payment of ten merks in name of feu farm granted the 28th day  
“ of May, in the sixteenth year of the King’s reign; also a charter given by  
“ the said umquhile King Alexander to the said burgh and burgesses,  
“ inhabitants thereof and their successors, for holding a fair at Dumbartane  
“ any year at the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, to last eight  
“ days, with the customs and freedoms which are at the fairs of the burgh of  
“ Roxburgh, granted the 2d March in the twelfth year of the King’s reign;  
“ also a charter granted by King David II., to all the inhabitants of the said  
“ burgh, fully and entirely remitting to the said burgesses of Dumbartane the  
“ payment of the assize ale and assize herring, which ale and herring used  
“ to be demanded and exacted in times past, granted the 10th day of the  
“ month of December, the thirty-ninth year of the King’s reign; also a  
“ decreet passed by the lords of Council and Session in favour of the bailies,  
“ counsellors, and community of the said burgh against John Campbell of  
“ Ardkinlass, assizer of the foresaid herring, and Donald Campbell of Drougie,  
“ his depute, and against the Treasurers, our accomptants for the time,  
“ decerning them to desist from troubling in any manner of way the  
“ inhabitants of the said burgh, their boats, and fishermen, for the said  
“ assize herring, and from the levying of any tax or duty for the same, dated  
“ the 18th day of July 1594: also a protection granted by the most noble  
“ King James III., under his own privy seal to the bailies, counsellors, and  
“ community of the said burgh for the lands, possessions, and goods pertain-  
“ ing to them, and especially for the fishing upon the water of Levin, from  
“ Balloch to the Castle of Dumbartane; also the donation, presentation,  
“ advocation, and right of patronage of all the chaplenaries and alterages  
“ within the said burgh, the parish church of the same founded there,  
“ especially of the Holy Cross of St. Peter, St. Sebastian, and St. Ninian,  
“ together with all the lands, rents, tenements, mortifications, obits, alms  
“ money, and other debts pertaining to the same; also the advocation,  
“ donation, and presentation of the chapel of the blessed Virgin Mary,



“situate within the burgh of Dumbartane, granted by the bailies and  
 “counsellors of the same for the time to umquhile Lady Isabella, Duchess  
 “of Albany and Countess of Lennox, for founding of a collegiate church  
 “there, reserving to the said bailies and counsellors and their successors the  
 “right of patronage of the said chaplenary, and of the foresaid chapel, with  
 “all the lands, taxes, yearly rents, possessions and other duties pertaining  
 “thereto, dated the 11th day of the month of May 1453 ; also the letter of  
 “exemption granted by umquhile King James III. foresaid, to the said  
 “burgh and inhabitants thereof, exempting them from all muster with the  
 “sheriff of Dumbartane or his depute ; but that they muster by themselves  
 “agreeably to the custom of burghs, as the said letter under the Privy Seal,  
 “dated the 16th May in the twentieth year of the King’s reign proports,  
 “together with all and sundry other charters, &c., granted in favour of the  
 “burgh of Dumbartane at and after its erection into a free royal burgh, with  
 “all the rights, titles, and privileges pertaining thereto by the laws and  
 “customs of our realm ; and of all the lands, rents, tenements, rents of the  
 “river, yeards, crofts, fields, fishings, muirs, marshes, ways, passages, milns,  
 “multures, maills, fermes, and duties whatsoever, together with all mortifi-  
 “cations, rights of patronage, donations, fairs, mercats, with the customs and  
 “duties thereto pertaining ; and We will and grant, and for us and our  
 “successors, with advice foresaid, for ever decree and ordain, that the  
 “foresaid generality shall in no ways hurt or be of prejudice to the speciality,  
 “and that the speciality shall be in no way prejudicial to or hurt the  
 “generality ; . . . We give and grant, and for ever confirm to the  
 “foresaid, our well-beloved and faithful servitors the bailies, counsellors,  
 “burgesses, community and inhabitants of our said burgh of Dumbartane,  
 “and their successors : All and hail the said burgh, with the lands, fields,  
 “territories, and community of the same, with all and sundry lands, tene-  
 “ments, houses, biggings, kirks, chapels, chapellaries, yeards, orchyeards,  
 “fields, tofts, crofts, gaits, passages, milns, multures and sequels, dams,  
 “inlairs, laids, water-gangs, fishings, both of salmon and other fish, in salt  
 “water as well as fresh, within the bounds of the rivers of Clyde and Levin,  
 “river rents, fruits, mansions, manors, duties, profits, emoluments, donations,  
 “presentations, mortifications, alms money, obits, annualrents, freedoms,  
 “privileges, and immunities whatsoever, ecclesiastical and secular thereto

“ pertaining, . . . . with full power and liberty to them of choosing  
“ and electing yearly a provost, bailies, counsellors, dean of guild, treasurer,  
“ clerks, servants, and other officers of court, with all the freedoms and  
“ privileges belonging to, or may justly belong to any other royal burgh; and  
“ with power to the burgesses and inhabitants of the said burgh and their  
“ successors for ever, for having, using, frequenting, and exercising, the  
“ freedom of free burgesses, . . . . as freely as the same are known to  
“ pertain to the burgh of Edinburgh, &c.; and with special power to the  
“ foresaid community of exercising trade and traffic within the bounds of the  
“ fourteen davachtarum of land lying within Lennox, next adjacent to the  
“ said burgh, on the east side of the water of Levin, and on the west side of the  
“ said water all the way to the head [headlands] of Lochfyne, with full power  
“ to the said Provost, &c., of intromitting with, lifting, and receiving all the  
“ petty customs and other duties within the bounds above written, to wit, be-  
“ twixt the water of Kelvin and head [headlands] of Lochlong.” The charter  
then authorizes the formation of a Court of Guildry, fixes the Wednesday and  
Saturday of each week as market days, and the 17th of March, the 20th of June,  
and the 1st of August, as the days on which the annual free fairs were to com-  
mence. It then requires and commands “all persons both of regalities and royal-  
“ ties, within the bounds before written (who are not burgesses of the burgh of  
“ Dumbartane), that they do not presume to usurp, exercise, or occupy the  
“ exercise of the trade and traffic of merchandise, or any other privilege  
“ belonging to a free burgh, under pain of incarcerating their persons, and the  
“ forfeiture and escheat of their goods and merchandise wherever the same  
“ can be apprehended.” Having given full power for making and main-  
taining all proper laws for the good and profit of the burgh, the charter thus  
proceeds: “Moreover we give, grant, and confirm (to the foresaid community)  
“ all and hail the foresaid common lands of the burgh of old called the lands  
“ of Murvaich, with the Common Muir of Dumbartane, pasturage, and other  
“ commodities of the same, within the special bounds, meiths, and merches  
“ thereof, according to the yearly riding, and wherein they were and are in  
“ peaceable possession, as follows:—Beginnand at the burn mouth be-east the  
“ Castle of Dumbartane, and therefrae north-east the said burne be the lands  
“ of the Mains of Colquhoun, to the lands of the College Kirk of Dumbartane,  
“ now possesset be John Semple of Corruth and his tenants, and northward be



“ the lands and Mains of Colquhoun to the burnhead, and in lair of the  
 “ common miln land and water of the said burgh, and therefrae up the said  
 “ burn east and north-east to the place called the Spardie Lynn, and therefrae  
 “ to the Black Craigs, and therefrae to the Black Lynn, and therefrae to the  
 “ cairn of stanes called Darnycaip, and therefrae eastward to the cairn of  
 “ stanes at the south end of the Fynloch, and therefrae be the north side  
 “ of the hill of Meikle Duncomb, north-east to the place called the Queen  
 “ Seat, and therefrae to the burne crooks betwixt the auld house of Auchin-  
 “ grays [or Auchingee], and therefrae down the same burn, northward to  
 “ the Green burn, and therefrae to the common furds, and therefrae to the  
 “ common cairn called the Lang Cairn, and therefrae westward to the Red  
 “ brae, upon the lands and merches of the ferkins and merkins, and therefrae  
 “ to the north-west part of the hill where the Standand Stanes are fixt ;  
 “ and therefrae westward to the auld monument of stone called the Common  
 “ Kist ; and therefrae to the hill called Braikloch ; and therefrae westward  
 “ and south-westward to the Common Glen ; and therefrae to the Murvaich  
 “ Glen ; and therefrae to the west braehead of the said Murvaich Glen, to  
 “ the dwelling-house of the third of Kirkmichael ; and therefrae to the  
 “ dwelling-house and yard called Mortoun’s House ; and therefrae north  
 “ oure High Street to the auld hedge, at the south side of the dwelling-  
 “ house, now possest be Gillies Mitchell, as tenant to William Sempill of  
 “ Fulwood ; and therefrae westward marching with the said William Sempill’s  
 “ lands of Kirkmichael on the north, to the river of Levin, and sua down be  
 “ the river side southward to the north end of the new bulwark ; and therefrae  
 “ be the river side to the part called the Bishop’s Cast ; and sua down be the  
 “ said cast (wherein the said river is now appointit to ryn), southward and  
 “ alongst the said water of Levin to the Castell Green, which lands, though  
 “ of old called the lands of Murvaich, are now known by the lands of  
 “ Corslat, Stoneflat, Aikenbar, Chapeltown, Guisholm, Glen, Murvaich,  
 “ Auchinreoch, Kilmalid, Millross, Meadow, Rindredding, Marieland, Hed-  
 “ drieward, Gortshavock, Howatschallhill, Conyngheid, alias Braidbank, and  
 “ Roundredding, together with all the ways, roads, &c., &c., leading to or  
 “ from the said burgh of Dumbartane. . . . Also, We, with the advice  
 “ aforesaid, give, grant, and dispone to the foresaid provost, bailies, and  
 “ counsellors of our said burgh, and their successors, all and haill the said



“ river Levin, from Balloch to the Castle of the said burgh, with the fishing  
“ of salmon and other fishes therein, together with the freedom thereof upon  
“ both sides of the flood water-mark ; as also the freedom of the said water  
“ of Clyde, with the fishing of salmon and other fishes, within the bounds  
“ foresaid, viz, from the said water of Kelvin and head of Lochlong, to  
“ be possessed by them and their successors as free as they and their  
“ predecessors possessed the same any time past, exempting them and their  
“ successors for ever from all payment of assize of ale and herring by  
“ them, their boats, sailors, and fishermen, to any person whatsoever, as  
“ before said is ; with special power and authority to the provost and bailies  
“ of the said burgh, present and to come, and to their successors,  
“ factors, and collectors, of intromitting, lifting, and receiving, all and hail  
“ the small customs within the bounds of the said rivers of Levin and Clyde,  
“ with the duties of coquets, entries of ships, barks, crearis, ryaris veschells,  
“ ankeragies, water, measures, dock-mails, choir-silver, assize bolls, with  
“ duties of misserage and weyage, and with all other customs, impositions,  
“ and duties of goods to be transported to and from the said burgh, ports,  
“ shores, and havens whatsoever, within the said rivers and bounds foresaid,  
“ with all other customs and impositions of the same, within and without the  
“ same, upon the ways as well as in the market-places thereof, with other  
“ stand mails, baith inland and market-mail, market-claith, market-malt, beer,  
“ and other corn-markets, with all other customs, impositions, and duties,  
“ within and without the said burgh, as freely as they and their predecessors,  
“ servitors, factors, and farmers, now are, or have been, in possession of  
“ lifting and receiving, possessed or used, in any time past ; and will that  
“ the said generality shall be of no hurt or prejudice to the speciality, and  
“ that the speciality shall not derogate from, or prejudice the generality ;  
“ forbidding also, and simply discharging, all and sundry, our lieges and  
“ foreign merchants coming with their ships, barks, crearis, boats, or other  
“ sea vessels, greater or smaller, loaded with goods or merchandise, within  
“ the said rivers and waters of Clyde and Levin, and specially within the  
“ bounds foresaid, that none of them presume to break bouk, tap or sell, aye  
“ and until they come with the same to our said burgh of Dumbartane, and  
“ that they enter their ships, boats, and barks, and other sea vessels, with all  
“ their goods and merchandise, in the books of our said burgh, and there

“ make market with free burgesses, and there liver their vessels according to  
“ ancient custom, and that they receive coquets before their departure, and  
“ that they readily obey and pay the duties above-mentioned, under the  
“ pains contained in the acts of Parliament against contraveners, to be  
“ exacted by the foresaid provost, bailies, and counsellors of the said burgh,  
“ with all rigour. . . . And We, perfectly understanding that by the  
“ rapid course and inundation of the foresaid waters and rivers of Clyde and  
“ Levin, a great part of the foresaid common lands and burgage acres is now  
“ drowned, and that by very strong bulwarks hitherto begun, and by the  
“ favour of God to be perfected, the foresaid water of Levin may be so  
“ reduced to its ancient course, that in a short time, by the said  
“ bulwarks, and the industry and labour of the inhabitants, the greater  
“ part of the said lands shall be recovered, drained, and made fit for  
“ pasturage ; and We, not willing to prejudge the said burgh in the same,  
“ nor do we will, neither is it agreeable to reason that any particular persons  
“ ought to enjoy the benefit of the lands recovered by the common charges,  
“ debursed by us and our whole realm, for that purpose, but rather that the  
“ said lands be appropriated to the common good of the said burgh for the  
“ support and reparation of the said bulwarks, which, without doubt, behoove  
“ daily to be repaired ; Therefore, We, with the advice and consent aforesaid,  
“ give, grant, and forever dispone to the provost, bailies, counsellors, and  
“ community of the said burgh of Dumbartane, and their successors, our full  
“ power, freedom, and liberty, to turn the said water of Levin from the  
“ present course wherein it now runs, to the old dyke and water-gang  
“ formerly made by umquhile the Bishop of Orkney, and head of the  
“ Collegiate Church of said burgh for the time, and to make the said water  
“ of Levin to run and flow there with convenient breadth and necessary  
“ depth ; and to this purpose to make pools and dykes, build bulwarks, and  
“ fortify them with all necessary things which they can find there ; and  
“ especially to dig stones in the common quarry called Jamesheid, lying  
“ within our property of the lands of the lordship of Cardross, to cast turf  
“ there, with power to transport the said stones and turf by the better way  
“ to the said work through any part of the foresaid lands without any  
“ impediment to be made to them by us or any person whatsoever.” The  
charter then refers to the lands inundated by the rivers Leven and Clyde



(contained within the boundaries described ante p. 170), and confers the same upon the community of the burgh, with this special provision, “that it shall not be lawful to the said provost, &c., to delapidate, in feu farm dispose of, or in long tacks let, the foresaid lands to be recovered, nor any part thereof, longer than for the space of three years only; and that the said lands, as they shall happen to be recovered and drained, shall be yearly roused and set at the highest offer for pasturage, only never to be tilled or manured, and if they do so, this disposition to be of no force, as if the same had never been given or granted; and that the duties and rents of the said lands be yearly expended upon the reparation and defence of the said bulwarks and other contrivances made or to be made for the preservation of the burgh, and for no other use.” The charter, after providing for the council giving a yearly account of their intromissions, confers liberty to build bridges across and to use ferry-boats upon the water of Leven, and authorizes the magistrates to punish all offenders within their bounds. Having described the form of sasine to be observed, the document thus proceeds:—“We decern and ordain the foresaid sasine [the provost or any bailie standing at the mercat cross] once taken by virtue of thir presents, in name of infestment, by the provost or any one of the bailies of the foresaid burgh, in name of all the burgesses, counsellors, and community thereof, and their successors, by delivery of earth and stone for the foresaid different land, and other annexes, connexes, accessories, and dependencies of the same; and by delivery of one silver penny for the said duties, customs, and other accessories, and dependencies of the same; and by delivery of a staff for the foresaid offices, freedoms, and jurisdictions; and by delivery of water for the foresaid rivers, waters, fishings, &c.; and by delivery of the clap of the miln for the miln, multures, &c.; and by delivery of one psalm-book for the churches, chapels, chapelanries, prebendaries, rents, obits, &c., shall stand and forever be a sufficient seasine to the said burgh of Dumbartane.

. . . In witness whereof we have ordered our great seal to this our present charter of confirmation and new grant, to be put before these witnesses, our well-beloved counsellor and cousin, James Marquis of Hamilton, Earl of Arran, Lord Aven and Aberbrothwick; George Earl Marishall, Lord Keith Marishall of our realm; Alexander, Earl of Dum-



“fermling, Lord [Fyvie] our chancellor, our beloved familiar counsellors;  
“Masters Alexander Hay, our secretary; Richard Cockburn, younger of  
“Clerkingtoun, keeper of our privy seal; Master James Skene, clerk of the  
“rolls; Master John Cockburn of Ormiestoun, knt., our justice-clerk; and  
“Mr. William Scott of Elie, our director of chancellorry. At Newmercat, the  
“thirteenth day of the month of December, the year of God, one thousand  
“six hundred and nine, and of the reign of our King, the forty-third year.”

This important charter of confirmation greatly extended the privileges of the burgesses, and added materially to the wealth of the burgh, though in after years it turned out that the defence of certain portions of their property from the encroachments of neighbouring proprietors led the corporation into lengthy and most expensive lawsuits, while the important privileges conferred upon them in connection with the Clyde navigation, were also, as will be shown in a succeeding chapter, greatly lessened by the persevering opposition of their Glasgow brethren.

## CHAPTER X.

1610 TO 1660.

The Earl of Orkney's attempt to escape from the Castle—Proceedings against Ogilvie the Jesuit—The Civil War—Dumbarton Castle—Provost Sempill, governor—Sir Charles Erskine, governor—Rendered to Major-General Lambert—Attempt of the Earl of Glencairn—Treaty between Glencairn and Monk—Burgh life in the seventeenth century.

TOWARDS the end of the year in which King James addressed his letter to the Privy Council regarding the condition of Dumbarton, he forwarded another epistle to the same quarter with reference to the tyrannical proceedings of the Earl of Orkney towards the people living upon his earldom. Patrick, Earl of Orkney, having fallen into disgrace at the Court of James, he retired to the northern part of the kingdom, and there attempted to carry out the mad project of establishing himself as an independent prince in the Islands of Orkney and Shetland. But his rapacious and cruel conduct had soon the effect of turning against him that very power through which he counted upon accomplishing his design; and the King had hardly taken his seat upon the English throne when the oppressed islanders presented complaints regarding the intolerable grievances under which they suffered. In his letter to the Council, dated December, 1608, the King says that "having dewlie considerit the miserie of the poore distressit peopill, whose hard fameishing estait is worse than death; the numbers of thame, which is a great presumtioun that sume of thame has over just cause;" he, "being loath that the distressit sould not have the benefeit of our relief, and the proud and rebellious not feill the weight of our just wrath and indignatioun, have concludit to grant a commisioun in form as it is desyrit." As the Earl was nearly related to King James, the Council judged it advisable, in the first instance, to issue remonstrances only, but they had little or no effect; and in 1610, Orkney's oppressions became so serious in their character that the Lord Advocate found it necessary to bring him to a public trial. "Contrary to general expectation," says Pitcairn, "the effects of long imprisonment seemed only to aggravate the rancour of the Earl's cruel disposition, and he employed the greater part of his time in meditating projects for his escape, so that he might once more

boldly defy the King and the Privy Council of Scotland. Probably the most effectual check which was given to the Earl's design was the sequestration of his revenues, except such as were necessary for his bare maintenance as a state prisoner. This rigorous step, however, appears to have been carried too far, and, doubtless, suggested to the Earl the idea of sending his 'base son,' Robert Stewart, to Orkney, where, after having uplifted the rents, he might secretly convey a portion of them to Dumbarton Castle, to which stronghold he had, in 1614, been conveyed for greater security." It is with the Earl's attempt to escape from the Castle that this history has particularly to do. From the minutes of Privy Council (July 7, 1614), it appears that "information was made to sune of the Counsell that ane poist-boy was cum from Orkney with letters to the Earl of Orkney, and as he was to returne agane with ane ansuer to their letters, direction was givin for the seircheing of him." In his deposition before the Council, the post-boy, Duncan Mitchell, states, "upoun Thursiday the last of Junij, aboute tua of the cloke in the afternoone, the depouner came to Dumbartane, and fand the Earll walking in the cloise, and he delivered Robertis letter to the Earll. And when the depouner tauld the Earll that the house of Birsay wes tane, the Earl answerit, 'The devill stick him! he might haif tane ane better house; he micht haif mellit with the scheref depute, and gif he had maid quyte of him, he wald haif had lesse ado.'"\*

\* A few months previous to the last trial of the Earl of Orkney, a James Lyoun, "base son" to the Master of Glamis, gives an interesting narrative in his deposition of the means taken to effect the Earl's escape from Dumbarton Castle:—

AT EDINBURGH, *the nyntene day of November, 1614. In presence of my Lordis Chancellour, Secretair, Clerk of Register, and Aduocat.*

James Lyoun, base son of the late Mr. of Glamis, solemnelie sworne and demandit, Yf at one tyme he past to Dunbartane to visite the Erll of Orknay? Deponis, that in sommer bigane two yeir, the Erll of Orknay send Mr. Michael Mair, then his secretarie, to the depouner, he being in the heade of the Cannogait for the tyme, with a commissioun, desyring the depouner to come to him to Dunbartane. Whereupoun the depouner raid with him to Dunbartane. And at his comeing thair, the Erll layed to his charge, yf he wald assist him to brek warde out of the Castell of Dun-

bartane? And at the first, the depouner refuist to haif ony dealing in that mater. But being earnestlie delt with be the Erll, and mony fair promisses maid by the Erll to him, in end the depouner yeildit to do his best endevoiris to help the Erll to eschaip, and convoy him to Orknay. And deponis, that the said Mr. Michael Mair wes vpoun the Erllis counsaill, in this mater; and proponit the same to the depouner, in the way, as they wer ryding to Dunbartane. And after the depouner had imbraceit this conditioun, he and the said Mr. Michael had diuers conferences and speecheis, anent the meanes and possibillityis to effectuat thair interprise. And deponis, that the said Mr. Michael was imployit be the Erll to deale with the Laird of Cluny, to imbark him in this interprise. And the said Mr. Michael, with the depouner, had speiches with Cluny vpoun that subiect, at the Toun of Leithe, on the Linkis; and the Laird promiseit to gif his assistance and furtherance in that mater. And for this effect,



On the 1st February, 1615, the Earl of Orkney was brought to trial for the offences alluded to in Lyoun's deposition, and being found guilty, was

they appointit a tryist and meeting to be at Striuling, vpoun the Satterday thairefter, and the depouner and Mr. Michaell mett vpoun Satterday, at night, at Striuling; and Cluny came not quhill Sunday, in the moirning, bot send his man David Gairdin thair, vpoun the Satterday, to excuse his absence. And when thay mett altogidder vpoun the Sondag, thay raasoned vpoun the meanes how to get the Earll out of the Castell; and resolved to tak him ouer the wall by a cord, and ane instrument of irne, whiche the depouner causit mak. And Mr. Michaell promiseit to prepair the tow. And it was aggreit that when all thingis wer in reddynes for the Erllis eschaip, he sould proceed as yf he had some earand ado in the House, and send his three Keeperis, one efter another, for dispatche of his earandis: and then he sould come away. And they aggreit to bring some horsis to Dunbuk-Hill, to haif convoyit the Erll and his companie away; and ane horse sould haif bene broght to the Castell-wall, for the Erll himself; and Cluny sould haif broght thir horssis to Glasgow, bot Cluny broght not the horssis with him. And the depouner raid to Dunbartane, and the said Mr. Michaell tauld the Erll that the depouner was come, and all thingis wer prepairit and in redynes for his eschaiping. And then the Erll began to faint; and maid choise, rather to suborne the Portair nor to haisard to come ouer the wall; and so delt with the Portair vpoun that subiect; who reveillit the same to the Laird of Buchannane, who had the charge of the House for the tyme. Deponis, that at Martymes, in the yeir foirsaid, the said Mr. Michaell Mair come of new to the depouner, he being in the heid of the Cannogait for the tyme, with a commission from the Erll to come West to him agane to Dunbartane. And the depouner refuisit to go West, saying, that "he wald mell no forder with the Erll, nor in nane of his courses." To whom Maister Michaell ansuerit, "I see this man" (meaneing he the Earle) "hes not the grace of God in him; I will lykewaxis haif no forder dealling with him!" Deponis, that after Robert Steuart, base son to the Erll of Orknay, wes come out of Orknay, and fred of warde for keeping o the Castell of Kirkwall aganis the Bischop of Orknay, the depouner, in deling with Robert in this

Toun, delt with him that he wald mak his adresse to Courte; and thair vse his credite to gett his Maisteis fauor: And sayis, that Robert wes willing to haif gone to Courte, bot made his excuse vpoun the want of money, and his faderis offence aganis him for geving ouer of the House of Kirkwall; and Robert intreated the depouner to ryde with him to Dunbartane, and to interceid for him to his fader, bothe for his fauour and some money: And the depouner yeildit to ryde with him, and thay raid togidder to Dunbartane, and stayed thair bot ane night. And the depouner knawis not yf the Erll spak with Robert that night. And vpoun the morne, the Erll directit the depouner with a Letter to the Erll of Cassillis, being in Carrik for the tyme, for some money. And Robert Steuart raid with the depouner to Carrik. And when they come back agane to Dunbartane, the Erll wald not looke vpoun Robert, calling him "Ane feble vnworthie beast!" vseing mony imprecations and curses aganis him for geving ouer of the House, saying, he "wes the wraick of him and his estate!" And the depouner being reddy to come away frome Dunbartane, the said Robert come to him to the Toun of Dunbartane, desiring him to go againe and speeke his fader in his fauouris, and to tell him that he wald tak some disperat course, and go oute of the cuntrey, yf he could not procure his fauour. Whereupoun, the depouner went bak agane to the Castell, and eirnistlie delt with the Erll in Robertis fauour; bot the Erll could not with patience heir of him, bot gaif oute mony invective and dispytefull speecheis aganis him, calling him "Fals, feble beast," for geving ouer of his House. And in end, the depouner haueing promiseit in Robertis name, that Robert wald do ony thing the Erll wald command him, the Erll thairvpoun become to be more calme, and to gif eare to the depounaris speeches in Robertis fauour. Whereupoun, the depouner broghte Robert to the Erll, and tauld to the Erll, that Robert wald do ony thing that the Erll wald bid him; to whom the Erll ansuerit, that Robert had not a spirit nor courage to follow ony interprise; and Robert haueing craved of the Erll his fader, that he might haif a ryght of the landis of Westraue or Steanehouse, the Earl wald

executed at the Market Cross of Edinburgh. Calderwood states that the wiser and elder sort of the nobility withdrew themselves from his assize—a

yield to gif him no thing, quhill first he had repairit the wrang he had done, in giving ouer of his House; and by recouering of the same agane, to play the pairt of a man. And the Erll haveing desirit the depouner that he wold gif him his worde and promiseis, in Robertis name, that Robert sould go to Orknay and recouer the Houssis agane, the depouner refusit to gif his promiseis or word, saying, "Robert wald speke and promiseis for him self!" Whairupoun Robert, in the depounaris audience, promiseit to the Erll to go to Orknay, and to tak in the Houssis agane. And then the Erll acceptit of him, saying, he "sould want no thing, and that he wald aduance him so far as he might." And so the depouner haveing aggreit the Erll, with Robert, the depouner left thame. And as he wes comeing away, Duncane Mc'Clellane, the Erllis poist, followit the Depouner to the Toun of Dunbartane, willing him to go back agane to my Lord; and the depouner refusit to go bak, because he understoode that the purpois of his bak-calling wes to haif delt with him to haif gone with Robert to Orknay. And the depouner meeting at that tyme with James Annand, sometyme the Erllis seruand, in Dunbartane Towne, the said James askit of the depouner, "yf he had aggreit the fader and the sone?" And the depouner ansuerit, "thay wer aggreit," and that "Robert must neidis go to Orknay, or thair wilbe no lyffe for him!" To whom James replyit, "The Erll is ane vnhappy man! He knawis Robert can do no goode in Orknay. His purpois is to bring him to the scaffold, and to bring the sclander of his bloode vpoun the King!" And vpoun the morne, the depounair raid fra Dunbartane towards Edinburghe; and Mc'Clellane, the poist, come to Edinburghe with him. And within tuentie dayis thair-efter, Robert Steuart come to Edinburghe, and lichtit at Henry Raes house, and askit of him whair the depouner wes? And Henry Rae brocht Robert to the depouner in George Lasonis house in the heade of Peblis-wynd, quhair the depouner ludgeit; and Robert tauld to the depouner that he had vndirtane the interprise of Orknay, and wes resolut to go thair. And the depouner asking of him, how he wald be prouydit and furneist with

money? Robert tauld him, that he had a Letter frome his fader to one Johnne Smithe, his fader's mercheant in S<sup>t</sup> Androis, to aduance him iij<sup>e</sup> merkis of siluer. Whairupoun Robert and the depouner past to S<sup>t</sup> Androis to haif gevin the money, and haueing stayed thair aucht days, Johnne Smith refusit to gif the money, vnles he had a Band vnder the Erllis hand, for the haill moneyis he was awand him afor, including thairin the siluer now to be gevin, with the annuel of the haill. And deponis, that thay onlie ressaunt at that tyme fra Johnne Smithe xx lib to defray thair chargeis. Deponis forder, that at thair comeing out of S<sup>t</sup> Androis, Mc'Clellane, the poist, come to Robert with Letteris fra the Erll his fader; and the depouner saw and red ane of the Letteris, whilk wes a lang Memorandum, full of injunctiounes how Robert sould carye him self in Orknay, bothe anent the taking of the Houssis, the intromissioun with the Erllis rentis, and what men he sould putt oute of the cuntrey. And the depouner rememberis weele of ane special poynte of the Memorandum, to witt, that Robert sould send the Erllis creare, laidnit with beare and salt goodis, to Brein, in Norroway, and thair sell the same, and by poulder and bullett with the money that sould be gottin thairfoir. And that, abue all thingis, Robert sould see that the Houssis wer weele furneist. And Mc'Clellane come bak with thame to 'Leithe. And deponis, that then thay raid to Dunbartane, and Robert stayed at the smithis house outwith the Toun, and the depouner raid forwart towardis the Castell. And the Erll, being aduerteist that thay wer come to the smithis house, he send Johnne Burne, his seruand, to haif stayit thame at the smithis house. And the depouner forgaddering with Johnne Burne, in the way betuix the smithis house and the Castell, Johnne Burne delt with the depouner to go bak, saying that thay had done evill to come, ffor the Counsall wald be in suspicioun that thay had some purpois for thair going to Orknay. And he tauld the depouner, that they wald not get access to the Erll, yitt the depouner wald not be stayed, bot come fordwart to the Castell-yett, and craveing entrie, he wes ansuerit ouer the wall be one Robert Knox, who had the charge of the House, that



statement which may account for certain proceedings taken by Thomas Fallisdail, Provost of Dumbarton. According to the Books of Adjournal, Fallisdail appeared on the day of the trial as *excusatorio nomine* for Alexander Colquhoun of Luss, and "Declarit that he was viseit with ane grit seiknes, and nocht able to travell to the keiping of the dyet, summoned to pass upon the Earl of Orknay's assyse; and thairupone producet ane testimoniall, subscryvit be Mr. Walter Stewart, minister at Kilpatrick; quhilk the justice admitted."

Among other parties confined in the Castle at this time were several of the inhabitants of Glasgow for having attended the ministration of the notorious John Ogilvie, the Jesuit. The anonymous author of "The Historie of King James the Sext," says that during the year 1615, "In the citie of Glasgow there hapnit a man, callit Mr. John Ogilvie, Jesuit, to be apprendit ther be the Archbishop and his men, becaus he was tryit (proved) sufficientlie to have sayed Messe ther to sum inhabitants and citizens of that toun; and so monie as wer tryit wer all impreasonit in the Castell of Dumbartane ther to remayne upon ther own expensis; and thereafter relaxit and consynit for a pecuniall soume for contravening the Act of Parliament; and fand caution under gret sommes of money, ather of them, not to commit the lyk fault or cryme agane. Ogilvie himself was in the first place conveyed to Edinburgh, where he was confined and kept from sleep for the space of eight days, and at the end of that time was sent back to Glasgow, where he was tried by a Commission appointed for the purpose. Being found guilty of denying the King's supremacy he was sentenced to be hanged and quartered, and suffered the same day on which he was tried."

The time was now approaching when the people of Dumbartonshire, as of other places in the kingdom, were to be engaged in a conflict more tremendous in its nature and important in its consequences than any they had yet been concerned in. In Scotland the war between Popery and Protestant-

he wald not get entree. Whairupoun, the depouner come bak, and being in ane grite anger because he could not gett entrie, he said to Johnne Burne, that he sould reveill all thair practizeis to the Counsell, seeing he could not get payment of the moneyis addebtit be the Erl to him. Deponis, that Johnne Burne askit of the depouner, yf he

had prouidit ony men, in Angus, to tak with him to Orknay? And the depouner maid him to beleve, that he had prouidit some men in Angus, who were goode fellowis, to haif gone thair. And the depouner named some of thair names: And he did this purposlie, to haif gottin payment of his moneyis.



ism was to be succeeded by a war between Prelacy and Presbyterianism ; and from the spirit of the parties concerned, the second war seemed likely to be more protracted and disastrous than the first. Nor was this struggle, great as it was, the only cause the people of Scotland had for girding on their armour. In England, the struggle for conscience sake assumed the form of a struggle between independency and republicanism on the one side, and Prelacy allied to arbitrary power on the other. In the progress of events, it became necessary that the Presbyterians of the north should cast in their fortunes either with the King or the hostile sects who menaced his throne. They did choose, but hardly with their accustomed wisdom ; and the position, taken up in prejudice, was defended by them rather with obstinacy than skill. To the monarchical part of the constitution, if under proper restrictions, the Presbyterians had no objection ; though it was a matter in which they appear to have been less interested than their favourite form of church government. To get it restored they seemed inclined to sacrifice their wonted consistency by aiding a King to maintain Prelacy in the south of the island if he would only in the north accept the covenant and countenance the kirk. It is at this stirring period that a clear and certain light comes to be thrown upon our local annals by the records—municipal, ecclesiastical, and criminal—of the burgh of Dumbarton. They not only illustrate every event of importance which happened in the district, but they are calculated in some instances to lead to a clearer understanding of public events, while in their quaint completeness they throw a flood of light upon the popular customs and superstitions of the period.\*

\* A lengthened series of extracts from these records will be found in the Appendix, but it may be as well to indicate here the period embraced by the different volumes. The earliest volume of minutes indicating the proceedings of the Town Council of Dumbarton, extends from April, 1627, to January, 1641,—the second has been recently bound in a very disorderly manner, but contains such minutes as exist between April, 1655, and March, 1669 ; in this volume there are also several documents connected with the shipping of Dumbarton, and records of certain criminal proceedings before the Sheriff Court of the district, and also before another official known as the judge of the

Regality of Lennox. Neither of these volumes are paged, but the succession of the different minutes indicates sufficiently, so far as the first is concerned, that it is an all but perfect record ; the other presents a confusion which Puck might have envied, and even with the most painstaking anxiety it is impossible to make out of it a strictly chronological series of minutes. The third volume extends from 1673 to 1693, from which period a succession of fairly written volumes bring down the minutes to the present day. Till the year 1711, these records are written in the usual contracted caligraphy of the period, but, keeping out of sight injuries from damp and

The troubles of Charles in Scotland began with his ecclesiastical innovations. So long as Knox lived the Church of the Reformation in Scotland was celebrated for the purity and simplicity of its ritual; but the grave had hardly closed over the great Reformer, when the favourers of Episcopacy, supported by the Regent Morton, and afterwards by the King, sought to introduce their fancied improvements into the Scottish Church. Urged on by bad advisers from without and the promptings of an inordinate vanity within, James took frequent occasion to interfere in the affairs of the church, and imposed on her many observances which were not only prelatie but papistical in their nature and design. Charles I., while he had imbibed from his father the most extravagant notions of kingly power, disdained in his haughty imperiousness to conceal them by any finesse, and in the very first year of his reign attempted to transfer what had been church lands from the lay proprietors into whose hands they had fallen to the support of the new establishment. But the hostility excited by the scheme was so universal, that he departed from his original design, and two years later issued a commission for receiving the yet unappropriated tithes and church superiorities on behalf of the Episcopal clergy. On the 4th June, 1627, the burgesses of Dumbarton, being warned by proclamation to appear before the Commissioners on the business of the church lands, resolved to resist the threatened innovation as far as they were able, and, a few weeks afterwards, appointed Provost Sempill their commissioner to a convention of burghs to give information regarding the patronage in the hands of the Council.\*

Without entering upon any minute detail of the stirring events of the great civil war, it may be stated, generally, that the part taken by Dumbartonshire did not differ greatly from that taken by the other counties in Scotland, which alternately contended with Charles as an enemy to their religion, and then supported him as opposed to his Puritan adversaries. Years of baffled intentions failed to convince Charles that his Scottish

vermin in some places, their decipherment is not a very difficult task.—The earliest volume of records connected with the Presbytery of Dumbarton commences in November, 1639, and ends in 1654; the second, which presents a blank here and there, extends from October, 1656, to February, 1689, in which month the Presbytery met after a long

dissolution. From this date, the records of the Presbytery are almost perfect.—The older volumes of the sasine records, connected with the county, extend—the first from 1653 to 1661; the second from 1661 to 1668; and the third from 1696 to 1717.

\* Burgh Records—Appendix.



subjects would become rebels sooner than Episcopalians. His designs, commenced as has been seen soon after his accession, were continued for years with a mischievous consistency, till at length an opposition was created which helped to level sovereign and throne together in the dust. At the conference in Edinburgh, known as the "Tables," in the latter end of 1637, John Sempill appeared on behalf of Dumbarton to oppose the service-book, and in May of the year following he was nominated, with six others, to represent the burgh in the Covenanting conference called when the Marquis of Hamilton arrived in Edinburgh to treat on the part of Charles concerning the religion and liberties of the kingdom.\* Matters had now reached a crisis which made negotiation, and even concession, a hopeless undertaking. The signs of the approaching conflict were too evident to be misunderstood. In July the inhabitants in and about Dumbarton were commanded to arm themselves with swords, muskets, and pikes; ammunition was procured from Edinburgh, and a strict drill enforced among the burgesses.† These preparations reached a climax in March, 1639, when a council of war was chosen for the two-fold purpose of maintaining the "trew religion" and preserving themselves from foreign invaders.‡ Provost Sempill, the guiding spirit of the committee, was not long in rendering substantial service to the cause of the Covenant. The Castle at this time was held on behalf of the King by Sir William Stewart, a religious gentleman (according to Spalding), and true to his sovereign. On the last Sunday of March—the Sacramental Sabbath—the governor, with his family, proceeded to the parish church, little thinking that the Covenanting party, with a strange disregard for the sacredness of the season, had fixed upon that day for carrying out a scheme to possess themselves of the fortress. At the conclusion of the service, according to Principal Baillie, Sempill invited Stewart to dine at his house, but the invitation being declined, the Provost plainly informed the governor that it was necessary he should remain in his company. A troop of forty men thereupon surrounded Stewart and his friends, and conveyed them to Provost Sempill's house, where a demand was made upon him for the keys of the Castle. "That I will never do" (says Stewart), "so long as I have

\* Burgh Records, 28th May, 1638.—Appendix.

† Burgh Records, 18th July, 1638; 21st September, 1638; March, 1639.—Appendix.

‡ Burgh Records, 18th July, 1638; 21st September, 1638; March, 1639.—Appendix.



life." "Come" (replies the doughty chief magistrate), "be not foolish and obstinate, for if you fail to send for and give us the keys instantly, I vow to God to send the heads of those that are here as a token to deliver them to us for the country's safety." Stewart thereupon consented to the demand, and despatched a messenger to the Castle for the keys, which he delivered into the hands of Provost Sempill.\* Spalding notices a few details connected with the capture which may be correct enough. "Stewart" (he says) "was compelled to cast off his clothes, which were shortly putt upon ane other gentleman of his shape and quantitie, and he putt on his cloathes upon him againe. Thus, appairell interchanged, they commanded the captain, under paine of death, to tell the watch-word, which, for fear of his life, he truly told. Then they go in the night quietly, onsein be the castillans, and had their counterfeit captain with them, who cryed and called by the watch-word; which being heard, yeitts are cossen open, in goes the Covenanters with greater power nor was within to defend it, and mans and fortifies the Castle to their mind."† In reference to this capture, Sir William Stewart presented a petition to the Parliament of 1639 craving restitution of his goods, and hoping that the Estates would try and declare that the taking of the Castle was against his will and without his knowledge. A committee was appointed to hear his case and report to the Lords of Articles, but with what result the printed records of Parliament make no mention. At the date of the capture Stewart appears to have had it fairly supplied with ammunition and victuals, a great change in this respect having taken place from the date of a report to the Privy Council by Sir John Stewart of Traquair. On visiting the Castle in 1627, he found no other force on the Rock than three men and a boy. The walls in the chief and most important parts were ruinous and decayed; the house wanted doors, locks, and bolts, and was neither wind nor water tight; the ordnance was unmounted, and there was

\* Balfour's "Annals," vol. i., p. 322. In Baillie's account of the transaction, mention is made of the Laird of Ardincaple as taking a prominent part in the "Surprise." He also states that the garrison, instead of being overcome in the way described, stood a siege of one night. In the Hamilton Papers, No. 69 of Chalmers' Catalogue, is a letter from the governor to the Marquis of Hamilton, giving an account of the

loss of the Castle, "which was betrayed by the garrison to the Lords of the Covenant," 13th April, 1630. Rushworth, referring to the capture, says the Castle was of great advantage for the landing of the Irish forces designed for Scotland by the Lord Deputy of Ireland.

† History of the Troubles in Scotland and England, vol. i., pp. 110-111.—Ban. Club Ed.

little or no provision of victuals or munition (except some few rusty muskets), to be seen in the place. The appearance of the Castle about the period of Sempill "Surprise" is noticed by Sir James Balfour in his manuscript collections on the shires of Scotland :—"On one of the topes of the Rock there standeth upon a lofty watch tower a keepe. On the other, which is lower, there are sundry strong bulwarks. Between these two tops on the north it hath only one ascent by which hardly one by one can pass up, and that with a labour by tiers and stepes cutt out a slope traverse the Rock. Instead of ditches on the west syde serveth the river Levin, on the south Clyde, and on the east a boggy slate, which, at every tyde is wholly covered over with waters, and on the north syde the very upright steepness of the place is a most sufficient defence."

On the capture of the Castle by Sempill, a portion of Argyll's force entered on its defence, enabling the burgesses of the town to contribute to the common service of the country fourteen men armed with muskets, and nine with pikes. These men appear on the 8th of May to have duly joined the detachment of James Lennox, who acted as lieutenant for the Laird of Kilbirnie, captain of the sheriffdom of Dumbarton.\*

The Castle seems to have been held only a few months by the Covenanters when, under the terms of the treaty of Berwick, it passed into the hands of the royalist party, who bestowed the governorship upon Sir John Henderson, brother-in-law to General Ruthven, the governor of Edinburgh Castle. In May, a messenger wearing the garb of a herald appeared before the gates, with a letter from the Estates commanding Henderson to restore the Castle to their keeping. The governor, however, refused to comply, and challenged the herald to answer for his offence in summoning a royal Castle held for the King, while he wore the dress of a King's herald.† In August following, a severe cutaneous disorder broke out among the soldiers, and before the place could be regarrisoned it had submitted without much resistance to the army of the Covenant under Argyll.‡ Attached to a paper printed by Spalding, entitled "Sure News from Newcastle and from the Scottish Army," is an account of this winning of Dumbarton by Argyll:—"Upon Thursday, the 27th of

\* Burgh Records, 8th May, 1639.—Appendix.

† Spalding's "History," vol. i., p. 203.

‡ In the Appendix, "Lennox Garland," will

be found a rhyming lamentation, signed "Sion's Friend," illustrative of the sufferings of the royalist soldiers in the Castle at the close of 1639.



August, the Earle of Argyle came to Dumbarton, and haveing conveyed the committee of war within that shyre, did show to them his direction from the Estates, and his undertakeing accordingly for intakeing of the Castle of Dumbarton. Whereupon the governour of the Castle hearing thereof, and not being able much longer to hold out, sent first for a parley of cessation of armes for a certain space; which the Earle denying, thereafter upon some articles agreed upon, he had the Castle rendered unto him, where is found a great number of excellent brassen munition, and 12,000 weight of powder, with much other warlike preparation. The garrison that was therein was suffered safely to come out and ship at the Ness in West Lothian, to return to England.”\*

With a severity easily enough understood, when the importance of the fortress is considered, the King’s party instituted proceedings against Sir John Henderson for its surrender on this occasion, but the peace referred to saved him from all punishment, as His Majesty in 1641, “out of a sincere desire for the peace of the kingdom,” made an order that the cases of the keepers of the Castles of Treeve, Dumbarton, and Edinburgh should be remitted and their estates restored to them.

\* One of the accusations brought against Argyll in 1661 was, that he in 1640 treasonably assieged Dumbarton Castle, kept for His Majesty by Colonel Henderson, and on obtaining possession of the fortress carried therefrom a great quantity of His Majesty’s cannon and ammunition. In his answer to the articles of charge against him, the Marquis alleges that the siege was undertaken by order of the Committee of Estates, and any responsibility he had incurred in connection with it was cancelled by the act of oblivion. As to the taking of cannon, there were only two of them which had been gifted to the defender by the late Duke of Lennox. The twelfth count in the indictment charges Argyll with being concerned in proclaiming Richard Cromwell at the market cross of Dumbarton, to which the Marquis answers that he was not there, though he had been present at Oliver’s proclamation in Edinburgh. To the charge of taking and relieving prisoners, the defender replies:—“Hearing that his Isle and County of Roisnaith was pillaged, and going up the River Clydde, the boat wherein he was being followed by another boat, and the Defendor having asked what they were, they alleadged they

did belong to the Earl of Glencarn, but could show no warrant, and thereupon the Defendor having some suspicion that they were rather Robbers then Souldiers belongto the Earl, and fearing that General Monck, whom the Defendor was then going to, and whom he had never seen till that time, might get notice thereof, and make use of the same as a snare, the Defendor advised them to secure their money and arms in the hands of one of his Servants upon assurance that the same should be delivered to them, after he should be certified what they were; and thereafter recommended them (fearing to incur the danger of a private prison) to the Garison of Dunbarton, not under the notion of Souldiers under the Earl of Glencarn, but as common Delinquents for injury done to the Country. And at his return after a few days (being tender that they should incur no danger) procured their releasement, and their names was never enrolled as prisoners to be exchanged; and according to his promise caused re-deliver their money and arms.” Among the witnesses examined against Argyll, were Walter Watson, Provost, and John Cuningham, Bailie of Dumbarton.



When Argyll advanced southward in October, 1640, the burgh and shire were each called upon to furnish their quota of men, which the former did with "the first end of the thousand merks borrowed from Margaret Watson."\* A proclamation was also issued for calling in all the silver work in the district, but its poverty in this respect is not obscurely brought out in a subsequent minute, which describes the silver work within the burgh as scarcely worth accepting.† The war expenses were now beginning to tell severely upon the burgh funds. On the 9th of October, the committee of the shire desired the burgesses to forward two men to the army in England, but the Council, while expressing its willingness to do so, "if they had common-guid to the fore," describe themselves as already in debt for the common service, and declare their inability to send out more men than they had done. Next year, during the arrangements for the pacification, the Scottish Parliament passed an Act commanding Argyll to surrender the Castle to the Duke of Lennox, and ordering the dismantling of the fortress, though the Duke, as its hereditary keeper, was still allowed to levy the revenues which had maintained it in bygone times. In April, 1644, the order for dismantling was renewed by the Estates, and John Sempill, the Provost of Dumbarton, was ordered to carry it into effect; but the scheme does not appear to have met with the approval of the patriotic chief magistrate, and instead of dismantling the fortress he sought with his own resources to restore it to something like its natural importance. The worthless condition of the stores at this time is clearly enough indicated in the inventory taken when Sempill entered on the charge,‡ while a letter written

\* Council Records, 2d October, 1640.—Appendix.

† Council Records, 9th September, 1640, and 7th January, 1641.

‡ At the end of May, 1644, when Provost Sempill entered anew on the keeping of the Castle,—he certified to having found the following furnishings in the place:—"In the hall of the Castle,—Ane drawing double board, at both ends with furms, ane drum, ane holed broken rim of a drum, ane bug board, tua furms, ane fir-bed, ane cupboard without lock or key, ane new door on the hall, ane hundreth and ane fathom of tow, twelve pikes wholly broken, q<sup>o</sup>f four with heads. In the chalmer of deisse,—Twelve rammers for

cannon, thrie wormes therfor, tua furms; ane iron flail, thrie hagbuttes, ane standing bed, ane laich bed, and under the same ane grit iron pot. In the pantry,—Ane auld fixt almonry, ane auld kist, ane fore and back door without lock or key. In the auld lardener,—Tua old doors, tua long gauntres, with ane littil ane. Wallace Tower,—Auld bed and tables, a kist for matche, sixtein cases for shot, with sum auld irne therin, five small irne ball, tua muskettis with stokis, sevin ratches of guns, sum longer sum shorter, ane auld tua handed sward, without a scabbard [doubtless the Wallace sword]. In the brewhouse,—Ane maschen fatt, tua oill barrells, leddirs, the timber of ane auld girnell, ae baikhouse board. In the

by him in 1647, would lead to the belief that so far as the walls and buildings were concerned, they were likely by mere neglect to be soon enough in the defenceless condition desired by the Estates. "The houses are ruinous (he says), and a great part of the back wall, nearest the sea, is fallen out. It has been stayed up with timber-deals this winter, but many more places are likely to fall shortly. The carriages of the ten pieces of brass ordinance are all rotten." He speaks of 10,000 merks being required for urgent repairs, but if ever it was expended, it is almost certain the sum came out of his own estate.\*

When Sempill assumed the command of the Castle for the second time, Montrose was busy rousing the clans in the north to rally round the

armoury,—Forty-three swords in all, thirty-three corslatis back and foir, five scoir and five head pieces, twenty-four gorgettis or craig pieces, four scoir and twelve chack of match q'of two are broken and loose, two missers of white irne for the cannon, sex scoir cannon ball; q<sup>k</sup> guids John Sempill, Provist, grants him to have received. John Sempill; Donald Clark. D. M'Alpine, witness; Hew Nisbet, witness. This penult day of May, 1644."—Dennistoun MSS., Ad. Lib.

\* SUPPLICATION OF JOHN SEMPILL OF STANIFLETT TO THE PARLIAMENT OF 1649.

To the hon<sup>ble</sup> estates of Prl<sup>mt</sup> The humbill sup-  
plication of Jo<sup>n</sup> Sempill of Staniflett lair  
keiper of the Castell of Dumbartane

SCHIEWETHE

That I ly under grit burdein of debt and sumes of money contracted and debursit be me for the provision and pay of the guarison of the s<sup>d</sup> Castell and keiping of presoneris, As appeiris be my accomptes quhairby thair is deu to me be the publict The sum of Thretein thousand nyne hundrethe furscore sex pund nyne schillings money of this realm (besyde preceptis that I haue accepted and compted for quhair of I haue gottin no payment) quhairby and be the burning of my landes be the rebell Allester M'donald in anno 1645 (which is yet unprofitibell to me) becaus I wald not trait wyth him for randering the s<sup>d</sup> Castell and be ane large treinche castin throu my best croft of land in Dumbartane I wes forcit to sell the maist and best pairt of my landes far within the worthe to releive sum of my cationaris, and the smal rest of

my lande is so far exhaustit with quartering, out reik of hors and foott and payment of maintenance, that I am brocht to a very low conditioun having no meinis to sustain myself and my familie muche les to pay my debt vndertain for the publict, so I am vtterlie ruyned, and all for my fidelitie and forwardnes in the publict service; without zour honouris out of conscience and respect to zour covenant, honour and justice, provyde sum spedie and effectuell cours for my relief and subsistance now efter two zeiris and a half that I haue lyin at the poole and culd not be hard.

Heirfore, I humble beseech your honors To tak my destressit estait and grit sufferings to your serious consideratioun, and first to heir and approve the report of my accomptes nixt (quhill it pleis God to mak your honors mair able to pay publict debtes) that ye will be plesit to assigne to me the hail fynis and borrowit moneyis of all such persones as were designit for me be the comitteis of estatis and moneyis tuo yeiris since and mair givin up in roll to me at that tyme, and gikit vpon my grit charges twyis or thryis as I sall Instruct, and were born by be moyen of grit men than in place and power, As also assigne to me the fynes and borrowit moneyis of such other persounes as I have pitchit vpoun and givin in roll to your clark of the Comittee of moneyis in March last as they will testifie, and your honours answer.

At Edinburgh, 7th August 1649, the Estates of Parliament remit and recommends the sup-  
plication above-written, to the Committee of Estates, with power to them to determine therein.—A. JOHNSTONE, Clk. Reg.



standard of Charles. In Dumbartonshire, the royal cause seems to have been at a grievous discount. The chief fortress was in the hands of an enthusiastic Covenanter, while the opinions of the great bulk of the population seem to have conscientiously squared with the Whig influence exercised by the Marquis of Argyll. Some single families, such as the Flemings of Cumbernauld, joined heartily with Montrose,\* but, connected as he was by early ties to the Lennox,† his dashing career seems to have excited neither sympathy nor fear in the minds of the inhabitants. After the battle of Kilsyth, and when Montrose was virtually master of Scotland, there appears in the list of "protections" and "passes," granted by him, the names of the Laird of Luss, Adam Colquhoun of Glinns, Walter M'Aulay of Ardincaple, James Smollett, Provost of Dumbarton, David Watson, George Buchanan, and Isobel Lautie, residing there, Mungo Lindsay of Bonhill, the Duke of Lennox for

\* It was at Cumbernauld, in August, 1640, that Montrose and his party entered into that conservative bond which first brought them into direct hostility with the Covenanting party they had up to that time acted with. A copy among Sir James Balfour's MS., preserved in the Advocate's Library, has been printed by Mr. Napier in his "Memorials of Montrose and his Times." It is in these words:—Whereas we under-subscribers, out of our duty to Religion, King, and Country, were forced to join ourselves in a Covenant for the maintenance and defence of eithers, and every one of other, in that behalf: Now, finding how that, by the particular and indirect practicking of a few, the Country, and Cause now depending, does so much suffer, do heartily hereby bind and oblige ourselves, out of our duty to all these respects above mentionat, but chiefly and mainly that Covenant which we have soe solemnlie sworne and already signed, to wed and study all public ends which may tend to the safety both of Religion, Laws, and Liberties, of this poor Kingdom; and, as we are to make an account before that Great Judge at the last day, that we shall contribute one with another, in a unanimous and joint way, in whatsoever may concern the Public, or this Cause, to the hazard of our lives, fortunes, and estates, neither of us doing, consulting, nor condescending in any point, without the consent and approbation of the whole, in so far as they can be conveniently had, and time may allow. And like-

wyse we swear and protest by the same oath, that, in so far as may consist with the good and weal of the Public, every one of us shall join and adhere to others, and their interests, against all persons and causes whatsoever, so what shall be done to one (with reservation foresaid) shall be equally resented and taken as done to the whole number. In witness hereof, &c., MARSCHALL, MONTROSE, WIGTON, KINGHORNE, HOME, ATHOLL, MAR, PERTH, BOYD, GALLOWAY, STORMONTH, SEAFORTH, ERSKINE, KILCUBRIGHT, AMONT, DRUMMOND, JOHNSTON, LOUR, D. CARNEGIE MASTER OF LOUR.

† Sir John Colquhoun of Luss, having been married in 1620 to Lillias Graham, eldest daughter of John the fourth Earl of Montrose, the young cavalier seems to have made frequent visits to his brother-in-law and sister, at Rossdhu. In the account of his personal expenditure, while a student at St. Andrews, between 1628 and 1629, there occurs:—Item, crossing Leven, to the ferrie-man, 6<sup>sh</sup>; given to the keeper of Inchmirron, 30<sup>sh</sup>; crossing Leven again, 6<sup>sh</sup>; to the porter in the Castell of Dumbartane, 58<sup>sh</sup>; to the poor of the kirk of Dumbartane, 6<sup>sh</sup>; in Garscube (formerly belonging to the Montrose family, and probably the tocher of Lady Lillias on her marriage with Luss), given to the servant in drink silver, 5<sup>lb</sup> 16<sup>sh</sup>; to the nurrice ther, 58<sup>sh</sup>; at the cards in Cumernald, 30<sup>sh</sup>.



the lands of Kilmaronock, and the town of Dumbarton. The feeling of the clerical portion of the community against Montrose is strongly brought out in the proceedings taken by the Presbytery of Dumbarton against James Wood, minister at Old Kilpatrick. On the 30th of September, 1645, the Presbytery, after ordering a public thanksgiving for the defeat of Montrose at Philiphaugh, appointed David Elphinstone the minister of Dumbarton, and Robert Watson to proceed to the Castle where Wood was confined, for the purpose of ascertaining through Sempill, the keeper, how far their brother of Kilpatrick had mixed himself up with the cause of the Marquis. On returning, they reported that Wood admitted he had dealt with Montrose for surrender of the Castle of Dumbarton, and also that it was openly reported he had boasted to a messenger-at-arms, that he would read the Marquis's proclamation at the Cross of Dumbarton. Further, it appeared that Wood actually had read the papers referred to out of his pulpit—nay, that he had dealt with his parishioners to join Montrose's army, and had actually blessed his table at Bothwell. For these offences Wood was summoned by literal citation to attend in person before the reverend Presbytery of Dumbarton. In obedience to the summons, Wood compeared before the brethren of the Presbytery, in the church of Dumbarton, on the 14th October. On being interrogated, he made the following admissions: that he had gone to that excommunicate person, James Graham, and talked familiarly with him, and blessed his table, and had done so against wholesome counsel given him to the contrary; that he had read the proclamation referred to from his pulpit, and had also used persuasion with his parishioners to join Montrose; that he had persuaded the messenger to read the proclamation at the Cross of Dumbarton; that he had dealt with the keeper of Dumbarton Castle for the surrender of that fortress, and on his refusal, accompanied with the words "there is no loon like a loon minister," he (Wood) had replied, "There is no loon like a loon Provost, who keeps the King's Castle against those who are sent by the King to receive it." On these charges of what the Presbytery describe as "gross malignancy," and "fearful breaches of the League and Covenant," Wood without any more inquiry was censured by the brethren and deposed from the office of the ministry.\* But Philiphaugh had brought work of a still more objectionable charac-

\* Presbytery Records in Dennistoun MS., Ad. Lib.

ter to the keeper of Dumbarton Castle. A number of the Irish prisoners taken there had been committed to his charge, and, though we have not discovered any record relating specially to them, there can be little doubt but that they suffered death without either assize or process under the sweeping resolution to that effect with which the Covenanters disgraced their cause. In 1646, a change was made in the government of the Castle. Sempill seems to have wearied the Estates with "lying at the pool to be heard," and in June of the above year, they issued a commission for putting Sir Charles Erskine, of Alva, in possession of the fortress.\* He had previously had a commission from the Duke of Lennox to the same effect, and it is certainly difficult to harmonize the different acts of the new governor with his duty to either the one party or the other. With the exception of a barrel of "bowstrings" (which it is to be hoped were for the use of the archers), the stores handed over to Sir Charles, varied little from the inventory indorsed by Sempill. Being under obligation to keep up "the house of Dunglass" as well as Dumbarton, he seems to have found it necessary to take more summary measures than his predecessor had done for obtaining the necessary furnishings. Soon after his appointment he is found taking supplies for the garrison from such malignants as had joined in the "Engagement" with Hamilton against England, or were in arms against the country—fulfilling, no doubt, in these particulars the delicate hint given by Loudon, "although you do not plunder, it will be no great fault to weaken the hands of the wicked for the good service of the country." The treasonable light in which the "Engagement" was viewed by the clergy is brought out in a declaration signed by Elphinstone the minister of Dumbarton, and addressed "To the Right Honourable, the Committee for Purging the Army." "These are to testify" (he writes), "that the officers of Sir Charles Erskine's troop presented some of the troopers at the last meeting of the Presbytery, offering satisfaction for their being upon the late Engagement against England, and these officers having used diligence for obtaining testimonials, but in divers others no satisfactory testimonials is as yet come to the Presbytery quhairthrow the Presbytery met

\* The particulars given in the text connected with Sir Charles Erskine's occupancy of the Castle are based in a great measure upon a

series of letters relating thereto, possessed by James Erskine, Aberdeen, copies of which exist in the Dennistoun MS., Ad. Lib.

again on the day appointed and had given in a private testimonial; but they have endeavoured to have the testimonials with all possible diligence." The levies, however, small as they were, continued to be indifferently collected, and at length Loudon, as commissioner for the Duke of Lennox, gave authority to repair the building and mount the guns, while a welcome addition was made to the garrison by command of Charles's general, David Leslie.\* In the early part of 1651, and even after the arrival of these reinforcements, the whole garrison does not appear to have numbered more than two officers, seven non-commissioned officers, three gunners, and sixty rank and file. In July following, an addition of twenty men was made by order of the King, then at Kilsyth,† and there can be no doubt that by this time the governor had availed himself of his wide commission for procuring ammunition forwarded from Perth in April by Hamilton and others, and confirmed towards the end of July by the King himself.‡ Pressed on in the manner indicated by these instructions, the

\* "For Sir Charles Erskine, Governor of Dunbartane Castell, or in his absence, for any commanding officer there.

"COMERAD,—You will be pleased according to this order given to me by the Parliament, after sight hereof, to receive into the Castell of Dunbartane Major Easton with twenty-four soldiers and one serjant; and when you are absent he is to command the place. You may also give him as much ammunition as may be necessary for maintaining the house of Dunglas. Wherein fail not as you will answer. Given at Stirling, this 28th day of December, 1650.

"DAVID LESLIE."

† "CHARLES R.—These are to require you to receive twenty men into the Castle and make the best use of them for defence therof; and have a special care of that place, as you will answer unto us. Given at our leageur at Kilsyth, 2d July, and third year of our reign.

"To the governor of our Castell of Dunbartane."

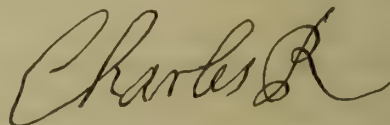
‡ Perth, 18th Apryll, 1651.

The Committee doth hereby give command to Sir Charles Erskine to seize on all the ammunition

and arms that he can find within the toune of Glasgow, and to carry and keep it in the Castle of Dunbartane for the public use until farder orders be given theranent. (Signed) HAMILTON, GLENCAIRN, CRAWFORD, and LINDSAY, &c., &c.

"CHARLES R.—These are to require you to provyde our Castell of Dunbartane for four months with all sorts of provisions needful and for that effect these give you warrant and command to seize upon any victuals and provisions necessary for your use within the shyres of Dunbartane, Ranthrow, Butt, or toune of Glasco, and what provisions shall be so taken by you and others shall be repaid to the shyres out of the first and readiest of the excise and maintenance of the toun of Glasco. You are not to fail herein as you will answer at your highest peril.

"Gevin at our court at Stirling, the 26th day of July, 1651.



"For Sir Charles Erskine, governor of our Castell of Dunbartane."



governor's exactions brought him into hostility with the burgesses of Dumbarton, who entered a complaint against him before the Estates, and obtained a remission in their favour of the imposts levied upon all vessels passing up the Clyde. After the battle of Worcester, which so much changed the aspect of affairs in Scotland, the Committee of Estates sent instructions to Erskine to deliver up the Castle to Major-General Lambert. The governor refused at first to have any dealings with so blasphemous and perfidious an enemy as Cromwell,\* but finding that a sequestration had been entered against his estate by the victorious Puritan, he rendered the Castle to Lambert on the 5th of January, 1652, under conditions which secured immunity to the garrison and the free use of his property to himself.† Cromwell's soldiers

\* Sir Charles writes thus to the Estates:—

"Please your grace I received yours of the 25th November, relating to your interest in this place, which at another time I would be loth to question, but your desire to me should be an absolute command. I am only sorry I am not in a capacity to improve the trust reposed in me, which if I had I would study to express in some other way than in yielding up this place at your desire. It is a month since I received an summons for surrender of this garrison, to which I returned such answer as my honour requyred. I hope your grace does not expect that I shall deliver this house to any without being satisfied of honourable conditions, which when I receive I shall give such an answer in obedience to your commands as becometh me."

† The conditions signed by Lambert on the 29th December, 1651, were to this effect:—

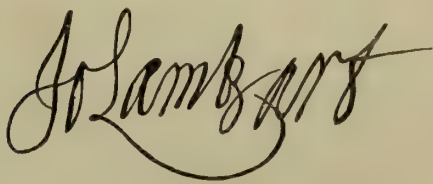
1. That the Castle of Dumbarton together with the arms, ordnance, ammunition, and all other provisions of war, be delivered into the hands of Major-General Lambert (or whom he shall appoint to receive them) for the use of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of England with the exceptions and reservations after specified.
2. That all the officers and soldiers of the said garrison shall have liberty to march out with their arms, colours flying, drums beating, match lighted, bullets in their bag, and baggage, to the town of Dumbarton, there to be disbanded, with passes to go to their own homes without trouble or molestation.
3. That the governor Sir Charles Erskine and the officers in the garrison shall have liberty to ride or walk, with usual travelling arms, about their lawful occasions, acting nothing prejudicial to the Commonwealth of England.
4. That Major-General Lambert shall give his own, or endeavour to procure any other passes required, with safe conduct to any of the persons foresaid that desire to go beyond sea about their lawful occasions without trouble to their persons or estates.
5. That it is provided and reserved that the Duke of Lennox, notwithstanding the first article hereof, may make his application and claim to the Parliament of England for his right to or satisfaction for the ordnance, ammunition, and others foresaid provided the said Duke make his claim within three months after the rendering of the said Castle.
6. That Major-General Lambert, in consideration of the surrender of the Castle shall with all speed after rendition thereof write to his excellency Lieutenant-General Cromwell, and use such other means as may be made effectual that the Parliament of the Commonwealth of England may allow and appoint that Sir Charles Erskine shall from henceforth enjoy his estate and goods free from sequestration, confiscation, or composition, he carrying himself peaceably and acting nothing prejudicial to the affairs of

held the Castle apparently without molestation till December, 1653, when at the instance of Glencairn a proclamation was read at the Cross of Dumbarton threatening confiscation against any who might supply the garrison with arms, horses, or ammunition.\* In the summer of the following year an attempt was made against it under somewhat peculiar circumstances. After Glencairn had been superseded in the command of the King's troops by General Middleton, an unseemly quarrel between these two noblemen led to the separation of the former from the main body of the army, then in Sutherland. Middleton, thus left to contend single-handed with the Roundheads of Cromwell, considered it advisable to proceed through the Highlands, southwards, for the purpose of recruiting his force. He continued his march till he reached Rossdhu, the residence of Sir John Colquhoun, a warm adherent of the royalist party, and which place had shortly before been the scene of contention between the covenanting and royalist forces.† Here the army was recruited in strength, and augmented in numbers, though neither of these advantages saved them from being defeated at Lochgair, on the 26th July following. A treaty proposed by Glencairn, having been broken off, the Earl ordered a body of two hundred horse, stationed in Renfrewshire, to ford the Clyde, for the purpose of surprising Monk's force in Dumbarton.‡ The latter were

the Commonwealth of England, and that from henceforth the house or houses of the said Sir Charles shall not be garrisoned but upon urgent necessity.

7. That the said Sir Charles shall forthwith have liberty to live quietly at his own house, and enjoy his estate without interruption or molestation until the pleasure of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of England be fully known, and shall have passes and protections from Major-General Lambert or the Commander-in-chief for that purpose.

Given under my name and seal this 29th day of December, 1651.



\* The extent to which the burgesses were taxed by the "quarterings" made upon them is illustrated by a document in the Appendix, entitled, "Roll for the payment of Colonel Campbell's regiment of dragoons," quartered in the town from February to April, 1651.

† In the early part of 1654, when Dennistoun of Colgrain marched northward from Rossdhu with the Lennox fencibles, the house fell an easy prey to a party from Glasgow under Lieutenant-Colonel Cottrel. Soon afterwards it was occupied by the Laird of Macnaughton and young Maxwell of Newark, but they were again dislodged on the 21st of March, by a cavalry force from Stirling under Colonel Cooper.—Dennistoun MS. In Cromwell's "Act of Grace and Pardon," passed in 1654, Sir John Colquhoun of Luss was excepted therefrom, and fined in the sum of £2,000 for the part he had taken in the royalist cause.

‡ In some accounts of the skirmish, Glencairn is said to have ordered Sir George Maxwell of Newark to cross the Leven at Balloch, and surprise Monk's troops from that quarter.



quietly seated at dinner when the hostile party entered the town; but though attacked thus unexpectedly, they were not slow in defending their position, and only submitted to Glencairn after thirty or forty of their number were slain. To the Earl the victory was attended with little or no permanent advantage, but the booty, consisting of the horses belonging to the defeated party, and about two hundred loads of corn, was considered no bad recompense for the danger encountered. Monk, hearing of the disaster which had befallen his detachment, evinced considerable anxiety to complete the treaty with Glencairn, formerly referred to, and it was carried into effect on the green at the foot of the Castle Rock, on the 4th September, 1654. The conditions were, that the royalist officers should be secured in their lives and fortunes, and allowed their horses and arms; that the soldiers should be allowed their horses, but not their arms, for which, however, they were to receive full value; and that all claiming the privilege should receive passes to carry them back to their homes.\* Thus ended at this time the last hopes of the royalists in Scotland. For nearly six years after this date the country continued under the rule of the Protector.

The quietness which prevailed in the district after this occurrence gives a good opportunity for noticing certain circumstances of a purely domestic nature. The local records already referred to, while they serve to explain and in some cases receive explanation from the public events of the time, are especially valuable for the light they throw upon the daily life of the people. Prominent beyond every other thing illustrated, prominent almost beyond belief is the power which they show to have been exercised by the local magistracy of the period. In an age of free thought and free enterprise like the present, it is hardly possible to imagine the intolerable restrictions imposed upon our ancestors of the seventeenth century. Nothing was too great or too trifling to escape the control of the Town Council. It tried to regulate by its own absurd standard the fundamental principles of commerce, and when it had settled these it turned for recreation to regulate the domestic duties of the unfortunate citizens. There was no end to its capacity for work—there was no end to the duties it exacted from the people. Not that Dumbarton was better or worse in this respect than other local governments existing in Scotland at the time. It was the fashion—it was the failing of

\* Graham of Duchrie's Account of Glencairn's Expedition.



the age. Some of the most mischievous features of the system have been swept away only recently, and in certain continental cities it may yet be found exercising all its depressing and irritating effects. It was not sufficient that every trader should be a burgess—that, considering all things, was probably rather a redeeming feature than a defect—but the most minute details of his business was subject to the control of a body which had no special knowledge of its requirements, and could bestow no greater benefit than to refrain from meddling with what it was in every way ill-fitted to direct. Had the council which exercised so despotic a power over the inhabitants been elected in a popular way, or had it exhibited any desire to lessen the mischievous results which followed from the laws it was called upon to administer, the burgesses might have had a feeble consolation; but the cry was continually for more law and more restriction. Year after year local ruling bodies seem to have become more exclusive and intolerant till a point was reached which human patience could not endure and no enterprise surmount. The social life of towns like Dumbarton was made up of an observance of minute complex laws which brought burghs and burgesses into frequent conflict with each other, and led to all the other mischiefs which over-legislation invariably produces. A slight reference to the “minutes” quoted in the “Appendix” will more than bear out the opinion here expressed. The Council, it will be seen, renewed its existence each Michaelmas in the following manner:—The Provost, two Bailies, Dean of Guild, and Treasurer (if he was in the Council), continued members in virtue of their office, and made up “letes” of such as they thought proper “merchant” burgesses and “trade” burgesses, from whom they selected by “moniest vottes” those who were to fill the place of the old councillors retiring by rotation. The Council—old and new—thus constituted next proceeded to “lete” for the election of magistrates—a duty in which they were assisted by deacons from the different incorporations in the burgh, consisting of hammermen, tailors, shoemakers, coopers, weavers, and maltmen. The deacons were also nominated by “lete,” and chosen like the councillors by “moniest vottes;” under the presidency of the Dean of Guild they formed the Guildry Court of the burgh, which, with the aid of the Council, took cognizance of all offences against the privileges enjoyed by the incorporations.\* A council thus consti-

\* Burgh Records, 28th September, 1627—Appendix.

tuted was the tribunal which regulated how goods were to be manufactured and used, the prices at which they were to be sold, the parties who might traffic in them, and the bounds to which the traffic was to be restricted. Aqua-vitæ and ale were to be of a given strength and a given price; tallow could only be made into candle upon the conditions fixed by the Council; nay the very wick was measured and weighed according to its regulations.\* But it was not only the mischievous minuteness of the system that made it so objectionable. Where an impost is to be levied upon an article of trade, it is advisable to have it done with exactness. But the meddlesome legislation of the seventeenth century was defective in the very place where strictness was requisite. It crippled the merchant who was disposed to respect the law, but it was powerless in restraining the fraudulent practices of those who were neither citizens nor burgesses. Hence there are no class of entries in the Burgh Records so numerous as those that relate to forestalling, regratting, and trading with unfreemen. No offences seem to have been so common; few were dealt with more unsatisfactorily. The mischievous results of over-legislation are probably more apparent in the case of Dumbarton than any other Scotch burgh of the time, from the circumstance that she was by her Charter of Confirmation not only empowered to levy dues upon all vessels entering the Clyde, but it was incumbent upon every master to enter his ship at the port of Dumbarton and give the first offer of his cargo to the burgesses of that place. This, as might be expected, gave rise to endless attempts for eluding both the one impost and the other. Glasgow claimed and ultimately secured an exemption, so far as her own burgesses were concerned, but as they had every interest to increase the trade of their own port, they sought practically to extend the exemption to every captain with whom they traded and every vessel with which they had the remotest connection. The entries in the Records regarding offences of this description would fill many pages. At one time it is "Glasgow to be resisted," then it is "a commissioner to be sent to Glasgow," next there is "Action to be raised again the toun of Glasgow," till at length the incident in dispute becomes lost in a lengthy "Report from the toun's agent in Edinburgh anent the actioun again Glasgow," then raging with full fury in the law courts. The duties which fell naturally within the sphere of a local magistracy seem

\* Burgh Records, 2d October, 1627—Appendix.

to have been discharged promptly and uprightly; not that they were always successful in keeping the peace; but they discreetly used such power as they possessed for that end. In a state of society which compelled every man to have a halbert in his booth it need excite no astonishment that acts of "turbul-lance" were frequent and bloody; it was the case all over Scotland, and neither swift nor severe punishment seemed to make any improvement. A portion of the time which the magistrates could spare from the more important work of regulating trade seems to have been spent in the equally profitless task of trying witches. Notices of several will be found in the "Appendix." The initiatory proceedings against the unfortunate creatures were taken by the Council; and if they found the "common bruit" established, a commission was appointed to try the verity thereof, with the almost invariable result of a conviction and an execution.\* So frequent indeed were those disgraceful exhibitions that in March, 1632, the Council resolved upon giving the executioner a fixed salary for his "thankful services." The other incidents of burgh life illustrated by the "Appendix" are too numerous for special notice here, and the reader is therefore referred to the extracts themselves, which without any amplification will sufficiently inform him of the most noteworthy occurrences in the history of the burgh during the period they embrace. He will learn from them how offences against the law were created and how they were dealt with; how civil war originated and how it was conducted; how property was acquired and how it was protected; and how a concern for education can be allied with superstition and intolerance; he may see the people worshipping in the church and trading in the market-place; how they dressed, how they lived, and how they talked; and he may learn if he pleases what calamities saddened and what festivals rejoiced the hearts of the old burgesses, who live again in the pages of their own records.

\* For Witch cases, see Burgh Records—Appendix—Dec., 1628; 9th Jan., 13th Feb., 19th June, 7th Sept., 11th Nov., 27th Nov., 1629; 5th March, 1632; 30th May, 1639; and Nov. and Dec., 1655.



## CHAPTER XI.

1660 TO 1688.

The Restoration—Lauderdale's Letter to the Presbyteries—Episcopacy re-established—Persecution of the Covenanters—Case of John Zuil of Darleith and others in Dumbartonshire—The Earl of Dumbarton—County business—Accession of James VII.—Argyll's Expedition—The country misgoverned—Letter to the Laird of Luss for aid—Dumbartonshire at the Revolution.

ON the 20th of May, 1660, Charles II. landed at Dover after a nine years' exile, and on the 29th of the same month he entered London to take possession of the throne of his ancestors amid all those outward marks of joy which a people mad with loyalty could manifest. So far as attachment to the King was concerned, the Scotch were for a time almost as extravagant in their demonstrations of joy as their southern neighbours. To escape the imputation of being disloyal or puritanical even sober men became drunk and frantic, and in the height of their joy gave utterance to expressions which they lived bitterly to regret. In Dumbarton Charles was proclaimed with extraordinary rejoicings. For this King "of blessed worth" drums beat, and bonfires blazed over the burgh, psalms were sung and prayers offered up at the Cross where the proclamation was read and affixed with all due solemnity.\* As if enough had not been done in May, the rejoicings were renewed in July; and for years afterwards every 29th of May was, in accordance with an Act of Parliament, observed as "ane memoriall of his Majesties happie restoration."† The heads of the old Scottish houses were not backward in paying court to the new sovereign, nor were they ill rewarded for their promptness. Partly, it is believed, through the influence of Clarendon, Middleton was made Commissioner to the Parliament; Rothes was appointed President of the Council, and Lauderdale became Secretary of State, and a gentleman of the bedchamber. As an illustration of the unsettled views entertained by the King regarding Scotland, it may be mentioned, that in the records of the Presbytery of Dumbarton is a copy of the celebrated letter to the Presbytery of Edinburgh, announcing the King's determination to uphold the Church in Scotland, "as by law established." The epistle is signed by Lauderdale, but the real author was

\* Burgh Records—Appendix—18th May, 1660.      † Ibid, 28th May, 1664.

James Sharp, whom the Presbyterians had entrusted to represent their cause to his Majesty, but who apostatized from their principles, and became in after years too well known as the Archbishop of St. Andrews. The Church, Kirkton remarks, was divided as to the meaning of the words "by law established," one party maintaining that the King thereby engaged to defend Presbyterianism for ever, as that was the form of worship then established by law, while another contended that the phrase imported no more than that the King would maintain such form of church government as he might think proper to establish by law. In what sense it was apprehended by the Presbytery of Dumbarton there is no means now of determining, but they were so pleased with the royal message, that on the 25th September, 1660, they gave thanks to God for his Majesty's gracious declaration, and ordered it to be read in all the congregations of the Presbytery the following Sabbath.

During the sitting of the Parliament, which met in January, 1661, all doubt was removed as to the course Charles intended to pursue towards the Church of Scotland. A short time before this, the Episcopalian zealots had caused the inscriptions to be effaced from the tombs of Henderson in Edinburgh, and Gillespie in Kirkaldy; Rutherford's "*Lex Rex*" had been burned by the hands of the common hangman; Clarendon, supported by Middleton, Glencairn, and the apostate Sharp, had declared for Episcopacy in Scotland; and a Parliament as obsequious as the Commissioner himself could desire showed a disgraceful alacrity in undoing all that had been accomplished in the bygone years of strife. It was declared illegal for the people to enter into any convention having for its object the altering of the civil or ecclesiastical polity of the kingdom; the Solemn League and Covenant was annulled; Synods were prohibited from meeting; and the Recissory Act swept from the statute-book all that had been done between the years 1633 and 1661 towards establishing liberty in civil matters and Presbyterianism in things ecclesiastical. In their extravagant loyalty, the Parliament entreated the King to accept a yearly subsidy of forty thousand pounds "towards the entertainment of any such force as His Majesty should think proper to raise and support within the kingdom." Of this subsidy, the proportion borne by the Sheriffdom of Dumbarton and the burghs within the same, amounted to £194.\*

\* The valuation of Dumbartonshire in 1657, is sterling.—See Appendix, "Valuation Roll, sub-set down at 33,441<sup>10</sup> Scots; and in 1674, at £2,777 scribed in 1657."

The Commissioners for uplifting the tax in Dumbartonshire were, Lord Fleming, Sir John Colquhoun of Luss, John Napier of Kilmahew, Robert Hamilton of Barnes, Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Balvey, William Bontein of Ardoch, John Sempill younger of Fulwood, Aulay M'Aulay fiar of Ardincapill, Archibald Stewart of Scotstoun, James Fleming of Oxbang, James Fleming of Balloch, Major George Noble, Walter Watson, John Cunningham, Robert Watson, and John Smollet, burgesses of Dumbarton. In February, 1661, the Castle was taken possession of on behalf of King Charles, by Major George Grant, who had under his command one hundred foot soldiers, "all approven blades in the royal interest." Having taken every precaution their ingenuity could devise to strengthen the royal prerogative and humble the kirk, the royalist party, inflamed by success, and in defiance of at least two acts of indemnity, sought to bring the leaders of the opposite side to trial for the part they had taken in public affairs during the King's exile. Among the first of their victims was Archibald, Marquis of Argyll. Seized at Whitehall, while seeking an opportunity of paying homage to His Majesty, he was sent a prisoner to Edinburgh, and being tried by a court fully determined to convict, he was, chiefly by the testimony of letters written in friendly confidence to General Monk, found guilty of favouring Cromwell, and sentenced to be executed. He suffered with less show of alarm than the people expected, and certainly with more firmness than he had manifested on many occasions throughout his life. In accordance with the sentence, his head was fixed on the Tolbooth,\* but his body being delivered up to his friends, was conveyed to Kilpatrick, in Dumbartonshire, and from thence, by water, to Kilmun, where it was laid in the family burying-ground.

In the early part of 1662, the King, in a letter to the Council, fully explained what he meant by "protecting the church as by law established," which excited so much enthusiasm in the Presbytery of Dumbarton. "We did (admits His Majesty) by our letter to the Presbytery of Edinburgh, declare our purpose to maintain the government of the Church of Scotland as

\* It is said that the Countess of Caithness, Argyll's daughter, sought an audience of Middleton for the purpose of craving that her father's head might be given up to her for burial, but the

brutal minister not only refused the request, but threatened to kick the fair suppliant out of his presence.



settled by law; and our Parliament having since that time not only rescinded all the acts since the troubles began, but declared also all these pretended Parliaments null and void, and left to us the securing and settling the church government; We, therefore, in compliance with that Act Recissory, from our respect to the glory of God, the good and interest of the Protestant religion, from our pious care and princely zeal for the order, unity, peace, and stability of the church, and its better harmony with the government of the churches in England and Ireland, have, after mature deliberation, declared to those of our Council here our firm resolution to interpose our royal authority for the restoring of that church to its right government by bishops, as it was by law before the late troubles, and during the reigns of our royal father and grandfather of blessed memory." The Council made a submissive answer; a proclamation was issued announcing the restoration of Episcopacy; and Presbyterianism fell, as has been remarked, without even the honour of a dissolution. Among those in the Presbytery of Dumbarton who were ejected for remaining faithful to the Presbyterian form of church government were—David Elphinstone, Dumbarton; Robert Mitchell, Luss; Andrew Gale (or Gattie), Rosneath; Matthew Ramsay, Old Kilpatrick; Robert Law, New Kilpatrick; and James Walkinshaw, Baldernock. Those who conformed to the new order of things were—Robert Watson, Cardross; John Stewart, Bonhill; Thomas Mitchell, Kilmaronock (afterwards deposed); William Stirling, Balfron; James Craig, Killearn; and Allan Ferguson, Drymen. Now opens that terrible chapter in Scottish history in which all the bad passions of the worst of men stand out in strong and almost appalling contrast to the humility, the long-suffering, and the consistency of those who contended for the truth. With counsellors like Middleton, Lauderdale, and Sharp, and soldiers like Graham, Dalziel, and Turner, everything was tried that could be devised to torture a people into Episcopacy or rebellion. But it was to no purpose. As "Indulgences" and "Accommodations" failed to make the bishops respected, so the perils with which attendance on the conventicle was beset seemed only to endear it the more to the faithful Covenanter; and, considering the ingenious malignity with which they were pursued and butchered by their enemies, the wonder is that their offences against the civil law were not more serious and frequent than they are known to have been. In March, 1664, the ministers within the Presbytery of

Dumbarton received an epistle from the Archbishop, inquiring if there were any within their bounds who withdrew from public worship or kept conventicles. The answer returned was, that they knew of none who were addicted to these practices ; upon which they were admonished to make due search and trial, and report again—a proceeding evidently implying that the report was either made by recently inducted curates who knew nothing about the general condition of the Presbytery, or by ministers who were presumed to be familiar with practices they were bound to condemn.\* To prevent the people in Dumbartonshire from attending the ministrations of the outed pastors, Hamilton of Orbiston, then sheriff of the county, was empowered, first, to employ spies who would mix with the Covenanters for the purpose of discovering their retreats, and then to levy a band of soldiers who would act upon the information so communicated. On some occasions these troops appear to have come off second-best in their encounters with the Covenanters. Kirkton mentions an instance which occurred in the neighbourhood of Dumbarton, where a company of foot, approaching to dissolve a conventicle, were met by a body of Highlanders, who, arraying themselves so as to defend the worshippers, forced the Royalists to retreat in confusion before ever a blow was struck. On the 17th August, 1678, “ the magistrates “ and counsell being informit that notwithstanding of the bond given be this “ burgh for abstaining from frequenting of housse and field coventicles, and “ living ordourlie conforme to and in obedience to the law, yet diverse and “ many persons within this burgh hes bene disorderlie by frequenting “ field coventicles, thairfor they ordain ane letter to be drawne and sent to “ [Edr] to tak ordyre whether the magistrates may themselfes proceed and “ fyne, or whether the fyne of magistrates or counsellors who have given “ band, and yet shall be found guiltie, falls under the cognition of his Maties “ Privie Counsell.”†

\* Seven years afterwards they made a different report. In obedience to injunctions received from head-quarters, they intimated that Thomas Nelson in Drumry, Hugh Smith in Gartshore, and Patrick Simpson in Buchanan, were all proved to have held conventicles in their houses during the hours of divine service, whereby so many were drawn away from their several churches, that the kirk-sessions could not be held. Among the “ fugitives”

against whom the proclamation of 5th May, 1685, was directed were—Andrew Campbell, mason, Dumbarton; John Stark, younger of Killermont; Robert Balloch, Barscob; and several in the parishes of Kirkintilloch and Cumbernauld.

† An occurrence under date 21st September, may be read in connection with the above :—Commissioners were then appointed to proceed to the Earls of Argyll, Glencairn, and Dundonald, “ for



Among the numerous instances of suffering for the truth's sake, one recorded by Wodrow deserves particular mention here. John Zuil (or Yuille)\* spent the early part of his life as a writer in Inverary, where he was much respected, and filled the office of chief magistrate with acceptance to the community. Acquiring, by purchase, from Darleith of that Ilk, the eight merk land of Darleith, in Dumbartonshire, he removed to that place about the year 1670. Having become attached while very young to the principles of Presbyterianism, he availed himself in after life of such opportunities as occurred of showing that his love for them was not lessened by the perils to which they exposed him. As Zuil does not seem to have sought at any time to conceal his predilections, his conduct soon brought him under the notice of the commissioners appointed to suppress conventicles in Dumbartonshire. He was cited to appear before them in October, 1684, but sickness interfering to prevent him, his case stood over till February 19, 1685. On this day the commissioners present were William Hamilton of Orbiston, Humphrey Colquhoun, fiar of Luss, Major George Arnott, Lieutenant-Governor of Dumbarton Castle, and Archibald M'Aulay of Ardincaple. John Zuil appeared to answer the charge made against himself and his wife, Ann Fisher. He admitted that he had withdrawn himself from the parish church since the indemnity was passed, and declined to give the usual test of loyalty by accepting the oath of supremacy.† He was thereupon fined in the sum of

the mair speedy liberatione of William Craig, baillie, Adam Colquhoun, maltman, and Robert Hervey, chuirurgeon, who were this day by order of His Ma<sup>ties</sup> Privie Counsell, made prisoners by ane partie of His Ma<sup>ties</sup> guard, and taken to the tolbuith of Ed<sup>r</sup>. Among the fines imposed by Middleton in the Parliament of 1662, mention is made of Patrick Ewing, Dumbarton, 600 lib.

\* Buchanan of Auchmar claims the Yuilles as a branch of the family of Buchanan, and mentions that the name originated in the circumstance of one of them being born on a Yule or Christmas night. This legend has been adopted by the Buchanan Society, who admit members of the name of Yuille.

† Among those cited to appear at the above court on the same day, were John Campbell of Carrick, and Christian Elliott, his wife; John Napier of Kilmahew, and Lillias Colquhoun, his

wife; Isobel Buchanan, widow of Archibald Buchanan of Drumhead; Claud Hamilton of Barnes, and — Stewart, his wife; Hugh Crawford of Cloberhill, and — Hamilton, his wife; John Douglas of Mains, and Elizabeth Hamilton, his wife; William Colquhoun of Craigton, and — Stirling, his wife; William Semple of Dalmock, and — Dennistoun, his wife; and William Noble, fiar of Ardardan. Napier of Kilmahew, failing to compear, was treated as having admitted the charge, and fined £3,000 sterling; Campbell of Carrick also failed to compear, but his wife admitted that she had heard unlicensed ministers expound the Scriptures in her husband's house, and he was therefore fined in the sum of £1,500 sterling; Isobel Buchanan was fined in the sum of £100 sterling. There is no mention made in the record regarding the others. In the whole of the above cases where convictions took place,



£1,000 sterling, and as he refused payment of the amount, was conveyed a prisoner to the Castle of Dumbarton. In the month following his imprisonment, Mrs. Zuil, no doubt seriously affected by the result of the trial, was seized with a severe illness, and her husband craved permission that he might at least visit her from time to time; but this was denied him; nor was it until his son Robert, and a son-in-law became bond for £1,000 that his jailers accorded him liberty to attend even the funeral of that wife whom death had relieved from further suffering. He returned to prison within the prescribed time, and lay there eighteen or twenty months, when the persecution became a little modified in character, and he was set at liberty. During his confinement, however, he contracted the seeds of a disease which cut him off in January, 1688. Thus lived, suffered, and died, one whom even the enemies of the Covenant have not charged with any offence more grievous than that of worshipping God according to the dictates of his conscience.

A few days before Yuille's examination William Carstairs (afterwards the celebrated Principal), who had just been subjected to the torture,\* was removed from Edinburgh to Dumbarton Castle. Along with him was William Spence, another sufferer for conscience sake; and in the same place in 1671, had been Robert Kerr of Kersland, and John Cuningham of Bedlane.

Among those who, about this time, obtained an unenviable distinction by the zeal he evinced in persecuting the adherents of the Covenant, was a member of the ancient house of Douglas, who bore the title of Earl of Dumbarton. Lord George Douglas, third son of the first Marquis of Douglas, was in his early years attached to the Court of Louis XIV.; but being brought over by Charles II., in 1663, and made Earl of Dumbarton two years

the magistrates of Dumbarton received instructions to imprison the parties concerned till the fine was paid, or until they made satisfaction otherwise to William, Duke of Queensberry, Lord High Treasurer.

\* Mr. Dunlop of Keppoch, Dumbartonshire, retained in his possession the thumb-screw with which Carstairs was tortured. Tradition says that Carstairs, after he had secured the favour of William of Orange, exhibited the instrument to His Majesty, who, following the bent of his inquiring mind, requested to experience the power of the screw. Carstairs—so goes the story—

turned it with that delicacy which might be expected when a clergyman squeezes the thumb of a monarch, upon which His Majesty feeling no great pain, jocularly upbraided his minister for giving way under such a slight compulsitor. But Carstairs, unwilling to leave upon the King's mind an unfavourable impression regarding the torture he had undergone, gave the screw one effectual turn, and not only compelled the King to cry for mercy, but to confess that, under such an infliction, a man might be made to say anything.—Scott's "Notes on Fountainhall," p. 102.

afterwards, he sought to evince his gratitude for this and other favours by opposing Presbytery and shooting its professors.\* It is from this military commander that the air, "Dumbarton's Drums beat bonnie, O," is supposed to have taken its origin; and the popular opinion in this case is confirmed by the high authority of Sir Walter Scott, who more than hints that it had its origin in the bloody times of the persecution.† George, the first Earl of Dumbarton, was succeeded by his son George, who bore the commission of a Lieutenant-Colonel in the British army during the rebellion in 1715. He died abroad without issue; and the title becoming then extinct, was never revived.

In 1681, James, Duke of York, during a "progress" to revive the fading loyalty of the west country Whigs, proceeded to Dumbarton, and was on the 4th October made a burgess and guild brother of the burgh, along with many gentlemen of his suite. The Test Oath was taken by the Provost, bailies, and councillors, within a week after the royal visit. A similar oath (see fac-simile), was taken by the Commissioners for the county on the 12th July, 1683.‡ The burdensome quarterings of troops—foot and horse—over the county are repeatedly alluded to in the Supply Records. In November, 1684, Commissioners were appointed to see Sir James Turner, and intimate that the shire was ready to comply with His Majesty's commands regarding the troop of dragoons. Sir James, writing to Hamilton of Orbiston,§ requests that his respects be given to the gentlemen of the shire, "who, by their readiness in furnishing corne and straw to the general troop, showed such affection to His Majestie's service, as deserves not only from me but

\* Upon the gravestone of the martyrs buried at Mauchline there is the inscription—

"Bloody Dumbarton, Douglas, and Dundee,  
Moved by the devil and the laird of Lee,  
Dragged these five men to death."

C. K. Sharp's "Notes to Kirkton," p. 446.

† The reader of "Waverley" will remember that when Gifted Gilfillan and his party encounter Major Melville at Cairnvreckan, the first signal of their approach was a rub-a-dub-dub, like that with which the fire-drum startles the inhabitants of a Scotch burgh. In justice to the drummer, the author records, that before setting out he announced to his leader there was no march or point of war known in the British army he could not play.

He accordingly commenced with "Dumbarton's Drums," but was instantly silenced by Gifted Gilfillan, who refused to permit his followers to move to this profane and even, as he said, persecuting tune, and in its stead commanded the drummer to beat the 119th Psalm. As this was beyond the capacity of the drubber of sheepskin, he was fain to have recourse to the inoffensive row-de-dow, which interrupted the circuit of the third bottle at the table of the gallant Major.—"Waverley," cap. 34.

‡ Supply Records.

§ Dated "Gorbals, 7th December, at night." No year mentioned.

Montross

~~Wm. Twist~~ 9164

Stolger 10112

W. B. Zindene

Donytas

Drallford

John Goble.

In: 810 11012

Walter Geyman

George Grant

Henry Stanley of  
and 10112

Moyle

Wigtime

Donald

Wm. H. H. H. H.

Wasson

Wasson

Marlars

Don Campbell

W. B. H. H.

W. B. H. H.

John H. H. H.

W. B. H. H.

Burman

W. B. H. H.





from all above my condition heartie and humble thanks." While this letter indicates a unanimous loyalty on the part of the Commissioners, another from William Colquhoun, to George Maxwell, sheriff depute, dated 6th December, 1684, gives a little insight into the difficulty which then attended the transaction of county business. Declining to attend a meeting called for the 9th December, he thus proceeds:—"I need not tell you how dangerous it is for any private person to intermeddle with public affairs. You may remember that at our last meeting there were several gentlemen of good quality commanded down stairs, and I am not accustomed to be so ill-bred as to desire the same a second time." One useful measure which the Commissioners succeeded in effecting, was the establishment of a regular post between Glasgow and Dumbarton. In 1687, a report was submitted and agreed to, recommending that a person proceed on this business to Glasgow twice a week—on Tuesdays and Saturdays—and that his fee (fifty pounds Scots yearly), be included in the general cess on those parts of the shire concerned.\*

Charles II. dying in 1685, he was succeeded by his brother James, whose Popish predilections made him even more dreaded by the Presbyterian party than any foe they had yet encountered. Among the futile attempts made to dispossess him of the throne was one contrived by Archibald, ninth Earl of Argyll, which ended in the ruin of this unfortunate nobleman and several of his followers. As the expedition traversed a great part of Dumbartonshire, and was finally broken up within the county, we trace its progress somewhat minutely. When the Earl escaped from prison in 1681 he betook himself to Holland, which might then be considered the sanctuary of the oppressed. While here, he continued to correspond with several of his friends in Scotland, and after the death of Charles took other active steps to bring to maturity his scheme of descent upon the west coast of Scotland. On communicating it to the exiles by whom he was surrounded, they at first looked coldly on the enterprise, but by the intervention of mutual friends their adhesion was secured, though it cannot be said they ever entered into it with much spirit

\* Twelve years before this an attempt was made by the burgh authorities to establish postal communication with Edinburgh. In 1675, there being great complaints of irregularity in the Post Office, a person was appointed to proceed to Edinburgh with letters each Monday and return on Saturday,

the postage for a letter and answer thereto being four shillings. In 1679, however, the practice was discontinued as being too extravagant. The annual fee given to the burgh chirurgeon was abolished at the same time.

or determination. The expedition sailed early in May, and reached Orkney in three days. Here occurred the first misfortune. The intention of Argyll being well known over Scotland, two of the leaders were seized when ashore at Kirkwall, and forwarded prisoners to Edinburgh. In Argyll's own county even the fiery cross failed to bring men to his standard; and at Tarbert it was found that his whole force was rather within than above 1,800. Addresses were issued at various points on the route, but the government had so thoroughly intimidated the people that no advantage was reaped therefrom. At one time he thought of dislodging Atholl from Inverary, but he allowed himself to be dissuaded from making the attempt, and put into Bute, where some scanty supplies were procured. Forced by the appearance of English frigates to land his armament, Argyll took possession of the Castle of Ellengreg, and fortified it as well as his means would allow. Rumbold, meanwhile, had captured Ardkinlass, on Lochfine, and had it not been for dissensions among the leaders themselves, the Earl's plan of attacking Inverary might have been put into execution with some success. Recruiting was tried at Glenderule and Lochstreene, but little or no addition accrued to the force, and following what appeared to be the wish of several of his friends, he made for the low country by crossing Lochlong. Having bivouacked on the east shore one night, they were prepared to march next morning, when, to the surprise and regret of all concerned, the soldiers left at Ellengreg made their appearance, with the report that they were compelled to evacuate by the approach of the frigates formerly observed. Rumbold also appears to have rejoined the expedition with his party about this time, so that all hope of any rising in Argyllshire was at an end. Hearing at Lochgare that Atholl and Huntly were intending to effect a juncture with the Earl of Dumbarton in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, Argyll, after considerable marching and countermarching, crossed the country to Rosneath, with the avowed purpose of engaging with the royal troops wherever he could find them. From Rosneath he marched his followers round the Gareloch, and then by way of Glenfruin to Leven, which he crossed at Balloch on the night of the 16th of June. Early next morning (says Aikman) the expedition re-commenced its march, weary and hungry, but about seven o'clock discovering a large party of horse in front, a divergence was made to the village of Kilmaronock, where some food was procured. By this circuit a considerable part of the day was



consumed. About two o'clock the King's troops appeared in sight, and Argyll at once resolved on risking an engagement. The men themselves showed every disposition to hazard their last stake; but Sir Patrick Hume opposed it, and a council of war being held, it was agreed to pass the enemy in the night and march for Glasgow. For the purpose of diverting the attention of the royalists, large fires were ordered to be kindled, and as there was plenty of peat in the neighbourhood, this was a command easily complied with. The stratagem succeeded. Argyll's men drew off unperceived; but in the confusion caused by the darkness their guides misled them, and difficulties arose which would have caused disorder even among regular and well disciplined troops. In this case the disorder was fatal. Wandering among bogs and morasses, terrified by indistinct or exaggerated rumours; the darkness of the night aggravating at once every real distress, and adding terror to every vain alarm, their officers were unable to rally their men, and the men unable to find their officers. Amid this confusion the brave Rumbold was separated from his corps, and while ably defending himself was wounded and taken prisoner. Numbers took the opportunity to abandon a cause which now appeared desperate, and sought to effect their escape individually, which, as a body, they could hardly expect to accomplish. Next morning, when the scattered remains were collected at Kilpatrick, there were not in all above 500 men, and they were worn out, hungry, and dejected. No hope of success and not even a prospect of safety seemed now to remain for the few that were left, unless they made speedy flight to the hills, and in this, as usual, their leaders were divided. The Earl, left to shift for himself, attempted to take shelter in the house of an old retainer, near Kilpatrick, but being refused admittance, he crossed the Clyde, and attempted escape from his pursuers by assuming the garb of a common yeoman.\* Crossing the Cart at the ford of Inchinnan, he was set upon by two mounted militiamen. Argyll, who was also on horseback, engaged with his assailants, and desperation giving nerve to his arm, it appeared for a time that he was likely to overpower them; an additional party of soldiers, however, coming up to the aid of their comrades, the Earl was wounded and secured, the first intimation they had of the station of their prisoner being his own exclamation

\* Malcolm Laing states that Argyll's retainers — a circumstance which may account for his ill  
were secured or strictly watched on his approach fortune at Kilpatrick.

on falling, "Alas! unfortunate Argyll."\* He was conveyed to Renfrew, and on the 20th of June was taken to Edinburgh, which he entered amid every circumstance of indignity the malice of his enemies could suggest.† In pursuance of a most iniquitous sentence passed against him in 1681, Argyll was ordered to be executed without delay; and he accordingly suffered within a very few days after being brought to Edinburgh; but with a firmness and dignity which was not only worthy of his name, but more than atoned for any error he might have committed in the course of his troubled career. A similar fate befell Rumbold and Ayloffe; Cochrane, strange to say, was pardoned; and Sir Patrick Hume escaped to Holland, where he lay till quieter times, when he returned home, and became first Lord Hume of Polwarth and afterwards Earl of Marchmont.

The insurrection of Monmouth, which occurred almost simultaneously with that of Argyll, was also suppressed by James; and had it not been for his over eagerness to establish his favourite faith, he might have continued for many years to undermine the civil liberties of the people. But his trick of practising toleration for the purpose of establishing a religion to which toleration was unknown, was too transparent to deceive the simplest mind; and after an inglorious reign of four years he was driven from the kingdom to become the pensioner of a foreign power. Among the last attempts made by his party in Scotland to keep him on the throne, was the concentration of a force at Stirling, which is thus alluded to by Chancellor Perth, in a letter dated the last day of October, 1688, and addressed "To the Laird of Luss:—

"SIR,—His Majesty's service requires that some Highlanders should be brought down to Stirling, there to continue in arms and receive such commands as the Council upon this emergency shall think fit. You are therefore hereby required and authorized, with all convenient diligence, to send down to Stirling thirty Highland soldiers, well armed and clothed, of your tenants; and you, or such as you may appoint, are to receive ten men, to be sent thither by the factor of the Laird of Keir, and other ten to

\* The place where Argyll was captured lies within the estate of Blythwood, and a large stone still points out the place where he fell. On visiting the place in 1827, Sir Walter Scott records in his "Diary," that the Highland drovers are still apt to break Blythwood's fences to see the stone.

† Aikman's "Hist. Scot.," vol. v., b. xviii. The above narrative of Argyll's expedition, which is substantially the same as that contained in the ordinary histories of Scotland, is fully borne out by an account taken down

from the lips of one of the parties concerned in it, and forwarded to the author by Joseph Robertson, Esq., Register House, Edinburgh, who found it among the papers belonging to George Crawford, author of the "Lives of the Officers of State." Crawford's informant was Archibald Campbell, second son of Lord Neill Campbell, who was the second son of the first Marquis of Argyll. He commenced life as an ultra-Presbyterian, and ended it as an ultra-Prelatist, being consecrated Bishop of Aberdeen in 1711.

be sent to that place by the Laird of Leny, all of which you are to form into a company, of which you are to name the captain, and Leny is to name the lieutenant; and the factor of Keir is to appoint some fit person to be ensign,—which officers are to be paid out of his Majesty's Treasury, at the rate of the officers of the militia. On their arrival at Stirling, the Council will take care to provide them with ammunition and provision for their subsistence during the time they are to be employed in his Majesty's service; and therefore you will take care that they observe good discipline, and do no scaith in the country since his Majesty is to be at all the charge of their maintenance. Your cheerful compliance in this is expected by the Council, in whose name and by whose warrant this is signified to you by, Sir, your assured friend, PERTH, Cancel."

Within five days after this epistle could have reached Rossdhu, the Prince of Orange had landed at Torbay; and within as many weeks Perth himself was a prisoner in that very fortress to which he requested soldiers might be sent for the purpose of supporting the government of King James.

In January, 1689, the English Convention assembled and passed a resolution to the effect, that King James II., having endeavoured to subvert the constitution of the kingdom by breaking the original contract between king and people; and having, by the advice of Jesuits and other wicked persons violated the fundamental laws, and withdrawn himself out of the kingdom, had abdicated the government, and rendered the throne thereby vacant. The Convention soon afterwards passed an act, settling the Crown upon the Prince and Princess of Orange; and in connection therewith drew up a Declaration of Rights in which all the questions which had of late years been disputed between the King on the one hand and the people on the other were set forth and determined with great exactness.

In February, 1689, the Provost of Dumbarton having produced to the Council a declaration signed by his highness the Prince of Orange for "securing the peace of the country, suppressing of the tumult and ryots upon the accompt of religion aither in churches or meeting houses,\* and other dewties therein contained, the magistrates and counsell all in one voyce do ordain the said declaration to be published at the mercat crosse to-morrow, being the mercat day that nane may pretend ignorance. The magistrates

\* Names of the Episcopal ministers in Dumbartonshire at and after the Revolution of 1689, who were deprived by the state, or deposed by the church, or voluntarily demitted their charges, or were turned out by the people, or continued to preach in their churches by the connivance of the government:—

DUMBARTON,.....	Mr. Jas. Donaldson deposed by the Presbytery, 1690.
Row,.....	Robert Anderson, demitted his charge into the hands of the Presbytery; but was received by the Synod, and again settled at Row.



“and counsell appoint Thursday next as the day for proclamation of King William and Queen Mary, to be King and Queen of Scotland, at the publick place for such solemnitie, and ordains intimation thair of to be made to the burgesses and inhabitants to provyd themselves against the said day for putting on of thair bonfyres.” The oath of allegiance to King William and Queen Mary was taken by the magistrates and Council on the 23d of September, 1689. (See Fac-simile.)

The confusion which prevailed in public affairs during the latter end of James's reign, is strongly brought out in the municipal records of the burgh of Dumbarton. On the 20th September, 1686, Provost Smollett produced a letter from the Lord Chancellor, in name of the King, ordering a suspension of the usual election, which would have taken place at Michaelmas, and authorizing the then Council to continue in office till His Majesty's pleasure was known thereanent.\* Next year, in December, the King superseded the ordinary election altogether by nominating such persons as he “judged most loyal and ready to promote his service.” In 1688, a letter was produced from Sir William Paterson, authorizing the magistrates appointed the preceding year to continue in office. On the 22d October, they thought fit in respect “of the certain

CARDROSS, .....	Mr. Hugh Gordon, deposed “by strangers.”	Presbytery for negligence in family worship.
ROSNEATH, .....	James Gordon, deprived for not praying for the king, by the Council, Sept. 10, 1689.	STRATHBLANE, ..... John Cochran, voluntarily demitted—aged and infirm.
LUSS, .....	William Anderson, deposed by the Presbytery, 1690, for scandalous conduct.	KILPATRICK [Old], Thomas Allan, deprived by the people for scandalous conduct.
BONHILL, .....	William M'Kerchny, deprived for not praying for the king, by the Council, 10th Oct., 1689.	KILPATRICK [New], William Duncan, deprived by the people — household plenishing ejected.
KILMARONOCK, .....	John Anderson, younger, vo- luntarily demitted and re- ceived by the Synod, 1691 ; settled at Drymen.	BALFRONE, ..... James Buchanan, deposed.
FINTRY, .....	John Sempill, deprived by his own parochiners.	BUCHANAN, ..... Duncan Carry — a great Jacobite—yet was con- tinued till after 1700 ; and then deposed.
BALDERNOCK, .....	Walter Stirling, deprived by his own parochiners, and turned Presbyterian.	DRYMEN, ..... James Gillespie, deposed for scandalous conduct.
KILLEARN, .....	James Craig, deposed by the	TARBET, ..... Archibald M'Laughlan, de- mitted.
		—Dennistoun-Brown MS.
		* Burgh Records.—Appendix.

[illegible]

WTH

John Arroll  
James Porterfield

Reuss Roth

John Evans  
John Aber

Frankische

Chester May 1891

to maintain boldness of an  
ending being half of volume

Alv

My dear Conny

Wm Campbell Counsellor

John Horne Controller.

W. Graham Van Lear

David M. Low, Treasurer

John Marston Conifer

Longworths Confor

Wm. in a Bme clock

Wm Campbell





“ information they had, that there was ane number of broken Highlandmen  
 “ seen in the muir of the burgh, and fearing the hurt and prejudice of the  
 “ burgh thairfra, they all in ane voyce think fit that there be ane guard kept  
 “ nightly in the burgh for their farder and better security, and appoints the  
 “ same to be assembled immediatlie efter the diet heroff, and to continue sae  
 “ lang as the magistrates sall see caus.”

The danger from the Highlanders alluded to in the preceding extract from the Burgh Records was dealt with in a more effective way in the summer of 1689, by a force which, concentrating at Dumbarton, spread itself over the disaffected districts in the north of the county. Argyll had the chief command, and under him appears to have been Glencairn, Angus, and Captain Bennett.\* Even after the Revolution was an accomplished fact, the county was still exposed to danger from the adherents of the expelled King.† In

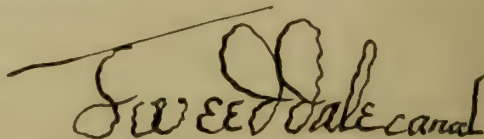
† A journal kept by a soldier in Lord Eglinton's troop of horse, gives us some insight into the movements of this force. The little MS. volume was brought into public notice by Gabriel Neil, Esq., Glasgow, who, in December, 1858, read a transcript of it before the Archæological Society of that place. The trooper writes thus:—“About the 28 day of June, 89, our troupe marched to Dumbelen, and from thence to the toun of Doune, until we cam to a Laird's hous who was in rebellion: and the nixt day we marched to Dumbartane, wher we joyned Captain Benat's troupe of hors, wt thrie troupes of dragouns, and Glenkern's regiment of fott, and Angus' regiment of fott, and Argyle's regiment of fot, all under Argyl's command: And then marched in throw the Lenox, and yt night cam to the head of the Gear Loch, wher we camped all night; the next night we camped at Aren-caples hous; the nixt day we marched to the head of Loch Fyn, coming doun throu M'Nechtan's Land, burning all their houses, here they being in rebellion: And nixt cam to Invera, wher we joyned Captain Yong, wt a detachment of five hundred men that had bein sent into Lorn shier in the begining of June: And ther we camped a fortnight, waiting for prowisone that was till a com by sea to us from Glasgow; And then we wer to [have] joyned Generall M'Caie, that was lying wt five thousand men at the breas of Atholl, but our prowisone not coming so soon as expected by the

reson of contrar winds; Generall M'Caie the highland men ingaged wher Gilicrankie was ffoughen; Generall M'Caie and his armie returning back to the Lolands againe; we heiring of it, Argyll marched with us back, the first day's march being to M'Nechtan's land, the nixt to Loch Goyel, wher we boted all the fot, sending them over Loch Long to the Lenox, the hors marching six myells further to a nerouar part of the Loch, the bots being all ordred to meit us ther when the fot was over; and from thence we marched till we cam to Du[m]bartan, wher we camped 2 ds.; and then we marched to Killpatrik, and thence to Glasgow, wher we stayed 4 days.”

† The following entry occurs in the Burgh Records of Dumbarton, under date May 6, 1692:—“The Councill being informed that last week the Earl of Glencairne, the Lairds of Kilmaronock, Luss, Polkellie, young Bishoptoun, Orbistoun, and severall others, had a meeting hard by Dunbartoun, and all their horses with them, which they have sent to some places in the Highlands: And that it is said their design was upon the Castle of Dumbarton, They recommend to the Lord High Chancellor to wreitt to Sir John Maxwell of Pollok, to make inquiry in thie matter, and return to the Councill such particular accompt as he can be able to reach therein,” &c.—Council Rec.

April, 1693, the Marquis of Tweeddale writes thus to the Commissioners of Supply for Dumbartonshire :—

“ The Council, being advertised from the Secretary by command off ane invasione of French and Irish Papists from the kingdom of France upon this kingdome or England, and iff upon Scotland, most probably upon the west part therof, It is thought necessary to putt the countrey in the best posture of defence the suddenness of such a designe will allow, Doe therfor requyre and command the Commissioners of Supply within the shyre of Dumbarton to meet and recommend by name and designatione such persones as are fitted to command the fencible men within that shyre and severall paroches therof; and with all possible expeditione returne ane account of their dilligence herein to the Council. And in the meantyme to make intimatione to all the fencible men to be in readiness with their best arms during the appearance and threatening of so great danger to come furth upon the first advertisement by particular orders, or Beacons ffor opposing any such invasione, and making all just defence and resistance against such enemies. And for that end the Commissioners are hereby requyred to cause set up Beacons in the most convenient places, and to appoint fit persons to attend upon and fyre the same upon the appearance of any fleet of ships upon that coast or advertisement of any invasione made thereon. The commander of the heretors being already appointed. Signed in name, and at command of the Privy Council—Your humble servant,



Again, in the following month, the Chancellor writes:—

“ The Privie Council having had experience upon former occasions of the rediness of the fencible men in your shyre of Dumbarton to appear for defence of church and state, as presently by law established, and having also good ground to apprehend that the designes of enemys from abroad may be to invade and make descent upon the west coast of this kingdome, Doe therfor appoynt you to cause, make intimatione either at the paroch kirks or otherwyys as you shall think meitest, that the saids fencible men in your shyre are allowed to rendezvoze themselves in companies in one paroch, or mare as shall be sufficient, to putt furth the saids companie with the best arms they have, and such captains and other inferior officers as they shall make choyce of, and to appoint dayes and places for mustering within the sds paroches, and then and ther to exercise and traine themselves under their officers for<sup>ads</sup>, To the effect they may be in better posture and readiness to defend against any danger that may happen, Requyring them only to give accompt to you of the Captains, Livetenants, and Ensignes, that they shall make choyce of; and the Councill declares (which you are also to make known to them), that the for<sup>ads</sup> rendezvouzes and musterings are only intended for the end for<sup>ad</sup> without engaging the persones who shall appear therat any further then they shall willingly offer themselves. And the Council requyre you to send in the names that shall be given to you of the officers for<sup>ad</sup> to the clerks of Privie Council with your best convenience with the accompt of what armes and amunition they have, to the effect they may be supplied in what is wanting. This in name, and at command of the Council, is signified to you by your humble servant,

TWEEDDALE, CANCEL. I.P.D.”





His  
Majesties Castle from the West  
of DUMBRIITON.



Engraved by J. G. Thompson.

DUMBRIITON. (Dumbarton.) (Dumbarton.) (Dumbarton.)

Following upon this document in the Supply Records, are a variety of returns from the different parishes in the county relating to the number and equipment of the fencible men in each. In Kilmaronock, Dundonald mustered fifty men and ten guns, and Gleneagles twenty-four men and three-score swords; in Luss there were seventy men "with arms conforme;" in Cardross there were one hundred men and thirty stand of arms; in Row, eighty men and fifty-six firelocks. Each parish seems in the first place to have appointed its own officers, but at the general musters they were divided into two companies—those residing above Leven being included in the one, and those below it in the other. At a shire muster held at Kilpatrick, in December, 1696, M'Aulay of Ardincaple was chosen captain; Noble of Ferme, lieutenant; and Dugald M'Farlane of Tullihintall, ensign—above Leven: and Bontein of Ardoch, captain; John Colquhoun, lieutenant; and John Hamilton of Balloch, ensign—of the company below Leven. There is no evidence that up to this time these fencibles either collectively or parochially performed active service against the enemies of the Revolution Settlement, but there can be no doubt that their presence exercised a salutary influence on the predatory bands which infested the northern end of the county.

For the appearance of the Castle about this period the reader is referred to the annexed view, copied from what there is every reason for believing is the original sketch made for Slezer's great work "*Theatrum Scotiæ*."\* In the description of the plate, it is stated that "Betwixt the two tops steps are hewn out of the rock with great pains and labour which yield passage to only one person at a time to the upper part of the Castle. To the south, where Clyde runs by the rock, which is naturally steep, it hath a little descent, and as it were, with outstretched arms, embraces the plain ground, which, partly by nature and partly by art, is so enclosed that it furnishes room for several houses and a garden. The middle of the rock, where the entry to the Castle is, being built up with houses, makes as it were another Castle distinct from the former." The entrance from the west, which forms so prominent a feature in the picture, was demolished within the memory of people still living.

\* For the use of this curious sketch the author is indebted to David Laing, Esq., Signet Library, Edinburgh. It differs slightly from the engraving published in the different editions of Slezer's book.

The inscription, "His Majestie's Castle" would lead to the belief that the sketch was taken towards the close of the reign of Charles II., or during that of his successor James II.



## CHAPTER XII.

1688 TO 1745.

Effects of the Revolution upon Dumbartonshire—Disturbed state of the north and north-eastern portion of the county—Rob Roy—The Union—Smollett of Bonhill—Proceedings of the Jacobites—Marr's Insurrection—The Lochlomond Expedition—Proceedings of the Commissioners of Supply for the County of Dumbarton—Expenses of the Burgh of Dumbarton in connection with the Expedition—The Rebellion of 1745.

IN the lower or southern part of the county of Dumbarton the blessings accruing from the Revolution were not long in being felt. Presbyterianism was substituted for Prelacy as the established religion; the outed ministers were restored to their charges; the ensnaring oaths and tests of the old government were abolished; trade revived; mercantile speculations were entered into with a freedom which indicated the firmness of public confidence; and to royal burghs like Dumbarton was limited the whole import and export foreign trade of the country. In the north and north-eastern part of the county, unfortunately, there still lingered remnants of those turbulent clans, whose excesses in the early part of the century led to the conflict at Glenfruin and the subsequent prescriptions; and who now saw in the confusion consequent upon a disputed succession to the Crown only a choice opportunity for pilfering from the adherents of one party and betraying the friends of the other. Their excesses not only led to the revival of the old enactments against the Macgregors, but in 1690 the Parliament passed an act, making the heritors of Dumbartonshire, Stirlingshire, and several other counties mentioned, liable for all the depredations committed within their bounds. In self-defence, therefore, the industriously inclined portion of the community seem to have been willing to purchase such security as could be enjoyed by ignominious contracts of black-mail. "A person," says Graham of Gartmore, in alluding to the circumstance, "who had the greatest correspondence with the thieves, was agreed with to preserve the lands contracted for from thefts, for certain sums to be paid yearly. Upon this fund he employed one half of his band to recover stolen cattle, and the other half of them to steal, in order to make black-mail necessary. The estates of those gentlemen who refused



to contract, or give countenance to that pernicious practice, were plundered by the thieving part of the gang, in order to induce them to purchase the protection of the other. The leader styled himself the Captain of the Watch, and as his office gave him and his corps a kind of authority to traverse the country, so it gave them an opportunity of doing a vast amount of mischief.”\* That this reprehensible practice was well known to, and even sanctioned by, very high authority, is evident from a petition presented to the Privy Council on the 12th February, 1691, by Houston of that Ilk, Cochrane of Kilmaronock, and Craig of Leddriegreen—all dwelling within the sheriffdom of Dumbarton—complaining that they were so harassed by thieves and broken men, that it was impossible for them to pay taxes, and praying that the Council would allow them to keep in their employ one of the Macgregors, who had consented to keep watch for their security, if paid and entertained by the petitioners. The Council granted the prayer of the petition; but if the parties complaining found the protection of Macgregor insufficient, they were instructed to call in the help of the fencibles. It is not improbable the petitioners were disappointed as to the assistance they expected to obtain from Macgregor; for if tradition speaks true, in this very year, 1691, a member of that clan—the celebrated Rob Roy—was concerned in an incursion which is yet known as “The Herschip of Kippen.” It was of a bloodless character in one sense, no lives being lost; but the booty secured was bulky and valuable.

As the name of this noted freebooter is intimately associated with events which afterwards took place in Dumbartonshire, some notice of his career may not be considered inappropriate. Rob, who is said to have been descended from that Dugald Ciar Mhor, accused of slaying the innocent youths at Glenfruin, commenced life as a Highland farmer. For a time he appears to have been honest and industrious; and a near and powerful neighbour, James, first Duke of Montrose, bestowed on him many tokens of regard. As Rob prospered he extended his sphere of operations, and entered largely into speculations in the cattle trade. Through some sudden fluctuation in the market, or, as others allege, in consequence of the bad faith of a partner, he was not long in getting into difficulties, and finally absconded

\* Grahame of Gartmore's “Causes of the Disturbance in the Highlands,” Jameson's Edition of “Burt's Letters from the North of Scotland,” vol. ii., p. 348.

with a large sum of money which he had obtained from some of his neighbours for the purpose of purchasing cattle for them at the fairs he frequented. This was in 1712, as is apparent from an advertisement in the "Edinburgh Evening Courant," giving notice of his flight. From this time he became the pest of the Highland borders. In consideration of sums of money advanced at various times, the Duke of Montrose caused Rob's property at Inversnaid to be attached under the usual form of legal procedure; and in revenge for what he considered the unnecessary rigour exercised by the satellites of the law towards his wife and family on this occasion, Macgregor commenced a predatory warfare against his former patron. As an outlaw he sought and obtained shelter in the territory of Argyll, whose name he had assumed, and between whose house and that of Montrose there existed an inveterate feud. Gratitude for present favours, therefore, combined with a lively sense of his own sufferings, made Rob as severe as he was frequent in his exactions. After his letter to General Wade, it is not easy to allow Macgregor any credit for the sincerity of his political opinions; but at the time we speak of, he was pleased to profess himself a Jacobite, when out of Argyll's hearing; and he therefore, upon principle, embraced in his raids all those lands owned and tenanted by parties friendly to the established government. Thus, under one pretext or another, the daring outlaw contrived to plunder all who refused to buy his protection, while his depredations were sometimes of a character unparalleled for their audacity. The country, too, in which Rob entrenched himself, commanding as it did the richest portion of the counties of Dumbarton and Stirling, was, until opened up by roads, in the highest degree favourable for one engaged in such nefarious practices. As described by Sir Walter Scott, it was broken up into narrow valleys, the habitable part of which bore no proportion to the huge wilderness of forest, rocks, and precipices by which they were encircled, and which was, moreover, full of inextricable passes, morasses, and natural strengths, unknown to any but the inhabitants themselves, and where a few men acquainted with the ground were capable, with ordinary address, of baffling the pursuit of numbers. The opinions and habits of the nearest neighbours to the Highland line were also favourable to Rob Roy's purposes. A large proportion of them were of his own clan of Macgregor, whom the civil wars of the seventeenth century had accustomed to the use of arms, and who were peculiarly brave and fierce from



remembrance of their sufferings. The vicinity of a comparatively rich Lowland district gave also great temptation to incursion. Many belonging to other clans, habituated to contempt of industry and to the use of arms, drew towards an unprotected frontier which promised facility of plunder; so that the state of the country, now so peaceable and quiet, verified at that time the opinion which Dr. Johnson heard with doubt and suspicion, that the most disorderly and lawless districts of the Highlands were those which lay nearest to the Lowland line.\*

Leaving Rob and his affairs for a short time, let us retrace our steps for the purpose of noticing some of the events which took place in the latter part of the seventeenth and the early part of the eighteenth century. Foremost in importance for several years was the celebrated Darien Scheme, which, if carried out, would have had no unimportant bearing upon the fortunes of Dumbartonshire. From the correspondence of Principal Dunlop, it appears that he had, in the name of the Darien Company, bargained with the surrounding proprietors for liberty to use Keppoch Bay as a harbour for their shipping, and among the Dennistoun MSS. is the copy of a petition concerning the erection of extensive salt works on the adjoining shore, by the company. The scheme, however, originally countenanced by William's government as a kind of set-off to the barbarities committed in Glencoe, was latterly opposed by the King and his Parliament, and ultimately ended in the ruin and misery of all who had any concern in it. Next came the Union of the Kingdoms, in accomplishing which the Commissioner for Dumbarton, Sir James Smollett of Bonhill, bore a conspicuous part, though one strangely at variance with the opinions of his constituents. As the representative of a family which had long taken a prominent part in burgh business, James Smollett, by hereditary right no less than by his own shrewd sense and business habits, had a public career opened up to him at a most exciting period of our local history. Having attended the grammar school at Dumbarton for a few years, he was removed to the University of Glasgow, where he passed through the usual curriculum in a creditable manner. About the close of 1665 his father, John Smollett, sent him as an apprentice to Walter Ewing, a Writer to the Signet in Edinburgh, who appears at that time to have been under some suspicion for declining the Declaration. Young

\* Introduction to "Rob Roy."



Smollett remained here several years, but his father's affairs falling into confusion, he removed from Edinburgh to Dumbarton, where he married Jane M'Aulay of Ardincaple, and commenced business as a writer on his own account. He was elected Provost of Dumbarton in 1683, and filled that office till 1686, when the ordinary election was superseded by the King's command. In 1685 he was chosen Commissioner for the burgh to the Parliament which then met, and between that date and 1706—the year of the Union—was elected Commissioner to no less than twelve successive Parliaments or Conventions. Towards the Revolution he seems to have fallen under the surveillance of the Episcopalian party as a favourer of fanatics and a frequenter of conventicles, and to such a length was it carried that he found it necessary to break up his business connection in Dumbarton and remove with his family to Edinburgh. His views on some of the public questions of the time are set forth in a "Memorial of certain passages of the Lord's signal mercies" to him, which he compiled about 1708. Writing of his election to the Convention of 1689, he records, "I had reluctantly to accept the commission because the great end of that Convention being to forefault K. James, I wanted freedom to do it, because though I was convinced he had done many things against law, yet the puir chylde his sone, if he really was such, was innocent, and it were hard to do anything could reach the sone for the father's fault. However I was forced to accept the commission, and when this question about the forefaulting came to be touched, I could not goe in it, so that thereby I was exposed to the wrath of several people. But afterwards, when the Crown was settled, I was weill satisfyed and went into all measures wherein my conscience allowed me for establishing the government both in Church and State." Towards the end of Melville's Parliament he was made a Judge of the Commissary Court of Edinburgh, and in 1698 was knighted by King William.\* Eight years afterwards he was nominated one of the Commissioners who were empowered to treat regarding a Union of the Parliament, and though his labours are not specially alluded to by the historians of that transaction, there can be no doubt that his zeal and foresight led him at that time to give no lukewarm support to a measure which, though opposed and reviled by many, was found

\* Among the Smollett papers is a discharge by Peter King Snowdon Herald, granting to have received from Sir James on the 10th of Sept. one hundred merks Scots for his fees of knighthood.

in after years to be of the greatest benefit to both kingdoms.\* The feelings of hostility with which the Union was regarded by Sir James's constituents is apparent from a Council minute of date 4th October, 1706, wherein he is instructed as their representative "to declare their dislike of and dissent from the articles of Union, as in their judgment inconsistent with and subversive of the fundamental laws and liberty of the nation, and plainly evacuating all the public oaths this nation lies under," for which reason they desire their Commissioner "to have due regard to the judgment of his constituents, the laws and liberties of the nation, and the established government of the Church." A petition was also forwarded from the burgh of Dumbarton to the same effect, but neither instructions nor petitions seem to have altered the opinion of their Commissioner, who, as far as can be ascertained, continued to promote the Union. He seems to have had some scruples about the "forefaulting" of King James and his son, and declined upon that account to represent the burgh in the first British Parliament, but the threatened invasion of 1708 modified his opinions in that respect, and he afterwards went heartily into all the measures thought necessary for maintaining the Revolution Settlement in its entirety.† Sir James Smollett died in 1731, having contracted a second marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of William Hamilton of Orbiston. He left a large family of sons and daughters by his first marriage, but had no issue by his second.

As was to be expected, the Jacobites lost no chance of turning to their advantage the dissatisfaction felt in Scotland regarding the Union. On their own estates in the Highlands, the vassals were kept constantly in a state bordering on rebellion; an unchecked system of communication was

\* In one of those scurrilous pasquils of the time, which the Jacobites were not ashamed to circulate, the Commissioner for Dumbarton is alluded to as one of the thirty-one rogues "that put the bryd in her bed," the doggerel being set to the old tune of "Fy, let us all to the Wedding:"—

Fy, let us all to the treaty,  
For ther will be wonders ther,  
Scotland's to be a bryd,  
And married be the Earl of Stair.  
Ther's Queensberry, Seafield, and Marr,  
And Morton comes in, by the by,  
Ther's Lothian, Leven, and Weems,  
And Sutherland, frequently dry.

. . . . .  
Ther's Ormiston and Tillicoultry  
And Smollett for the town of Dumbarton,  
Ther's Arniston and Carnwath  
Put in by his uncle Lord Wharton.

—"Scot. Pasquils," 2d Book, Edinburgh, 1828.

† In the Genealogical Account of Sir James's family in the Dennistoun MS. it is stated that there is extant, in Sir James's handwriting, a petition to King George I., setting forth that as the Union had produced nothing but evil to Scotland it ought to be annulled and the country restored to its ancient prosperity.

established with powerful Lowland houses, open application was made to the Court of France for assistance; and in 1708 that Power actually despatched an expedition for the purpose of making a descent upon the Scottish coast. On the 22d March of that year the magistrates of Dumbarton came to the following resolution:—

“The qlk day the two baillies represented to the counsell that at this juncture the whole kingdome was in great hazards, by reasone of ane intendit French invasone, and to that purpose produced and read to the Counsell, ane expresse sent by the Magistrates of the Burgh of Glasgow to them, anent the progresse of the said invasione; and therefore craved the counsell’s advice what measures should be found proper in this juncture.

“In the first place, the whole Magistrates, Counsell, with the Deacons of the several corporations, thinks fitt that there be ane constant correspondence kepced, upon the towns expenses, betwixt the city of Glasgow and this burgh; and particularly they all in one voice have named John Ewing, wright in this burgh, to be the towns post for that end, during pleasure, who is always to goe to Glasgow one day, and return the other day, and bring what intelligence he can have from Glasgow. And lykas, they recommend to the Magistrates to wryte ane letter to the Magistrates of Glasgow, desyring them to name a fit persone ther, to send the intelligence to this burgh, with the said John Ewing, and in the said letter to promise in the towns name, satisfactions for his paines.

“Item, the magistrates and counsell, considering at such a juncture the toune may be in danger by the coming downe of the Hiellanders, thairfore they think fit and appoints, that henceforth thair be a gaurd of the Burgesses kept nightly in the said Tolbuith, and also the counsell recommends to the Magistrates to be cairful not only of suficient officers, but also of the sentinels, As also in respect thair is a great scarcity of armes in this place, thairfore they think fit and ordaines all the touns guns to be fixt upon sight, and that the drume be sent through the toune with a bauk, requayreing all the responsible burgesses who wants armes, to provyd themselves with armes; as also that the said bauk warne the heall inhabitants, betwixt the age of sixty and sixteen year of age, to be in readiness with their armes upoun advertisement, to attend upon and follow what directiones and ordirs the saids Magistrates may appoint them; and in lyk maner appoints the Baillys to wryte ane to Sir James [Smollett, to] desyr him to give directions for supplying the place with armes, and if neid beis to represent to the government the danger of the place, being in the mowth of the Heillands, and to crave from the government supply of armes.

“Item, the said magistrates and counsell statutes and ordains, that noe Burges or inhabitant in tyme coming, harbour anie strangers in thir housses, and particularly inkippars, till they ather give up thair names to the magistrates, or otherwayes to the Captain of the toune guards under the paine and penaltie of twelve pounds money forsaied, toties quoties.”

Instead of entering the Firth of Forth, the French fleet first sighted land off Montrose, and on attempting to retrace their course were intercepted and dispersed by an English fleet under Sir George Byng. The danger dreaded by the magistrates was thus warded off at this time, but for years the nation continued in constant dread of another descent. In 1714 the death of Queen Anne again revived the hopes of the Jacobites, though this was an event



more than neutralized by the death of Louis XIV., which took place within a twelvemonth afterwards. Under the direction of the Pretender's Commander-in-Chief, the Earl of Marr, a number of the Highland clans raised the standard of insurrection at Braemar, in September, 1715. The government, fully alive to the necessity of checking the outbreak in its early stages, took immediate and vigorous steps to accomplish their object; but though in the main successful, the country was for a time exposed to serious perils. Availing themselves of the confusion caused by Marr's rebellion, as Marr had availed himself of the dissatisfaction caused by the Hanoverian succession, Rob Roy and his band made a descent upon Dumbarton, which led to an event still known in the history of the district by the name of the "Lochlomond Expedition."

The following extracts are from a unique account of this expedition\* written a few days after it was undertaken, and evidently by one who was present at the occurrences he describes with so much relish:—

"Upon hopes being given the M'Gregiours, as 'tis said by the E. of Marr, of having the penal enactments against them taken off, and their name restored, about the end of September last they broke out into open rebellion under the conduct of Gregor M'Gregiour of Glengyle, nephew to Rob Roy M'Gregiour, and in a considerable body made an excursion upon their neighbours, especially in Buchanan, and about the heads of Monteith. and coming upon them unawares disarmed them.

\* "The Lochlomond Expedition; with some Short Reflections on the Perth Manifesto. Glasgow, 1715." This tract long continued to be among the scarcest of those illustrative of Marr's rebellion. Sir Walter Scott seems never to have seen one, but from the references made to it by the historian Rae, he pronounces it must have been delectable. A copy was discovered by Mr. James Dennistoun of Dennistoun, among the Wodrow manuscripts in the Advocates' Library; and he reprinted it in 1834, appending to the original tract a great variety of curious illustrations gleaned from the Wodrow correspondence and other sources. As only a very limited number were then printed, the tract may still be said to be so scarce as to authorize us drawing upon it to the extent we have done. Regarding its authorship, Mr. Dennistoun remarks, "That this narrative might

have proceeded from the prolific pen of Mr. John Anderson, minister at Dumbarton, the zealous champion of Presbytery, is a suggestion that naturally offers itself; but several circumstances, and in particular the silence of Mr. Wodrow's various correspondents, to many of whom Mr. Anderson was well known, render this improbable. Mr. Wodrow, however, approved of, and assisted in circulating the account, as appears from a letter of his correspondent, D. Erskine, thanking him for a line, 'with the Lochlomond Expedition.'

The following are some of the illustrations appended to the original account by Mr. Dennistoun:—

Letter dated "Buchanan, Sept. 27, 1715.—I hereby acquaint you, that we have certain information of the clans being on their march to the northern army. Lochnell with his men, together

“Afterwards, upon Michaelmas Day, having made themselves masters of the boats on the water of Enrick, Loch-Lomond, about seventy men of 'em possess'd themselves of Inchmurrin, a large isle in the said loch; whence, about midnight, they came ashore in the parish of Bonhill, three miles above Dumbarton. But the country taking the alarm by the ringing of the bells of the several parish churches about, and being frightened by the discharge of two great guns from the Castle of Dumbarton to warn the country, they thought fit to scamper off in great haste to their boats, and return'd to the isle; where, not contenting themselves with beef, which they might have had, ther being several cows on the isle, they made havock of a great many deer belonging to His Grace the Duke of Montrose, whose property the isle is, and row'd off with them towards the head of the loch, taking along with them all the boats they cou'd find, and drew them upon the land at Inversnaat, about eighteen miles up from the mouth of the loch, and, in a little time after, went off in a body with their fellows towards Mar's Camp. Upon what consideration, it is not yet commonly known, but so it is, that, in the end of the last week, they returned to their former habitations on Craigroy-

with the laird of Lochiell att the head of the clann Camerone, are said to be the lenth of Glenorchie on Sabbath last. It's certain they have been ferrying men out of the far Ile's these 10 days past. This day the clann Grigor in this bounds marched off. Any of that name, who made any demure of rising, were threatened with present death if they refused. The laird of Bohaddie, Rob Roy, and Glengyle, review them this day at Corerclett. I hear they threaten many of the Duke of Montrose's men to joyn them, but none of them as yet have stirred, except some of the McGrigors, who have gone off with the rest of their friends. I hear that there was a public intimation att Luss Kirk ordering all Lusse's men to rendevouse to morrow, for what end I know not, tho' we fear the worst, in regaird there was an expresse at that place from the camp on Sabbath last, who was ferrying over Loch Lomond [at] Rouerdenan in the morning. Bread-albin men are all on foot; my Lord Drummond's men are all marched north. Its said here that scarcity of victualls will oblige the northern camp to march south this week; besides they expect to be so numerous against that time, as not to fear any resistance. I have had advertisement from

severall hands, that a party of Highlandmen design to be in this country some time this week, to take away all the horses they can gett; but I am hopeful they shall come ill speed, hearing that Buquhan, Lieut. Napier, and some horsemen from Stirling are come to Drumekell to watch their motions.”

“Oct. 1. \* \* \* We had alarums here yesterday, that the Highlanders were in great numbers in Dombritton Muir, which proved to be Glengyle, with some say 110, some 180 men, who had taken out of Aberfoyle 19 guns of the Governments only (but took not the old ones the people had), and 3 out of Buchanan; and it seems, advancing towards Dombrittan, the drums beat, bells rang in Bonill, and they retired to Inshmerry Isle.”—H. C. [Humphrey Colquhoun of Barnhill.]

“Dec. 10.—Yesternight about 10 I had express from Dumbarton, to advise that on Wednesday Rob Roy with 80 men came to Drymen, proclaimed the Pretender, and rifled the gauger's house. On Thursday he crossed the Loch, came to the minister of Luss's house, who escaped; they rifled it: then went to Auchengain, where Humphrey Noble of Kipperminshoch lives, took a horse and mare from him, and carried off his half brother and his



stan, and the parts adjacent, on the north-east side of the above-mention'd Loch-Lomond; and upon Monday last, being October 10th, they mustered their forces.

"This their return and rendezvouzing brought the country about under some frightfull apprehensions. The Jacobits were at a great deal of pains to perswade people that there was no harm to be feared from them, that, supposing they shou'd come down upon the Lowlands, yet they wou'd spoil them of nothing but their arms; that it wou'd be their wisdom peacably to part with these, because if they shou'd make any resistance, and shed the blood of so much as one M'Gregiour, they wou'd set no bounds to their fury, but burn and slay without mercy. But the people considered that this was false reasoning, that the quitting of their arms wou'd be just as wise conduct as when the sheep in the fable, at the desire of the wolves, parted with their dogs; wherefore they resolved to do their best to defend themselves against those miscreants who neither fear God nor regard man.

"For this purpose, and in order to bridle these rebels in their excursions, a strong guard of one hundred and twenty volunteers from Paslay, having

wife's brother, as reprysals for the 4 in Dumbarton prison; afterward to the toune of Luss, where they took some lining, arms, &c. They were commanded by Rob Roy and M'Gregor of Marchfield. They threatened Darleith's house, but its pretty strong, and therefor the tenents run into it. It appears that all the boats were not destroyed at

\* The letter, of which the above is an extract, has been published by James Maidment, Esq., Advocate, in the "Analecta Scotica," a curious rechauffe of Antiquarian matter. Another account of the same transaction is added from Donald Govan's "Glasgow Courant:"—

"Dec. 10, 1715.—Just now received the following letter, dated Dumbarton, December 9th near 5 at night. Sir,—It will be no news to tell you that the M'Greigours were in Drymen, 12 miles north of Glasgow, on Wednesday last, proclaimed their king, and rifled the excise officer's room. This is to inform you that yesternight these banditti crossed Lochlomond, came to the town of Luss, broke in upon the minister's house; but he, being advised by some of his parishioners, got off with his horse, so that they missed both master and horse; they went off without doing any more harm there. They went to Auchengain, a country town belonging to Luss, where Humphrey Noble of Kipperminshoch lives; took Leckie, a brother of May's who was there seeing his sister, and John Boyd, Kipper-

the Loch Lomond expedition.—A. P."\* [Alexander Porterfield, Glasgow.]

"Dec. 13. \* \* \* The clan M'Gregors upon Saturday's night last came to John M'Lachlen of Auchintroig's house, brother in law to young Kepe-darroch, hes taken him and his two sons with them, and 20 cows and his horses. I am grieved for

minshoch's half brother; these two they keep prisoners, and carried off a horse and a mear of Kipperminshoch's. Rob Roy [and] M'Greigour of Marchfield commands them at Luss. Just now Pluscarden's footman comes express to his master, who is here with our Lieutenant deputs, and tells, the crew have this day in the forenoon taken what arms they could find in and about the town of Luss, some linnens, and other little things made for them. We are advised, if they can, they design for Darleith this night; and they will make what prisoners they can, by way of reprisal for these taken up in this place."

From the same authority of March 23, 1716, we learn that, "Upon Wednesday night last, seven of the M'Greigours, under the command of Alester Dou M'Alister, came to the Aber of Kilmaronock, and extracted two shillings sterl. and a peck of meal, of every cottar in that place; and would needs have a bond bearing interest from one Margaret Anderson a widow, who was obliged to compound with them for half a crown."—Glasgow Courant.



been sometime before posted at Dumbarton, and about four hundred and twenty volunteers, partly of the Right Honourable the E. of Kilmarnock's men, partly of the people of Air, Kilwinning, Stevenson, &c., having garrison'd the houses of Drumakill, Cardross, and Gartartan, it was resolved to retake, if possible, the boats from them, by which they kept the country round in a terrour, not knowing where they might make their descent.

"For effecting this, on Tuesday the 11th of October, about six o'clock at night, there came to the key of Dumbarton, from the men-of-war that were lying in the Firth of Clyde, four pinnaces and three long boats, with four pateraroes, and about one hundred men, well hearted and well armed, under the command of Captain Charleton, Captain Field, and Captain Parker, with four lieutenants and two gunners. About two or three hours after, there came up to them a large boat from New Port-Glasgow, with two large screw guns, under the command of Captain Clark; all these being joined by three large boats of Dumbarton. Upon the morrow, about nine in the morning, they all put off from the key, and by the strength of horses were drawn the space of three miles up the river Leven, which, next to the Spey, is reckoned the most rapid river in Scotland.

them, they are honest people; old Kepedarroch, who lives with them chancest to be at his son's at that tyme. The country does not oppose these banditti, for they are either of their interest or indifferent generally. I hear Culcreuch was expecting them at his house, and was to goe to Stirling to represent and seek remedy for the case. I hear they have 3 Presbyterian ministers prisoners, quhairof Mr. Neill Campbell of Roseneath one; but this anent the ministers prisoners I hear not for certain, though I fear it."

"Dec. 13. \* \* \* 100 mariners came yesterday to Dumbarton, to be joyned by some of the militia, to goe in quest of Rob Roy and his banditti, who, besyde the two I mentioned, in my last, have taken M'Lauchland of Auchentroig and his son, in the parish of Drymen; which is all that I remember of.—A. P."

Account of the Proceedings of the Commissioners of Supply of DUMBARTONSHIRE, during the Rebellion of 1715.

"We, the Justices of the Peace, Deputy-Lieutenants, and Commissioners of Supply of the shire

of Dumbarton, under subscribing, considering that the taking and securing the boats upon Lochlomond will be a great security to the whole shire against the insolence and depredations of the rebels now in arms, and that the same cannot be done without a considerable number of armed men, do hereby desire Alexander M'Aulay, collector of the Supply of Dumbartonshire, to advance Walter Graham of Kilmardeny a sum not exceeding ten pounds sterling, to be disbursed by him, for defraying the expense of the said expedition. Which sum, or so much of it as shall be advanced by the said Walter Graham, on his receipt, we oblige us either to get allowed to the said Alexander M'Aulay, out of the next term's supply, or otherwise to pay the same to him. Reserving relief to us from the rest of the shire who are not subscribing to thir presents, which is subscribed at Dumbarton the 8th day of October 1715 years, by

"JOHN CAMPBELL [of Mamore.]  
ARCH. M'AULAY [of Ardencaple.]  
ANDW. BUCHANAN [of Drumhead.]  
ROBERT CAMPBELL [of Carrick.]



Dumbarton 17<sup>th</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup>  
1715

For  
to pay. on Demand. to the Honorable Mr John  
Campbell of Marmoor or order the Sum of two hundred  
and forty pounds Scots. for furnishing the Ship with  
ammunition and Drums and for Defraying necessary  
expence of expenses and of Incident Charges. for the  
cure of the Ship. Which Sume forfd. We hereby  
Obliged you when to be allowed to you in the most convenient  
Manner payable to you out of the Ship or that the same  
shall be repaid to you By

To Alexander Mearns  
Collector of the Ship for the Ship  
of Dumbarton

Your most humble Servants  
John Campbell

And Mr. Mearns

Wm. B. B. B. B. B.

John B. B. B. B. B.  
Wm. B. B. B. B. B.

Buchanan  
J. B. B. B. B. B.  
James Douglas

Wm. B. B. B. B. B.

William Boyd



“When they were got to the mouth of the loch, the Paslaymen, and as many more as the boats could conveniently stow, went on board ; and, at the same time, the Dumbarton-men, the men of Easter and Wester Kilpatrick, of Roseneath, Row, and Cardross, marched up on foot along the north-west side of the loch ; and after them, on horseback, the Honourable Master John Campble of Mamore, uncle to his Grace the Duke of Argyle, attended by a fine train of the gentlemen of the shire, viz., Archibald M'Aulay of Arden-capple, Auley M'Auley, his eldest son, George Naper of Kilmahew, Walter Graham of Kilmardeny, John Colquhoun of Craigton, John Stirling of Law, James Hamilton of Barnes, with many others, all very richly mounted, and well armed.

“When the pinnaces and boats, being once got in within the mouth of the loch, had spread their sails, and the men on the shore had ranged themselves in order, marching along the side of the loch, scouring the coast, they made altogether so very fine an appearance as had never been seen in that place before, and might have gratified even a curious person. The men on the shore marched with the greatest order and alacrity. The pinnaces on

J. SPREUL [of Milton.]  
 GEO. NAPIER [of Kilmahew.]  
 RO. BONTEIN [of Ardoch.]  
 JOHN STIRLING [of Law.]  
 WILLIAM CAMPBELL [of Succoth.]  
 JAS. COLQUHOUN [of Camstradden.]  
 WALT. GRAHAM [of Kilmardeny.]  
 JAS. HAMILTON [of Barnes.]  
 THOS. CALDER [of Shirva.]  
 JAS. DUNCANSON [of Garshake.]

(In dorso.)

“DUMBARTON, 2d May, 1717.

“Then was received from William Campbell of Succoth, of the money remitted to him by his Grace the Duke of Argyle, for relieving the shyre of the debts contracted by them in the late rebellion, *compleat* payment of the soume contained in the within obligatione. Therefore, I hereby discharge the haill persons within written liable therefor, and all others whom it effeirs.

(Signed) ALEX. M'AULAY.”

“DUMBARTON, 17th October, 1715.

“Sir,—Please to pay, on demand, to the hon-

ourable Mr. John Campbell of Mamore, or order, the sum of two hundred and forty pounds Scots, for furnishing the Shyre with ammunition and drums, and for defraying necessary expense of expresses, and other incidental charges, for the security of the Shyre. Which sum aforesaid we hereby oblige us either to have allowed to you in the last term's sess payment, out of the said Shyre, or that the same shall be repaid to you, by, Sir, your humble servants.

(Subscribed nearly as before).

“To ALEX. M'AULAY, Collector of Sess  
 For the Shyre of Dumbarton.”

[2d May, 1717, discharged as before.]

“DUMBARTON, 4th Nov., 1715.

“GENTLEMEN,—Pay to me, Alexander M'Aulay, Collector of Sess for the Shyre of Dumbarton, or my order, upon sight hereof, the soume of fourty pound sterling, advanced by me to you out of the sess of the said shyre in my hands, for paying up the county money due to the volunteers listed by you, according to his Grace the Duke of Argyle's proclamation published thereanent. Make thank-

the water discharging their pateraroes, and the men their small arms, made so very dreadful a noise through the multiplied and rebounding echoes of the vast mountains on both sides of the loch, that perhaps there was never a more lively resemblance of thunder.

“Against evening they got to Luss, where they came ashore and were met and joined by Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss, Baronet, and chief of that name, and James Grant of Pluscarden, his son-in-law, and brother-german to Brigadier Grant—followed by forty or fifty stately fellows, in their short hose and belted plaids, armed each of them with a well fixed gun on his shoulder—a strong handsome target, with a sharp pointed steel of above an ell in length screwed into the navel of it, on his left arm, a sturdy claymore by his side, and a pistol or two, with a dirk and knife, in his belt. Here the whole company rested all night. In the meantime, many reports reached them, contrived, or at least magnified, by the Jacobits, in order to discourage them from the attempt, such as that M'Donald of Glengarry, who was indeed lying with his men about Strathfillan, sixteen miles from the head of the loch, had reinforced the M'Gregiours, so that they at least

ful payment, and oblige, Gentlemen, your most humble servant,

ALEX. M'AULAY.

“To the Commissioners of the Supply and other Heritors of the Shyre of Dumbarton.”

“Accepted by us, the under subscribers, conjunctly and severally, day and place foresaid :

“JOHN CAMPBELL [of Mamore.]

ARD. M'AULAY [off Ardencaple.]

R. BONTEIN [off Ardoch.]

HUM. NOBLE [of Kipperminshoch.]

THOS. YUILLE [off Darleith.]

JO. CAMPBELL [of Petoune.]

GEO. NAPIER [Kilmahew.]

JAMES HAMILTON [of Hutchsone.]

AULAY M'AULAY.

WALTER BUCHANAN [of Achantoshan.]

WILL. CAMPBELL [of Succoth.]

[2d May, 1717, discharged as before.]

“At Dumbartone, the twelfth day of March, 1717 years, convened the Commissioners of Supply of the said Shyre,

“The preses acquainted the gentlemen present that the reason of their being convened at this time was, that it had been represented to the

Duke of Argyle the extraordinary expense the shyre had been att, during the late unhappy rebellion, in retaking the boats on Lochlomond taken by the clan Gregor; by reinforcing the garrison of Dumbarton Castle, and also by raising double militia, and keeping the samen up for sixty days; all which had brought the Shyre into considerable debts, which many of the heritors grudged to pay, considering the great expenses they otherwise had been att. Whereupon his Grace promised to take the first favourable opportunity of representing to the King the great zeal and forwardness of this Shyre; and, in the meantime, did remit to William Campbell of Succoth ane certain soume for the use and behoof of the said shyre, that they might be enabled to pay the debts they had contracted without burdening themselves therewith. The commissioners appoint William Noble of Noble Ferm, Thomas Whitehill of Keppoch, James Hamilton younger of Barns, and Walter Buchanan of Auchentoshan, as a committee to inspect the accounts, &c.”

“Dumbartane, 1st May, 1717.—The committee appointed for revising the shyre's accompts, having particularly examined and deliberately considered

amounted to fifteen hundred men—whereas there were not fully four hundred on the expedition against them. That the loch being narrow at Inversnait, where the rebels were lying, they might pepper the boats with their shot from the shore without any danger to themselves, being shaded by the rocks and woods. In a word, that this was a desperate project, and would be a throwing away of all their lives. But all could not dishearten these brave men. They knew that the M'Gregiours and the devil are to be dealt with after the same manner, and that if they be resisted they will flee. Wherefore, on the morrow morning, being Thursday the 13th, they went on in their expedition, and, about noon, came to Inversnaat, the place of extreme danger. In order to rouse those thieves out of their dens, Captain Clark loaded one of his great guns, and drove a ball through the roof of a house on the face of the mountain, whereupon an auld wife or two came crawling out and scrambled up the hill; but otherwise there was no appearance of any body of men on the mountains, only a few standing far out of reach on the craggy rocks looking at them.

“Whereupon the Paslay-men, under the command of Captain Finlayson, assisted by Captain Scott, a half-pay officer, and of late a Lieutenant in

the whole account of the debts of the shyre, with the instructions of each, do give it as their opinion that the whole of the said debts, extending to the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ was expended in the time of the late Rebellion for the support of the government and security of the shyre, for buying of drums, colours, ammunition, and bayonets; of which there is yet resting the sum of forty-seven pounds ten shillings and eight pennies, Scots money, not paid up by the shyre, the said money received amounting to two hundred and eighty-five pounds ten shillings and four pennies, Scots money. This, together with the deficiency, was applied in payment of drums, colours, ammunition, bayonets, clerk, and despatches, and that there is still resting, for the subsistence of some subalterns, additional pay to serjeants, whole pay to drummers, the expense of the Lochlomond expedition the shyre was put to in retaking the boats from the Macgregors, also coals to the militia in Dumbarton Castle, and coal and candle to the militia guards elsewhere, expenses in sending up deserters and volunteers to the army, for intelligence from the army and the Highlands, the sum of ninety-three pounds eleven shillings and ninepence ster-

ling. And, further, it is the opinion of the Committee that the Commissioners of Supply, at their first general meeting, should recommend to William Campbell of Succoth, to whom his Grace the Duke of Argyll had remitted ane soume of money for paying off the shyre's debts, that they might not be burdened therewith, to pay the said debts according to the above written quotas; and upon his so doing, that he might give ane sufficient declaration of the shyre's debts being so extinguished, to be ane sufficient instruction to the said William Campbell to satisfy his Grace that he had payed the same.

(Signed)

“THOS. EWING.

“WALTER BUCHANAN.”

“THE BURGH OF DUMBARTON'S EXTRAORDINARY EXPENCES ON ACCOUNT OF THE REBELLION.

“In the Tolboothe of Dumbertan, the second day of June j<sup>m</sup> vij<sup>c</sup> and sixtene years;

“The magistrats and counsell approves of the several accmpts given in by the thesuerer, anent



Colonel Ker's Regiment of dragoons, who is indeed an officer, wise, stout, and honest: the Dumbarton-men, under the command of Bailie David Colquhoun and James Duncanson of Garshake, both magistrates of the burgh, with several of the other companies, to the number of 100 men in all, with the greatest intrepidity leapt on shore, got up to the top of the mountain, and there drew up in order, and stood about an hour, their drums beating all the while; but no enemy appearing, they thereupon went in quest of the boats, which the rebels had seized. And having casually alighted on some ropes, anchors, and oars, which were hid amongst the shrubs, at length they found the boats drawn up a good way on the land, which they hurled down into the loch; such of them as were not damaged they carried off with them, and such as were damaged they either sunk or hewed in pieces. That same night they returned to Luss, and thence next day (without the loss or hurt of so much as one man) to Dumbarton, from whence they had set out altogether, bringing along with them the whole boats they found on their way, on either side of the loch, and also in the several creeks of the islands, and moored them all under the cannon of Dumbarton Castle; and thus, in a very short time, and with little expense, were the clan of the M'Gregiours

the expenses debursed be him, since the fyfth of June j<sup>m</sup> vij<sup>e</sup> and fifteen to the deat heiroy, relating to the extraordinary charges the toune was put to during the leat rebellione, in paying of the men hyred by the burgh for reinforcing of the castell of Dumbertan, and the partie sent out by the burgh, paying of expressees imployed by the burgh for getting intelligence from the severall pairts of the country, and utherwayes as is more particularly mentioned in the minuts sett doune by the committy, appointed for revising the saids accompts, Which accompts being accumulat extends to the soume of ..... lib. 442 19 6

"The magistrats and counsell lykwayes approve the accompt dew be the burgh to Misters Calder, and spent by them upon the electione of the magistrats, and uther gentlemen present with them on that

occasione; and at severall tymes with the deputie lieutenants and gentlemen of the shyre, quhen concerting with them anent the saftie of the toune and countrey; and for wyne and uther liquors furnished be her to the magistrats, depute lieutenants, and uther gentlemen present with them, at the severall solemnitys for the victories obtained by his Majisties' fforces, over the rebels att Sherefmoire and Prestoune. Which accompt extends to the soume of .....lib. 192 10 4

"Item, Mongw Buchanan's accompt spent in his house, with the half pay officers of Lord Mark Ker's redgiment, and making several gentlemen burgesses, and about uther affairs of the burgh, .....lib. 101 1 0

"Item, The account given be Mrs. Colquhone, since the 20 of August to the deat heiroy, for liquors and uther provisiones, furnished to the partie of burgesses sent from the

cowed, and a way pointed out how the government may in future easily keep them in awe."

"There are two or three things may be remarked on this expedition.

"First, that tho' the M'Gregiours deserved extremities, and our men were in a sufficient capacity to have destroy'd and burnt their whole goods and housing, yet they did not take from them to the value of a shoe latchet, save one fork, which might have been used as a weapon.

"Secondly, The Providence of God was very observable, in that tho', for three days before, it had blown a prodigious storm, yet, in the morning, when our men were to go on board from Dumbarton, it calm'd, and they got a fair wind in their poop the whole way up the loch. When they had done their business, it kindly veer'd about, and brought them safely and speedily down the loch, immediately after which, on the Friday evening, it began to blow boisterously as before.

"Thirdly, The cheerfulness of the men who went on this expedition deserves to be notic'd and applauded. They were not forced to it, as the clans are by their masters and chiefs, who hack and butcher such as refuse to go along with them: witness Duncan Macfarland in Rowardennin. But

toune to joyne and assiste those  
employed for retaking the boats  
seised by the Magrigors in Loch-  
lomont; and spent with the officers  
and men that came from Pasley,  
to reinforce the toune when they  
were threaten'd by the rybells; and  
in making of the officers of the  
severall [redgiments] that went  
through the toune to Argyleshyre  
burgesses; including the allow-  
ance given by the Magistrats to  
the severall guards kept in the  
toune during the continowance of  
the leat rebellion. Which ac-  
compt extends to the soume of lib. 146 19 0

"Item, Mrs. Buchanan's accompt,  
spent in her house at severall tymes  
with the Earle of Glencairne, and  
with the captans of the men of  
warr, who were made burgesses,  
having assisted the burgh in re-  
taking the boats from the M'gri-  
gors; and spent with Mr. Graham,  
Shiref, and uther gentillmen at

severall tymes anent the burgh's  
affairs, and with the officers of  
Cournell Edgertoun's redgement  
quartered in the toune, .....lib. 109 19 0

"Item, The accompt given in be Mrs.  
Lindsay and spent in her house  
by the Magistrats, Justices of the  
Peace, Gentillmen of the Shyre  
imployed in the Militia, and spent  
by the Magistrats on uther oc-  
casions, .....lib. 52 9 0

"Item, The accompt of David Hutchi-  
sone, for ane guard rooume in  
his house for the Officers of the  
Militie and Curnel Edgertonn's  
redgement keipping guard in the  
Tolbooth; and for coall and  
candell furnished to them in his  
house, .....lib. 20 9 0

"Item, Baily Weir's accompt, for pow-  
ther, leade, and flint stones fur-  
nished be him, .....lib. 8 8 0

"Item, Ane accompt by Alex. M'Far-  
lane, spent in his house by the  
Magistrats with the Officers of

they offered themselves voluntarily to it. No wonder, for men begin now to be convinced that all is at stake."

From the foregoing extracts it may be seen that the part taken by Dumbartonshire in the Rebellion of 1715, if not very brilliant, was one still beset by numerous perils, and might easily have miscarried if consigned to the hands of any but West country Whigs, who were ever foremost in the breach when the Revolution Settlement was endangered.

Our narrative in its onward progress again encounters Rob Roy and his associates. It was not without good reason that Macgregor stood aloof at Sheriffmuir, and, Jacobite though he professed himself to be, declined to aid the Chevalier's cause at a moment when his aid might have been of inestimable service.\* He required his followers for other purposes than war on the borders of Stirlingshire and Dumbartonshire, and there they accordingly appeared with all the audacity that immunity from punishment could give them, soon after Marr's insurrection was extinguished. On the dispersion of the Jacobite army, Rob took up his residence at Craigroystan, on the banks of Lochlomond, and resumed his private warfare with the Duke of Montrose.

Edgertoun's regiment, and uther detachments, in demanding bilgats for the detachments, extending to .....lib. 4 10 0

"Item, Ane account be Aulay M'Aulay, spent in his house by the quarter master, in drawing bilgats to the ffiores, malitie men, and men of war's crew, .....lib. 5 19 0

"Item, Ane account to Mrs. Buchanan, spent in her house by the magistrats with the officers of the men of warr, with the Pasley men who came to assist the toune in the time of the late rebellion, with the shirriff and gentlemen of the shyre at severall occasions,.....lib. 110 19 0

"Item, To Andrew Graham, clerk, in consideration of his extraordinary pains and charges he was put to

upon the toune's accompt during the rebellion,.....lib. 8 0 0

"Item, The Magistrats and Councill appoints Gillies Mitchell, thesaurer, to pay to the severall from whom the six bagadge horses were bought that were sent to the army, and to dispose of what of the saide horses are now returned to the best advantage,

Total expense in Scots money, lib. 1234 12 10  
The ministers of the Presbytery seem also to have been affected by the Rebellion. On the 1st of Nov., having no time to go through their minutes on account of the troubles, they spent the sederunt in prayer. In Feb., 1716, a fast was appointed on account of the great storms interfering with the march of the troops against the rebels, and on the 6th of March following the brethren found they could not remain all night in Dumbarton because a regiment was quartered there.—Pres. Rec.

\* The fine old ballad on the battle of Sheriffmuir narrates that—

"Rob Roy he stood watch  
On a hill for to catch  
The booty for aught that I saw, man;

For he ne'er advanced  
From the place where he stanced  
Till nae mair was to do there at a' man."



Determined to rid the country of so troublesome a character, his Grace obtained the assistance of the military, but, in spite of well-concerted schemes, it was found on arriving at Craighroystan that Rob had received notice of their approach, and withdrawn; and the only punishment they had it in their power to inflict upon him was to burn his house. For the loss thus sustained Rob was not slow in making reprisals, and among the very first acts of this description was one which threw all his former feats of audacity into the shade. This was nothing less than taking captive the Sheriff-Substitute of Dumbartonshire, John Graham, Esq. of Killearn (who acted as factor for the Duke of Montrose), and securing at the same time a large sum of money which had been paid over to this gentleman. The Duke gives the following account of the occurrence in a letter written evidently to some of the law officers of the Crown whom he wished to put on Macgregor's track:—"Mr. Graham of Killearn, having the charge of my Highland estate, went to Monteath, which is part of it, on Monday last, to bring in my rents, it being usual for him to be there two or three nights together at this time of the year, in a country house, for the conveniency of meeting the tenants upon that account. The same night, about nine of the clock, Rob Roy, with a party of those ruffians whom he has still kept about him since the late rebellion, surrounded the house where Mr. Graham was with some of my tenants doing business, ordered his men to present their guns in at the windows of the room where he was sitting, while he himself at the same time with others entered at the door with cocked pistols and made Mr. Graham prisoner, carrying him away to the hills with the money he had got, his books, and papers, and my tenants' bonds for the fines, amounting to above a thousand pounds sterling, whereof the one-half had been paid last year, and the other was to have been paid now; and at the same time he had the insolence to cause him to write a letter to me offering me terms of a treaty."\*

\* The letter referred to by his Grace, though signed by Killearn, appears to have been dictated if not written by Rob Roy. It is here given as a curiosity:—

"CHAFELLAROCK, Nov. 19, 1716.

"May it please your Grace,—I am obliged to give your Grace the trouble of this, by Robert Roy's commands, being so unfortunate as at present to be his prisoner. I refer the way and man-

ner I was apprehended to the bearer, and shall only, in short, acquaint your Grace with the demands, which are, that your Grace shall discharge him of all sums he owes your Grace, and give him the sum of 3,400 merks for the loss and damages sustained by him, both at Craighroystan and at his house at Auchinchisallen; and that your Grace shall give your word not to trouble or prosecute him afterwards; till which time he carries me, all

After being carried about the country for two or three days, Macgregor conveyed Mr. Graham to an island in Loch Katrine, still known by the name of Rob Roy's Prison; but finding that nothing could be made by retaining him in custody, he was allowed to depart in about a week afterwards, and obtained liberty from the outlaw to carry back with him the account-books, bills, and all else that had been seized—except the cash. In compliance with a suggestion made by the Duke of Montrose, a fort was established at Inversnaid,\* but even this failed to accomplish the desired end, and though he had many narrow escapes, Macgregor, so far as any lasting punishment was concerned, may be said to have continued to rob with impunity to the end of his days. He lived to a green old age, and died in his own house, in the parish of Balquhiddy, about the year 1740. He left several sons, one of whom, Robert Oig, became in later years a pest almost as great as his father. Notwithstanding his lawless habits this youth appears to have been successful in contracting a marriage with the daughter of Graham of Drunkie, a gentleman of some property. The young lady, however, dying soon after her marriage, the brethren formed a scheme for setting themselves up in the world by carrying off a rich heiress, and uniting her in marriage with the widower, Robert Oig.† The victim they selected was one Jean Key or

the money I received this day, my books and bonds for entries not yet paid, along with him, with assurances of hard usage, if any party is sent after him. The sums I received this day conform to the nearest computation I can make before several of the gentlemen is 322 2s. 8d. pound Scots, of which I gave them notes. I shall wait your Grace's return, and ever am your Grace's most obedient, faithful, and humble servant,

"Sic Subscriptur, JOHN GRAHAM."

\* A tradition exists that some years later than the period spoken of in the text the garrison at Inversnaid was commanded by James Wolfe, afterwards the celebrated General. It is not easy, however, to reconcile the tradition with the known movements of Wolfe when in Scotland.

† This occurrence gave rise to one of the few ballads with which the Lennox is associated. One version runs thus:—

"Rob Roy is frae the Hiellands come  
Down to the Lowland border,

And he has stolen a gay lady,  
To haud his house in order.  
He set her on a milk-white steed;  
Of none he stood in awe,  
Until they reached the Hielland hills,  
Aboon the Balmaha.  
Saying be content, be content,  
Be content wi' me, lady;  
Where will ye fin' in Lennox lan'  
Sae brave a man as me, lady.

"Rob Roy he was my father called,  
M'Gregor was his name, lady;  
A' the country, far and near,  
Have heard M'Gregor's fame, lady.  
He was a hedge about his friends,  
A heckle to his foes, lady;  
If any man did him gainsay,  
He felt his deadly blows, lady.  
I am as bold, I am as bold,  
I am as bold, and more, lady;  
And any man that doubts my word  
May try my good claymore, lady."

Wright, who lived at Edinbelly, in the parish of Balfron. One night in the early part of December, 1750, a body of Macgregors, armed to the teeth, entered the house at Edinbelly, and having overpowered the male inmates, seized the terrified Jean Key, and carried her to Rowardennan, where a worthy representative of the Clerk of Copmanhurst performed the marriage service. Successful as their foray seemed, the Macgregors soon found they had overreached themselves. The Highlands, both north and west, were more under the operation of the law than had been the case in the time of their father. The civil and military power got on their track. The supreme civil court issued a warrant sequestrating the property of the heiress; and to crown all, the lady herself, after undergoing many hardships, was rescued from her captors, brought to Edinburgh, and placed under the protection of the Court of Session. From the savage threats held out to her before being liberated, Jean Key was backward in criminating the Macgregors; and it even began to be whispered that she was a consenting party to the abduction from Edinbelly and also to the marriage at Rowardennan; but on being fully assured of her safety from pursuit, she made a judicial declaration, in which she fully detailed the story of her wrongs, and imputed to fear her former silence on the subject. Strange to say, however, she still declined to prosecute those who had so deeply injured her, in respect of the oaths they had compelled her to take. From Edinburgh Jean Key was removed to Glasgow, where she died in October, 1751. Rob Roy's eldest son, James, was the first who was seized and tried for the above offence; but as the jury seemed anxious, under the circumstances, to remove the case from the list of capital offences, the criminal was placed in Edinburgh Castle, to await the result of further investigation. While the lawyers were busy discussing his case, James contrived to make his escape from the fortress, and proceeded to France, where, after undergoing many vicissitudes, he died in October, 1754. Against Duncan Macgregor there did not appear to be any evidence which applied to him individually, so far as the abduction was concerned, and he was dismissed from the bar. Upon his brother, Robert Oig, the vengeance of the law fell with just severity. He was apprehended at Inversnaid on the 26th of May, 1753, and after a delay of about seven months was brought to trial before the High Court of Justiciary. He was found guilty of being art and part in the forcible abduction of Jean Key, and being condemned to death,



was executed in February, 1754.\* Though no other member of the clan suffered at this time the extreme penalty of the law yet it was so broken up that its power for mischief was in a great measure destroyed, and black-mail even on the borders of Dumbartonshire soon became an impost altogether unknown.†

At the great Jacobite rising of 1745 the burgh of Dumbarton, by the discreet conduct of the Town Council, seems to have escaped entirely from the levy Prince Charles attempted to impose on it, while the hearty manner in which they repudiated all connection with his attempt, is seen from the language they use in speaking of his Secretary, "one James Murray." On the 2d of October, the senior bailie of the town, James Duncanson of Garshake, appears to have received an epistle commanding a representative of the town to repair to Holyrood (where the Prince was then enjoying a brief tenure of power), for the purpose of fixing the contribution to be paid by Dumbarton for the Pretender's use. Instant steps were taken by those in authority for the purpose of defending the town from the danger with which it was threatened. The Dean of Guild and the Clerk were despatched to some of the other burghs in the neighbourhood to ascertain what steps they intended to take regarding the Prince's commands; and, on the third day after receipt of the letter, a special meeting of the Town Council was held for the purpose of deciding what course they would take.‡ No mention is made in the Council Records regarding the steps taken by the burghs with which Dumbarton allied itself at this crisis; but an entry, under date

\* This delay in Oig's trial, it is surmised, was caused by certain negotiations on the part of James M'Gregor, who undertook to deliver up to justice a certain Allan Breck Stewart (concerned in the murder of Campbell of Glenure), on condition that his brother's life should be spared.

† Regarding the rate at which black-mail was levied, Sir Walter Scott states that there is still in existence a formal contract, by which Rob Roy's nephew agreed with various landholders in the counties of Perth, Stirling, and Dumbarton, to recover cattle stolen from them, or to pay the value within six months, in consideration of a payment of £5 on every £100 of valued rent. Petty thefts were not included in the contract; but the theft of one horse, one head of black cattle, or six sheep,

fell under the agreement.—Introduction to "Rob Roy." The reader will also find in this repertory of Highland traditions the story of Jean Key narrated at considerable length.

‡ "Att Dumbarton, the fifth day of October (Saturday), one thousand seven hundred and forty-five years, convened in Council James Duncanson of Garshake, and Humphrey Colquhoun, bailies, Archd. Cook, Dean of Guild, Robert Duncanson, younger of Garshake, James Howat, James Connal, William and Patrick Wilson, Gillies Mitchell, Robert Mitchell, and the Deacons of Craft.

"Reported by James Duncanson, that upon We'nesday afternoon was delivered to him a letter

16th May, 1746, shows how soon the town was relieved from all fear regarding the last attempt of Prince Charles to seat himself on the throne of his ancestors.\*

On the suppression of the Rebellion of 1745, the government, wisely considering that it would be of immense service to have a good system of communication established in the Highland counties, set about the formation of roads with the funds realized from the forfeited estates. In this lasting benefit Dumbartonshire participated to a large extent. By the formation of a road from Dumbarton to Stirling, the county was brought into close connection with the more northern shires, in which roads had previously been laid down by General Wade; another was constructed along the west side of Lochlomond, and a third across the western portion of the county to the Firth of Clyde. These roads were constructed and for several years after-

signed by one James Murray, who is said to be Secretary to the Pretender's son, addressed to the Provost of Dumbarton, and dated at Holyrood House, the 26th of September last. By this letter the Provost is ordained, upon receipt of it, to repair to the Secretary's office in the Palace of Holyrood, there to have the contribution to be paid by this town for the Pretender's use ascertained, which was to be done according and in proportion to the duties of excise arising out of this burgh, and that for repayment of this contribution the said duty is to be assigned; and this is ordered to be obeyed under pain of rebellion. Upon this the Dean of Guild and the Clerk were sent off to wait upon the magistrates of the burgh of Renfrew and Rutherglen, who received circular letters to the same effect, to know what resolution they were to take upon this critical juncture; they reported that they had conversed with the magistrates of Renfrew, and with Mr. Finlayson, Town Clerk of Glasgow, and sundry other people of distinction in Glasgow, who advised that the three burrows should act together in one concert; and this day there was produced and read a letter from the Town Clerk of Rutherglen addressed to the Dean of Guild, which came to the Dean of Guild's last night by express at twelve of the clock, advising that the town of Rutherglen had resolved to follow the same measures with their neighbours of Renfrew and Dumbarton, and had appointed two of their number to repair this day to Renfrew in

order to concert what is to be done at this critical juncture: All which being considered by the magistrates and council they nominate and appoint James Duncanson of Garshake and the Clerk to repair this day to Renfrew and to deliberate with the magistrates of Renfrew and commissioners of Rutherglen what is proper to be done at this critical juncture, and to report to the Council what they unanimously resolve upon.

(Signed) "HUMPHREY COLQUHOUN.

"ARCH. COOK."

\* "The Magistrates and Council conceive it their duty at this time, in the most humble manner, to address his Majesty on the success of his arms, conducted by his royal highness the Duke of Cumberland, who lately obtained a signal victory over the rebels and now is marching on [at] the head of that victorious army to suppress such of the rebels as have taken shelter in the remotest corner of the Highlands; and having asked the assistance of Mr. James Smollett, who is now present with them, in framing an address to go from the community, which was laid before the Council and unanimously agreed to without any amendment; the Clerk is appointed to transcribe a fair copy of the address to be signed by Garshake in name of the Council; and they recommend him to send off the said address to his Grace the Duke of Argyll, to be presented by him to His Majesty."

wards kept in repair by the soldiers, from which circumstance they acquired the name of military roads; and indeed, being formed for purely military purposes, they at first may be said to have done little to open up the commercial resources of the district. In after years, however, when the turnpike to Glasgow, and other highways, still further opened up the county, these older roads were found to be of immense service. In 1765 the system of communication existing in the district lying south of Lochlomond, and on each side of the Leven, was still further perfected by the formation of a handsome bridge across that river at Dumbarton. So early as 1680, attempts appear to have been made to supersede the ferryboat plying at this point by a substantial bridge.\* Three years afterwards, as may be seen from the Council Records, Mr. Bontine made a grant of stones for the bridge from his quarry at Kirkton, in consideration of which the Council passed a resolution exempting him, his successors of the same name, and tenants, from any pontage which might be levied. The plans submitted at this time, however, appear not to have satisfied the Council, and they were ordered to be laid before that skilful architect Sir William Bruce of Balcaskie, for his opinion. In October, 1685, it was reported to the Council that the sum of £1,189 7s. 6d. Scots had been collected to commence the undertaking; but soon after this time the project seems to have fallen into oblivion, and little reference is made to it in the books of Council till the year 1765, when the bridge was

\* The following is the bill of expenses incurred by Provost Watson when he applied, in 1680, to the Privy Council for their assistance in this work:

Imprimis,—To consulting with my	
Lord Advocate anent	
the town's petition to	
his Majesty's Counsell.	
Nett charge, . . . lib.	29 0 0
Item,—To the Lord Advocate's two	
men, . . . . .	5 16 0
„ To William Paterson, one of	
the clerks of Counsell, . .	5 16 0
„ To Hew Stevenson, Clerk-	
Depute, . . . . .	2 18 0
„ To George Roe, the Clerk,	
for drawing out the petition,	1 9 0
„ To James Smollett, . . .	5 16 0
„ Spent in Mrs. Garvie's house	

with James Smollett and	
others, . . . . .	lib. 2 2 0
Item,—Spent at two several times, at	
the Abbey, after soliciting	
his Grace, my Lord Chan-	
cellor, . . . . .	2 0 0
„ Spent at two several times, in	
Charles Robertson's, after	
we had solicited the whole	
Lords of Counsell, . . .	3 6 8
„ To George Roe for drawing	
up the bond, . . . . .	1 9 0
„ Spent on entertainment at	
various times, . . . . .	8 8 4
<hr/>	
lib. 68 1 0	
—Burgh Records.	



actually commenced. About £500 was raised by voluntary subscription in the neighbourhood, but as a much larger sum than this was required, the government made the necessary advances, and enabled the projectors to complete this important undertaking.

As has been remarked, the military roads constructed by government were at first but of small advantage to the commerce of the locality; but in the middle of the eighteenth century an undertaking was commenced which went far to supply the want thus felt, so far at least as the western portion of the county was concerned. This was the formation of the Forth and Clyde Canal, eight miles of which passes through the county proper, and other eight through the detached parishes of Kirkintilloch and Cumbernauld. This canal seems to have been projected on an extensive scale so early as the reign of Charles II., but, though frequently brought before the public between that time and the middle of the eighteenth century, no definite steps were taken regarding it till 1768, when it was commenced under the inspection of the well-known Smeaton.\* The length of the canal from sea to sea is thirty-five miles, and it is so commodious that vessels of nineteen feet beam, sixty-eight feet keel, and drawing about ten feet water, can, with ease, pass along it. The total cost was £345,618, a sum so much beyond the original estimate, that, like the Caledonian Canal in after years, it lay a long time in an unfinished state, and was at length only completed (in 1790) by a loan of £50,000. This loan has long since been repaid, and notwithstanding the opposition offered by various lines of railway, the canal has for many years been among the best paying undertakings of the kind in the kingdom.

\* As lengthy and accurate notices of this great undertaking occur in various works within easy reach of most persons, it is not judged desirable to enlarge upon it in this place. The reader who

desires to go minutely into its history will find some papers worthy of his attention in "The Scots Magazine" for March, 1767.

## CHAPTER XIII.

## BURGH OF DUMBARTON, 1745 TO 1800.

Leven Embankment—Right of Patronage disputed—Last Execution in Dumbarton—Cheap salmon privilege—The Burgh sixty years since.

A PERIOD has now been reached in our local history when the occurrences to be noticed may be more appropriately arranged with a greater regard to their parochial significance than has hitherto been observed. The long season of peace which followed the attempt of '45 gave the burgesses a good opportunity for perfecting certain measures of local improvement long discussed among them; but their finances had become so exhausted by litigation on the one hand, and public burdens on the other, that these improvements, necessary as they appeared, were either departed from altogether or only partially executed. This in an especial manner was the case with the bulwarks thought necessary for restraining the Leven within its course. The records quoted in the "Appendix" will indicate to some extent how frequently the burgesses were called out to labour personally at the embankment along the Leven. In the early part of 1719, the embankments on the Broad Meadow were seriously damaged by storms and floods; and for the purpose of having them put into proper repair, the Provost suggested that a tax of two pennies Scots might be levied upon the pint of such ale as was brewed and consumed in the burgh. The resolution, or some one equivalent thereto, appears to have been adopted, as in October the necessary "quarry graith," or quarrying implements, is ordered to be prepared for taking stones from Jameshead quarry to the works then being carried on at the Meadows. In this year, it may also be mentioned, the first complaint was made regarding encroachments on the town's Moor by the neighbouring proprietors—a practice which in after years led to a series of the most protracted and expensive lawsuits known in the history of the burgh.

During this century, indeed, it seemed as if lawsuits of one kind and another were to be the ruin of the town. In 1730 the Council was called upon to answer a summons of reduction, improbation and declarator, raised

in the Supreme Court at the instance of the Earl of Eglinton, who claimed a right to all the teinds and also the patronage of the parish church. Though the summons was issued in October of the year mentioned, the case does not seem to have been seriously gone into till October, 1736, when the Council, for the purpose of defending itself, caused to be taken out of the charter chest the town's right to the patronage and teinds, consisting of the particular writs after-mentioned, viz.:—"Procuratory of resignation of the patronage of the kirk of Dumbarton and parish thereof, by John, Archbishop of St. Andrews, Commendator of the Abbey of Kilwinning, with consent of the Earl of Eglinton and Mr. William Blair, minister of the said burgh, in favour of the burgh of Dumbarton, dated the 14th day of December, 1617 years, and demission of the patronage of the said kirk of Dumbarton, and the patronage, vicarage, and teinds of the parishes thereof, by the said John, Archbishop of St. Andrews, in favour of the burgh, of the same date; a charter of the said right of patronage, under the Great Seal, in favour of the said burgh; precept of sasine following thereon," &c., &c.; which papers were "put in the hands of James Duncanson, Town Clerk, who was appointed to employ a lawyer, if need be, to defend the town in the action, and report his diligence upon the rising of the session." The result of the action was, that the pursuer failed to establish his claim, and the town was fully confirmed in the possession of the right conveyed to it by the charter of King James, and by the other documents above referred to.

In 1748, the Council, following the example set by the Justices of the Peace in 1717, adopted a resolution regarding tailors, to the effect, that if any member of that incorporation refused to work out of his own house when required, or presumed to ask a higher wage than 4d. sterling per day, he should forfeit to the party complaining 40s. Scots for the first offence, 5s. sterling for the second, and 10s. sterling for the third, in addition to forfeiting his freedom for one year. While the Council were thus restricting, in one important particular, the liberties of certain members of the community, that body was not above providing amusements for the people, especially if the scheme was likely in the end to benefit the burgh finances:—On the 19th March, 1753, "The Magistrates and Council, considering that it would be of great advantage to the inhabitants of Dumbarton, and would tend to bring the new fair in May to some repute, if proper encouragement were given for



a horse race at that fair; therefore they do agree that the town should lay out £5 sterling in the purchase of a piece of plate to be run for on the sands of the burgh on the 1st day of May, under such regulations as the magistrates shall appoint; and the magistrates are instructed to notify such race in the Glasgow papers."

Judging from the local records, no occurrence of any importance seems to have taken place in the burgh till the year 1754, which is remarkable principally for being the date of the last public execution in the locality.\* The criminal in this case was a man named Murdoch Curry, who occupied a respectable position as butler at Levenside House, and the crime for which he suffered was the theft of a small sum of money from his master. The exact date of his apprehension is not stated; but from an entry in the sheriff's diet book, Curry seems to have been a prisoner in the Tolbooth of Dumbarton in April, 1754.† He was tried before the Sheriff of Dumbartonshire, and being found guilty, was sentenced to be executed on the 14th of June.‡ Between the date of his sentence and execution, however, Curry contrived to effect his escape from the Tolbooth; but he was seized while running up College Street, and conveyed back to prison.§ As the town-officer (William M'Allister) was

\* In May, 1856, Dumbarton narrowly escaped another exhibition of this kind, a railway labourer, named Robert Gordon, being sentenced at the Glasgow Spring Circuit of that year to be executed "at the usual place of execution in Dumbarton," for the double crime of murder and robbery, committed near the village of Gartocharn, parish of Kilmaronock, on the night of the 31st December, 1855. Subsequently this sentence was commuted to banishment for life.

† "Dumbarton, 25th April, 1754.—The Sheriff appoints James Hutchison, writer in Dumbarton, to appear as procurator for Murdoch Curry, now indicted for theft and reset of theft, &c., at the instance of Patrick Hutchison, procurator-fiscal of court; and orders the officers and keepers of the Tolbooth of Dumbarton to admit the said James Hutchison, and give him access to the said Murdoch Curry as oft as he shall require, in order to his getting information for making a proper defence for the said Curry. JOHN HENDRIE."

‡ The jurisdiction of Sheriffs in the case of offences so aggravated as to involve the punish-

ment of death still exists, except (as at the period referred to) for the crimes of murder, rape, robbery, and wilful fire-raising, which are commonly known as the four pleas of the Crown. In Dumbarton, however, as in other counties in Scotland, the trial of very serious offences is usually removed to the Court of Justiciary.

§ The circumstance of his capture gave rise to a homely though rather pointed illustration of Scripture truth on the part of Curry when on the scaffold. In the course of a speech of some length he is reported to have said—"I desire not to die till I see that man who caught me in the Vennel Street of Dumbarton this day eight-days, when I thought to have made my escape from dying on the tree." He being called for, came in through the crowd, being in great fear and perplexity, but Curry most lovingly took him by the hand, and said—"Robert, do not be troubled at your taking hold of me, for the Lord sent you there as a trap to hold me; I forgive you from the bottom of my heart, and I hope the Lord will never impute it to you; his providence brought you in my way. But try to

generally believed to have aided Curry in his escape, the Council, at a meeting held on the 8th of May, 1754, passed a resolution to the effect, that "M'Allister had been guilty of a very great neglect of duty, which might have drawn reproach upon the community, and subjected the magistrates and Council to severe pains and penalties if the criminal had not been overtaken by the diligence of the sheriff-substitute, and committed to prison; and they refer to next meeting what fine and corporal punishment ought to be inflicted on the said William, for such a gross malversation of his trust.\* And that the prisoner may be the better detained, ordain the officer to secure him with fetters for both legs and arms till the day of his execution; and that no person whatever, except ministers and elders, shall be allowed to go in to him without the special consent of the sheriff and magistrates; and to prevent any attempt for his escape or for his rescue, they ordain him (Curry) to be kept close prisoner till the day appointed for his execution. And that no attempt or breach upon the prison be made for his escape, the magistrates and Council appoint a guard of eight of the inhabitants to mount on duty every night within the Tolbooth, armed and accoutred, and to be relieved at the ringing of the bell at six o'clock in the morning to warn the inhabitants. Robert M'Kenzie, smith, is appointed to command the guard this night, and the officer shall bring up every morning a list of such as are to go on guard in their regular course, that the magistrates may appoint a person to command on the back of such list. The magistrates and Council appoint the Master of Works to take down the old gibbet as not fit for use, and order a stoop or post of a gibbet to [be taken to] the place where the gibbet now stands, on Monday next, at seven o'clock in the morning; and ordain the incorporation of hammersmen to join the Master of Works in making and setting up the new gibbet, in the same form as the last, in sufficient order, well supported with iron, and iron hooks for preventing any tumult or disorder on the day of the execution; and order every deacon of an incorporation

get a sure hold of Christ, and keep him as fast as you did me in the Vennel Street of Dumbarton;" and in taking leave of him, he kissed him three times.—"The True and Genuine Declaration of Murdoch Curry."

\* Breaking out of the Tolbooth seems to have been a common occurrence in those days. M'Allister obtained the appointment in 1747, from his

predecessor having favoured the escape of a person named M'Arthur, confined in the Tolbooth for debt. This M'Allister does not seem to have been long out of office after the execution of Curry. At least one of the same name was appointed "to detain Walter Gow a close prisoner in the charter-house, this being the strongest apartment in the prison."—Burgh Records.

to appoint out of each of their trades eight men, well armed, to assemble at the Town-house on the 14th current, at 12 o'clock mid-day, to receive their orders from a person who shall be appointed by the Town Council, and they also recommend to the Dean of Guild to appoint twenty of the guildry to attend the trades, making in all the number of sixty men under arms." On the afternoon of the day appointed Curry suffered the extreme penalty of the law. As his case excited unusual commiseration, an immense number of people gathered together on the occasion; and to the great satisfaction, no doubt, of the whole assembly, the unfortunate man appears to have made a most pious end. If a broadside, purporting to be his "Last Speech and Dying Testimony," can be believed, he fully admitted the justice of his sentence, and expressed much contrition for the offences he had been guilty of.

During the latter part of the eighteenth century, the burgesses, in addition to the other disputes they were burdened with, came into hostility with the Council on the subject of the cheap salmon privilege. A lease of the Leven and Clyde Fishings expiring in 1755, the different incorporations in the town resolved among themselves to become possessed of them if possible, for the purpose of regulating the rates at which the fish should be sold to the inhabitants. On December 6th, therefore, the various deacons stated their desire in the form of a petition; in answer to which the magistrates and Council expressed their willingness to "gratify the incorporations" by leasing to them the fishings referred to for the term of either six or nine years, at £24 10s. yearly. It was stipulated on the part of the Council, however, that the inhabitants were to be supplied with salmon and trout at 2d. per tron lb. from the beginning to the middle of the season, and at 1½d. from the middle of the season to the end; further, it was arranged that six cobles was to be the number employed in the fishing, and that the nets of infirm fishermen and fishermen's widows were to be taken on for the support of their families. The old lessee, determined to make the most of the fishings during the time he held them, now began to carry on more extensively than he had ever done before the practice of salting and drying the salmon, so that he might have an opportunity of disposing of the fish to parties other than the burgesses, to whom he was bound to sell them fresh to the extent they desired, and at the low rates mentioned above. To put a stop to this as far



as possible, the Council, on the last day of the year (1756), passed a resolution prohibiting the lessee from salting more than four fish for each coble, and ordering the salmon to be sold green to the burgesses at the prices set forth in the lease. So long as the fishings remained in the hands of the new lessees the burgesses, it may be believed, had little cause of complaint on the score of dear salmon. But the incorporations seem to have soon tired of acting as fish merchants. They therefore declined resuming the lease when it expired, and the new tenant soon began to indulge in the old practices. On August 5, 1772, the tacksman was fined 20s. for refusing to sell fish to the burgesses, and also for insolent behaviour to them. Though thus ready to defend the articles of lease, however, the Council well knew that so long as the lessee was compelled to sell the bulk of the fish caught at merely nominal rates, the fishings would always let at a very low rental. In 1794, therefore, they agreed to let the fishings to an English company at £106 per annum, the latter taking care that in the articles of lease there was no stipulation compelling either salmon or trout to be sold to the burgesses at any fixed price. This led to another case in the Court of Session—the burgesses of Dumbarton against the magistrates; but in the end the latter were victorious, the court by its decision abolishing for ever the piscatory privileges which the burgesses had so long enjoyed.

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In a work designed to illustrate local manners as well as local occurrences, it may not be thought out of place to notice here a few of the social characteristics which distinguished the age of the fathers of the present generation.

Among the first things which excite attention, in a retrospective glance of this kind, is the thoroughly provincial spirit which prevailed among all classes of the community. The burgh boundary was the horizon which circumscribed all the hopes and fears of the inhabitants. There their schemes centred; there their desires were gratified or disappointed. To the world lying beyond them they paid little regard, and its affairs rarely moved the burgesses out of their dull routine of existence. An occupation, like a portion of the heritable property, often descended from father to son for three or four

generations; nay, it might not only be conducted by the same family, but the chances were that it was carried on in the same place and in the same manner as it had been by the original founder. Of course these remarks may be made to apply to many other provincial towns as well as Dumbarton; nor is it alleged that the burgh suffered directly to any extent from this extreme provincialism. It was rather a peculiarity of the time than the locality; but to the present generation it is one made strikingly apparent from the circumstance that the influences at present operating tend to a directly contrary result.

So far as the town itself was concerned, the outline did not differ much from that observable at the present day, and hardly any from what it did a dozen years ago. Numerous large tenements have certainly been reared within the last few years, but, with one or two trifling exceptions, no new streets have been added. The inhabitants, however, did not number more than a third of those who now reside within the municipal boundary. According to the "Old Statistical Account," the population of Dumbarton parish in 1790 was very little more than 2,000, while West Bridgend, on the opposite side of the Leven, did not contain above 300 individuals; and this, too, was at a time when the Glass Work Company were carrying on a flourishing trade, and consequently employing a large number of hands.\* Though the circuit of the town sixty years since did not differ much from what it is at present, yet the houses within that circuit presented a strange contrast to those with which we are now familiar. In the High Street there were houses reared upon every known and unknown principle of architecture—quaint old dwellings, some of them coeval with the Reformation, and all more remarkable for the number than the size of their apartments. As every builder suited his own taste in the style of his house, an equal latitude seems to have been claimed in regard to the situation. One reared his domicile close upon the footway—probably covered it with the overhanging storey—while another left a vacancy of ten or fifteen feet to the front; here there was a low fantastic cottage, there a house lofty and severely plain; one dwelling had its gable to the street, the front of another ran parallel to it, a third was entered by a staircase in the inside, and a fourth by a flight of stone steps outside. Though not far from slates, and in the immediate vicinity of large

\* The Dumbarton Glass Work Company commenced operations in 1777.







glass works, many of the dwelling-houses of the time we speak of were as innocent as they could well be of those accessories to health and comfort. Thatch was not an uncommon covering even for houses which had some pretensions to elegance; and, so far as light was concerned, the windows appeared to be constructed with the sole design of admitting as little as possible. Thus, what with irregularities of one kind and another, the High Street, though, upon the whole, semi-circular, had otherwise little the appearance it has at present. On a wide open space at the north-east end, and a little above the bridge, were situated the glass works already referred to, which furnished employment to a very large number of skilled workmen, and were known over the world for the fine quality of glass produced in them. On the opposite side, but a little southward, and skirting the street, were the gardens and pleasure-ground possessed by Joseph Dixon, then the principal proprietor of these works, and for many years the chief magistrate of the burgh. On the same side, but removed from the gardens by a row of houses of the irregular character sketched above, was the Old Tolbooth, situated nearly at the junction of College Street with High Street, and exactly opposite the street since opened up to the Quay. This building was at once the common jail and public hall of the day—the scene of many an exciting discussion, and the prison of many a notorious criminal. Here were kept the municipal and criminal records of the burgh, and as the charter-room happened to be the strongest in the building, characters more than ordinarily desperate were often confined there, greatly to the detriment of the precious documents placed within their reach.\* The Tolbooth was graced with an old-fashioned outside stair, at the top of which was fixed the jugs, and on this conspicuous spot offenders who were condemned to that form of punishment performed penance for their misdeeds.† The south end of the High Street was terminated, as now, by the parish church. Sixty years since, and for twenty years after that date, the

\* The town officials of the day seem to have been so careless of the records under their charge, that many of the most valuable of them were allowed to be used for the basest purposes by prisoners in the Tolbooth. When such vandalism was going on it is no wonder that individuals of an antiquarian turn of mind sought after and secured a considerable portion to adorn their own private collections. But for this interference hardly a

remnant would have been saved. Among the most important of the documents destroyed, or at least lost sight of about this time, was the chartulary of the ancient Earls of Lennox, extending from the era of Alexander II. to the end of the reign of Robert III. (See ante, p. 45.)

† The Tolbooth was removed in 1832, and on its site was reared the property now known as "Heggie's Buildings."

parish church of Dumbarton was the same building which had witnessed the imposing ceremonial of the Romish Church, and the simple observances of the early Reformers. There had worshipped after their own fashion, Papist, Prelatist, and Presbyterian. Within its precincts prayers had been offered up for the Pope and the Virgin, for the king and the hierarchy, for a covenant broken but not destroyed, and a church persecuted but not forsaken. In the midst of all these changes the old church stood entire. It had been at no time a foundation remarkable for its wealth, yet at the same time the building fully served all the purposes which it had been built for. Thus the Catholic was compelled to be content with a simplicity which to the Reformer was its greatest attraction, and it passed from the one to the other without being subjected to any of those violent renovations from which more magnificent structures suffered so severely. With its plain, tapering, and slated steeple, the parish church was a feature of some importance in the High Street, and, even in point of architecture, was fully entitled to occupy the conspicuous site which had been accorded to it. In the base of the tower was a capacious vaulted kind of apartment, where the Presbytery and Kirk Session occasionally held their meetings. This apartment was also occupied for a long time as the parish school; but about the period spoken of the building at present in use for that purpose was erected, and the pupils were thereupon removed. The body of the church, which extended eastward, was in shape an oblong square, but had a projecting aisle on the north side, which aisle, though originally a burying-place, was fitted up with a gallery and ground pews, and occupied by the first heritor in the parish, Lord Stonefield, proprietor of the estate of Levenside. On the south side stood the old-fashioned pulpit, and opposite to it was the gallery occupied by the Magistrates and Councillors. At the east end were the galleries occupied by the guild brethren, and "the castle loft," occupied by the officers and soldiers of the garrison; and at the west end were the seats occupied by the incorporated trades. The "lofts" occupied by some of these trades bore what was considered appropriate devices or inscriptions. Thus, the hammermen exhibited several implements of their craft, surmounted by a gilded crown; and on the tailors' gallery was the motto, "God made them coats." Beneath the trades' galleries were several seats set apart for the grammar school children, who on Sundays assembled a little before the hour for commencing service, and





Monks of the Abbey of St. Edmund, Suffolk, 1535

Monks of the Abbey of St. Edmund, Suffolk, 1535



headed by their teachers, marched in a body into the church. When there they continued under the surveillance of the head master, who occupied a desk so placed as to overlook the whole. In modern times the church walls were decorated, not with paintings, for they belonged to the rejected superstition, but with spacious black boards which proclaimed the benevolence of those who in their prosperity had not forgot the poor of the parish.

Turning from ecclesiastical to municipal affairs, there will not be much found in the condition of the town sixty years since to make a citizen of the present day desire a restoration. So far as the governing body was concerned the burgh was under that close system referred to in a former chapter, and common in most of the Scottish towns anterior to the passing of the Reform Bill. There was a form gone through annually of an election of councillors; but with such election even the burgesses as a body had little concern. Next in importance to the honours apportioned among the councillors were the honours pertaining to the incorporated trades. Chief among these was the deaconship; and to reach this height of civic felicity contests were waged both long and keen. Indeed some of these contests, though now forgotten, were in their day of such importance as to constitute eras in the history of the burgh; and thus the brethren, in speaking of events, might be heard referring them to so many years before, or so many years after such a contest for the deaconship.

So far as the government of the town was concerned, our rulers, sixty years since, may, with all their faults, be said to have walked according to the light they possessed. Their frequent appearance in the Court of Session would at first sight lead one to believe that they were litigious to a degree which in the present day we fortunately know nothing about; but this is a charge to which they might make a good defence. They were certainly at law often, but generally either in defence of their rights, or because they were dragged into it by parties more litigious than themselves. Of the sanitary questions which now enter so largely into the consideration of civic bodies, our rulers, sixty years since, were in unenviable ignorance, and, therefore, neglect of them cannot be reasonably laid to their charge. Ignorance in this case was probably bliss, for the trade of the town in those days but indifferently qualified the people to bear the heavy taxation which measures of this kind necessitate. The public well and the common slaughter-house were side



by side, as they continued till a few years ago; and the easy-minded burgesses do not seem to have thought it necessary to improve the position of either the one or the other. A community who contrived to do with the minimum of light in their dwellings cannot be supposed to have missed street lights much; but as lamps became to be rather a common thing in towns, the Council, determined that Dumbarton should not be behind other burghs in this particular, adopted, in October, 1781, the important resolution of setting up twelve lamps in the street. In many other respects the ruling body indicated a desire to improve the condition of the people so far as their means would allow them. During the inclement season they were liberal in their grants of coal to the poor; and in years of great scarcity they took upon themselves to import a quantity of grain, which was sold at a low rate to the people.

In the midst of all this parental care, however, there was one thing to which the old corporation manifested unmitigated opposition. This was reform—Parliamentary as well as municipal. It was talked down, written down, and voted down; talked down by men who could speak, written down by men who could not speak, and voted down by men who could neither write nor speak. Its author was the Author of Mischief, and its birth-place a locality not fit to be named. A reformer was a low fellow—a combination of knave and fool—an enemy to both the King and people—a local pest and a national disgrace—a person, in fact, who was as much deserving of punishment as an incendiary or a freebooter. For once the Council and incorporations were firmly united. Bailies and deacons pledged themselves to stand by each other—the common councillor and the common burgess forgot their differences in the common ruin with which they were threatened. That this is no fancy sketch will be seen from the proceedings of the Council on the 5th of April, 1785. Regarding a plan of Parliamentary Reform introduced into Parliament that year, our local Dogberrys in petitioning against it resolved, “That the said bill was projected by persons for factious and interested ends; that its promoters, from their position in life, could not be supposed likely to know what the nation required; and, finally, that its adoption would be attended with the most grievous evils to society.” The ignorant person who at this time sought to overturn the constitution was the second William Pitt, who in his early reforming days projected a scheme for amending the representation, and introduced it into Parliament in the above year. Greatly to

the delight, no doubt, of the petitioners, the bill was thrown out, and its author soon after changing his views, gave in after years many proofs of bitter regret for his youthful indiscretion.

Next in importance to the governing bodies recognized by the law were those more miscellaneous gatherings under the name of clubs, at which, as in latter times, the real business of the burgh was transacted. Some were instituted for political purposes, others for purposes purely convivial, but at both the town's affairs often came under review, and numerous were the measures discussed at length there which were afterwards quietly adopted by the Council. Among members of these clubs deep drinking was carried on to an extent which we fortunately know little about in the present day. The toper of sixty years since rarely thought of rising up the same day he sat down. If it was a friendly meeting, "the bands grew the tighter the more they were wet,"—and if an election was in the wind, what course could be so effective with the factious as to drink them under the table? The story told by Galt of the Laird of Garscadden gives no bad idea of the earnestness with which these "drunken bouts" were engaged in. The scene occurred in the clachan of Law, on the occasion of a meeting of Kilpatrick lairds to transact some business connected with the parish. On the morning of the day after that on which they sat down, one of the party made the remark, "Garscadden surely looks unco gash." "De'il mean him" (says Kilmardinny), "he's been wi' his Maker this hour; I saw him slip awa', but didna like to disturb good company by saying ought about it."

Among the convivial associations formed in Dumbarton about sixty years since, the Salmon Club is the only one which continued to increase in importance as it advanced in years. This club was founded in 1796, and has maintained a vigorous existence to the present day. It has reached its grand climacteric, but seemingly not its meridian. The piscatory brotherhood is now as strong as ever, and the annual meeting, if less hilarious than in the youthful days of the society, is more fraught with real social enjoyment. Ability to eat rather than skill to catch salmon being the qualification of membership, it is not absolutely necessary that every one admitted should be a disciple of Izaak Walton; but we believe that he will be none the less welcome if his love of angling is not entirely eclipsed by his gustative propensities. The Salmon Club held its first meetings at the Ferry House at Balloch, but being

instituted by jovial spirits who scorned all ordinary rules, they sometimes found that the return home was a longer journey than they could accomplish. They then met at Bonhill for some time, but this place was in turn abandoned on account of "narrow roads and deep ditches," and the Club finally held its annual dinner in the Elephant Inn, Dumbarton. This continued till a year or two ago, when, to give variety to their meetings, the Club resolved to dine at Balloch and Helensburgh as well as Dumbarton.\*

The Salmon Club was preceded by one of a rather singular description, but the classic minute-book of which, though seen in modern times, has now been entirely lost sight of. This much is known about it, however, that the members not only required to be competent Latin scholars, but no other language than Latin was allowed to be spoken at the Club meetings.† As men of high classical acquirements are often among those who delight most in convivial gatherings, it is not to be supposed that a club meeting in this case was a merely intellectual symposium. On the contrary, there is likely to

\* These particulars connected with the Dumbarton Salmon Club have been principally obtained from the Club minute-book, which has been kept with quaint fullness from the period of its institution. The first minute bears date April, 1796, and states that "It was then agreed that a party should dine at Balloch upon Leven salmon, and drink some Lochlomond water, upon the following Saturday. Accordingly Bailie Connell, Deacon Napier, Dr. Hunter, and Messrs. Finlay, Reid, Steele, Robert Colquhoun, and Alex. M'Kenzie, dined in the Ferry House at Balloch, and spent a very happy afternoon. Before parting it was agreed to make the meeting annual; that salmon and Highland whisky should constitute the treat; that a few more friends should be invited to join; and that Bailie Connell should be President, and Deacon Napier, Vice-President." The above individuals, the founders of the Salmon Club, have long since been "gathered to their fathers;" but it may not be considered uninteresting to mention that one representative of the original members still remains connected with the Club. This is Alex. Campbell, Esq. of Barnhill, a gentleman who became a member of the Club in the first year of its existence, and is under the impression that he was at the very meeting above referred to. The

Club itself endorsed this statement by electing Mr. Campbell an honorary member long after he had forfeited his place by absence from the annual meetings. Mr. Campbell's name, we should say, appears in the minute of 1798. The next oldest members on the roll are H. W. Campbell, Esq., Croslet (1803), and Dr. R. Buchanan, Knoxland (1816). Before and since that time the roll is adorned with the names of the most notable individuals who have figured in the history of the burgh. The first secretary to the Salmon Club was Mr. William Steele, parish schoolmaster; the next, Mr. Peter Mitchell, long known in the burgh as a lawyer and a *bon-vivant* of the first water. Dying in 1843, he was succeeded by his son, Mr. R. G. Mitchell, who since then has ably discharged the duties of secretary.

† The secretary to this club at one time was Mr. Panton, schoolmaster; and one of the members was Dr. Flint, who became Professor of Medicine in the University of St. Andrews. Among the last minutes of the club was one which gave special permission to use the vernacular, in consideration of a newly elected member (Mr. Alexander Connell, afterwards Dean of Guild), whose knowledge of the Latin tongue appears to have been defective.



have been as much hilarious enjoyment among those who luxuriated over the pages of Horace as among those whose intellectual attainments reached no higher than an ability to spell through Dugald Graham's last chap-book. "High jinks," or something akin thereto, was in these days as often played among the learned as among the unlettered.

Many years after the extinction of the one and the institution of the other of these clubs there arose in Dumbarton a new brotherhood, bearing the singular name of "The Glenhoulachan Midge Club." Judging from the minute-book, still extant, the members appear to have met frequently, drank deeply, and talked wildly. Indeed, it was altogether more miscellaneous in character and bibulous in propensity than either of the clubs already referred to. By its very constitution, the Glenhoulachan was a free-and-easy club—strict in little, but exacting "forfeits," and only uniform in its spirit of jovial independence. The president, or "master of the revels," wore as his badge of office a huge Kilmarnock cowl, and so long as he retained his seat "the mirth and fun raged fast and furious." Being instituted so late as 1824, the Midge muster-roll bears the names of several now staid and prosperous citizens; but the great bulk of the members have, one after another, "shuffled off this mortal coil." Peace be to their ashes! Few had an ill word to say of them when living; it is not for us to criticise them too severely when dead. They lived according to the fashion of the time, which old fashion "passeth away," and is replaced by another—one probably more seemly, but withal less mirthful.

The gregarious or "clubbish" feature in the social history of the last generation was intensified in its operation, so far as Dumbarton was concerned, by the extreme provincialism alluded to in the early part of the chapter, and this, in its turn, by the comparatively isolated position which the town occupied. Being removed from all the great highways of traffic, there was little trade to or from the town but what the town itself made indispensable. Thus there was a population with few opportunities for travelling, and a full relish for social enjoyments. Travelling sixty years since was indulged in from necessity, not for pleasure. Glasgow, instead of being reached as now, in an hour, any day of the week, required three hours by a heavy coach, which ran only twice a-week, and about five hours by a lumbering waggon, which did not travel more frequently. Business men, whose affairs

would brook no delay, travelled by the former; common people, who had more time and less money, were glad of a seat in the latter. Numbers, disdaining to avail themselves of either one or the other, walked to the city, transacted their business, and quietly returned in the evening without thinking they had done anything wonderful. If our traveller meant to proceed farther than Glasgow—say to Edinburgh—he would find that, even by the mail coach, such a journey would consume at least ten hours. One conveyance started from the Black Bull every morning at eight o'clock, and arrived in the Grassmarket about six in the evening; and another went from the Saracen's Head at seven in the morning, but did not arrive in Edinburgh till eight at night. Did his journey lie southward, he would find that about fourteen hours were required to reach Carlisle, and about sixty to reach London. This state of matters made travelling upon horseback common among the higher classes; and, sixty years since, saddle horses in Dumbarton were much more rife than at the present day. In "Boswell's Tour to the Hebrides with Dr. Johnson," the former remarks that, on leaving Inverary they found themselves in "a country of bridles and saddles;" and, improbable as it may seem, it was on horseback the sage of Bolt Court found his way to Rossthdu, where he slept one night and stayed the greater part of the following day.\* Burns, also, on his second Highland tour in 1787, entered Dumbarton on horseback, having had a ludicrous mishap on Lochlomondside between Tarbet and Balloch.† North and south, the county was traversed by as good

\* Staying the evening of the day above mentioned at Cameron House, Johnson and Boswell proceeded next day (Thursday, October 28, 1773) to Dumbarton, where another halt was made. "Though the approach to the Castle there (says Boswell) is very steep, Dr. Johnson ascended it with alacrity, and surveyed all that was to be seen." His cicerone on this occasion was Mr. Neil Campbell, then Sheriff-Substitute of the county. Boswell, probably out of consideration for the fame of his idol, omits to mention in his narrative that at Dumbarton Castle, Johnson, for once in his life, got himself into "a fix." Entering a sentry-box on one of the batteries, which it may be readily believed was made for men of quite another size, the great lexicographer found, to his surprise, that his egress was likely to be a matter of some diffi-

culty. Seeing the dilemma the Doctor had placed himself in, Mr. Campbell was about to offer his assistance; but Boswell stepped forward, touched him on the arm, and advised him to take no notice of the circumstance, and by no means to think of offering his aid, as such a proceeding would only tend to provoke the Doctor, who was already somewhat ruffled. Acting upon this suggestion, Mr. Campbell left Johnson to get out of his difficulty by his own efforts. It is only proper to add that any irritation Johnson may have felt from a consciousness of his ludicrous position was rapidly effaced, for at the hospitable board of Governor Edmonstone, who then resided in the Castle, he appeared in the afternoon the most cheerful of moralists, as well as the first of talkers.

† Writing to his friend Ainslie, he records:—



roads as any that had been laid down in Scotland, but several of the cross roads were in a state little better than nature had formed them.

Out of the way though Dumbarton might be considered sixty years since, yet the surpassing beauty of the scenery in the neighbourhood had even then begun to make it talked of and visited. Penant, on approaching Dumbarton from the north, says—"Nothing could equal the contrast between the black, dreary glens of the morning ride and the soft scenes of the evening—scenes worthy of the retreat of Armida, and which Rinaldo himself would have quitted with a sigh."\* A few years later, when Sheridan and Monk Lewis† had by their example made a northern excursion somewhat fashionable, it was better for a traveller (if he wanted to be well thought of) to leave the "Grand Tour" unperformed than not to have accomplished a journey to the Highlands. In times still nearer our own, when the writings of Scott had made the Highlands classic ground, swarms of tourists set in from all quarters of the world; and their presence is now counted upon as regularly as the season comes round.

Regarding the industry of Dumbarton sixty years since, it may be stated generally, that with one or two exceptions, there was almost no business carried on in the town but what the town itself rendered necessary. A

"We found ourselves 'no very fou, but gayly yet,' and I rode soberly, till by came a Highlandman at the gallop, on a tolerably good horse, but which had never known the ornaments of iron or leather. We scorned to be outgalloped by a Highlandman, so off we started, whip-and-spur. My companions fell sadly a-stern; but my old mare, Jenny Geddes, one of the Rosinante family, strained past the Highlandman, in spite of all his efforts with the hair halter. Just as I was passing him, Donald wheeled his horse, as if to cross before me to mar my progress, when down came his horse, and threw his rider's breechless bottom into a clift hedge, and down came Jenny Geddes over all, and my bardship between her and the Highlandman's horse. Jenny trode over me with such cautious reverence that matters were not so bad as might well have been expected; so I came off with a few cuts and bruises, and a thorough resolution to be a pattern of sobriety for the future." Referring to the jovial manner in which he had spent the previous night about Arrochar, he writes:—"Our dancing

was none of the French or English insipid formal movements. The ladies sung Scotch songs like angels; then we flew at 'Bab at the bowster,' 'Tulloch-gorum,' 'Loch-Errach side,' &c., like midges sporting in the mottie sun, or craws prognosticating a storm in a hairst day. When the dear lasses left us, we ranged round the bowl till the good-fellow hour of six; except a few minutes that we went out to pay our devotions to the glorious lamp of day peering over the towering top of Benlomond. We all kneeled. Our worthy landlord's son held the bowl, each man a full glass in his hand, and I, as priest, repeated some rhyming nonsense: like Thomas the Rhymer's prophecies, I suppose." In Dumbarton Burns seems to have contracted a friendship with the Town Clerk, John M'Aulay. An affected but characteristic epistle to this gentleman, dated June, 1789, will be found in the poet's correspondence.

\* Penant's "Tour in Scotland in 1769."

† See the letters written from Ardincaple, in "Lewis's Memoirs."



gabbert or two might be put together and launched during the year; but there was no symptom that the town would ever become one of the most famous ship-building ports in the kingdom. The brothers Napier carried on a smith and foundry business; yet there was nothing in the extent of their trade to indicate that from such a source would spring the world-renowned firm of Napier & Sons.\* There was a considerable number of tanners in the town; but the leather trade from about the period spoken of gradually acquired less importance in the locality, and the yards were, one after another, given up. The trade which eclipsed all others in the town was the manufacture of crown glass, which, as formerly stated, was carried on most extensively by the Messrs. Dixon. As the glass produced at the Dumbarton works was of a most superior quality, the business increased very rapidly, and for many years the company may be said to have had the bulk of both the home and foreign trade in its hands. Some notion of the importance of this trade to the town may be formed from the fact, that at one time the company paid into the public exchequer no less than from £115,000 to £119,000 of excise duties annually. In addition to the large number of men kept constantly employed in the works, there was a heavy import and export trade in connection therewith, and in which some hundreds of people found employment. In a statistical work,† published in 1811, the kelp consumed annually is set down at 1,200 tons, and the coal at 15,000 tons. The manufacture of glass continued to be the staple trade of Dumbarton for about seventy years, when a succession of deaths in the firm led first to a change of partners, and finally to its abandonment altogether. Fortunately for the town, a new branch of trade had then sprung up, and, as will be seen in a subsequent chapter, was carried on with a vigour which added largely to the prosperity of the town.

The martial spirit raised by the wars of the French Revolution was as strong in Dumbartonshire as in any other district in the kingdom. The militia volunteers raised in the county were numerous and enthusiastic, and were long celebrated for the readiness with which they perfected their probationary period

\* Robert Napier, Esq. of Shandon, the head of the great Glasgow firm of Napier & Sons, is the son of James Napier, one of the brothers referred to. This eminent engineer and ship-builder wrought several years with his father in Dumbarton, before settling in Glasgow to prosecute his profession.

His career furnishes one of the brightest examples of modern times of what can be done by enterprise joined to ability and perseverance.

† A "General View of the Agriculture of Dumbartonshire," by the Rev. A. Whyte and Duncan (afterwards Principal) Macfarlan, D.D.

by joining the regiments of the line. The Dumbarton Fencibles were embodied in October, 1794, and inspected and reported complete by Major-General Sir James Stuart in the summer of the following year. The regiment being raised principally through the exertions of Campbell of Stonefield; and the Commander-in-Chief, as some acknowledgment for his valuable services, appointed him to be Colonel of the troop. The first Lieutenant-Colonel was M'Lean of Lochbuy; but on his removal, in 1797, to the Argyllshire Fencibles, he was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel Scott. After being duly inspected and reported, the Dumbarton Fencibles were removed to Guernsey, where they lay two years, and were then sent to Ireland, where they continued till the close of the Rebellion. Their bravery and general good conduct was particularly noticed by Sir John Moore. While acting as Brigadier-General in Ireland under Sir Ralph Abercromby, Sir John formed the Dumbarton Fencibles into a light infantry corps, and stationed them in a most important locality in his own neighbourhood. When the defeat at Wexford had somewhat cooled the ardour of the insurgents, the same gallant commander further exhibited his confidence in the Dumbartonshire Fencibles, by selecting them as a guard of 400 prisoners, who were to be despatched to Prussia—a service which he said required “confidential and trustworthy men.” This regiment returned to Scotland in 1802, and was reduced the same year.\*

In the warlike times of sixty years since, it unfortunately happened that Dumbarton, from its proximity to the Clyde, was now and then the scene of the capture of some poor merchant seaman by the press-gang, which in these days was looked upon as the scourge of the maritime towns of the kingdom. A vague recollection still lingers in the minds of old people regarding events of this description; but all details connected therewith have long since faded from the memory, and none of the cases seem to have been of so aggravated a nature as to lead to their being formally recorded in any way. Smuggling, in the shape of the illicit manufacture and sale of spirits, was also carried on to a large extent, particularly in the hilly district bordering upon Lochlomond; and so emboldened did impunity make the lawless individuals concerned in the traffic, that they repeatedly defied, in the most open manner, both the civil and military power organized to keep them in check. Skir-

\* Brown's "History of the Highland Clans," vol. iv., p. 375.

mishes now and then did take place, but they generally resulted in as much damage to the excisemen as the smugglers ; and it was not till Government, by new fiscal regulations, made the trade unprofitable that it declined in Dumbartonshire, and was at length almost entirely abolished.

With the exception of such disturbances as arose from causes of this kind, the peace of the town does not seem to have been often imperilled ; and two town-officers, old and frail as they generally were, appear to have been thought by the inhabitants sufficient for all the duties discharged by a modern police staff. The burgesses were bound by their oath to give "watch and ward" in their turn ; but this was a duty they either contrived to elude entirely, or, when it could not be avoided, performed by proxy. The watchmen were frequently discharged soldiers, who, so far as age was concerned, might have seen service at Dettingen, or been out with Prince Charles in the perilous '45. Furnished with a thick stick in one hand and an old lantern in the other, the frail creature "paced his weary rounds," calling out at frequent intervals the hour and the weather as he went along. This midnight soliloquy, which was at once a warning to an offender and a nuisance to the peaceably inclined, was still further aggravated by a drummer who perambulated the streets at a very early hour, for the purpose of calling up the workers in the glass-house and others to their labour.

While the condition of the burgh sixty years since was generally quiet and orderly enough, so far as overt acts were concerned, there was, as in the present day, no lack of subjects calculated to excite and keep alive an acrimonious spirit among the people. There was the old-standing dispute between the burgesses and the Town Council, which in 1786 assumed the form of an action in the Court of Exchequer, to make the latter account for all the money that had been paid over to them.\* There were other matters connected with the municipal government of the town which were not discussed in the most amiable spirit ; but a still more fertile subject of local

\* In June, 1786, the Hon. Henry Erskine made a motion in the Court of Exchequer, on the important question of the Burgesses of Dumbarton against the Town Council of that burgh, requiring that the latter should account for the public money of the burgh. This question had been formerly argued at considerable length, and Mr. Erskine wished a time to be fixed by the Court to

give judgment. His Majesty's Remembrancer informed the Court that he had searched the records, and had not yet found any precedent of Town Councils accounting to Exchequer, as prescribed by the Act of Parliament ; upon which Mr. Erskine said, that he waived the plea of precedents, and wished for the decision of the Court upon the statute.—Glasgow Mercury.



agitation was the ecclesiastical disputes of the period, and into which a most acrimonious spirit was infused. There was not only the ever fresh differences between the Establishment and the Secession, but, what was more unseemly, there was the disputes which had broken out in the Secession itself, and which resulted in the formation of Burgher and Anti-Burgher congregations, and these again into Old and New Light sections. Though there was generally a few Seceders resident within the burgh almost from the days of Erskine, they do not seem to have had any regular place of worship, but contented themselves with some common building so often as they could procure the services of a minister ; and when he was not among them, they travelled generally to the nearest place where a preaching was held. About the end of the eighteenth century, a commodious place of worship was reared in Bridgend in connection with the Relief body, and in 1826 the members of the Associate or Burgher body erected a church, or, as it was sometimes called, a " Meeting-house," in Dumbarton. There were stray members of several other evangelical denominations in the town, but they did not muster in such numbers as to call for any special notice here, though they were powerful enough to aggravate that bitter spirit engendered by theological controversy which distinguished the period spoken of.

Such were a few of the social features which characterized the age of the fathers of the present generation. We are fully aware that we have not described, nor even alluded to the whole of the peculiarities observable in Dumbarton sixty years since, and are, if possible, still more conscious that we have not noticed a tithe of the occurrences in which these peculiarities had their origin ; but if we have succeeded in recalling the period to the recollection of those whose memory extends so far back, or, what was still more desired, if we have given to their descendants even a slight notion of the condition of the town and the daily life of the people about that time, the design contemplated at the outset has been fulfilled. A desire to do this is the best apology that can be offered for interrupting by such an episode the progress of the historical narrative.

\* \* It may appear to the reader that many of the incidents mentioned in the preceding pages should have been substantiated by a reference to some authority. This, however, was impossible, from the circumstance that most of the occurrences spoken of were gleaned, not from books or any other recognized authority, but partly from the information of old people who still vividly remember the events of their youth, and partly from private manuscript records relating to the period.

## CHAPTER XIV.

1790 TO 1850.

Patrick Colquhoun, LL.D.—Henry Bell—The Dumbarton Steam-boat Company—The Reform Bill agitation—State of the burgh affairs at this time—The great Moor Case—Municipal and Ecclesiastical affairs—Educational institutions—The Queen's visit to Dumbarton Castle.

It is somewhat singular that at the time one resident in Dumbartonshire was working out the idea of a steam-boat, another native was busy compiling his last great work on a subject which was affected by the invention in a greater degree than any other that can possibly be conceived of. This was Patrick Colquhoun, LL.D., whose treatise on "The Population, Power, Wealth, and Resources of the British Empire" appeared in 1814. This eminent individual was born in Dumbarton in March, 1745. His father, who died at the early age of forty-four, had been a class-fellow of Tobias Smollett's in Dumbarton, and it was at the same school young Patrick received the first part of his education. Being left an orphan at an early age, he had to push his own way in the world. He went to America in early life, and settled in Virginia, where he conducted his affairs so successfully as to be able to return to Glasgow in a position to carry on the business of a merchant when only twenty-one years of age. Notwithstanding his own large business connection, he devoted a considerable portion of his time to schemes for the improvement of the general trade of the West country. In 1775, Mr. Colquhoun married a lady of his own name, the daughter of James Colquhoun, Provost of Dumbarton, by whom he had a family of seven children, some of whom yet survive. It is principally to his exertions that the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce and the Tontine owe their origin. He was elected Lord Provost of the city in 1782. Mr. Colquhoun afterwards removed to London, and obtaining an appointment as a police magistrate there in 1792, he wrought out a variety of important reforms in the police system of the metropolis. He is the author of several works on this subject, and it is to his persevering efforts that the origin of the Thames Police is to be traced. The University of Glasgow bestowed on him the honorary degree of Doctor of

Laws in October, 1797.\* He died in April, 1820, leaving by his will the sum of £200, the interest of which was to be divided yearly among poor people of the name of Colquhoun, residing in the parishes of Dumbarton, Cardross, Bonhill, and Old Kilpatrick, not in receipt of parochial relief.

\* Some notion of the active life of this practical philanthropist may be derived from the following list of his works (which does not comprise his ephemeral publications) appended to a biographical sketch written by his son-in-law, Dr. Yates:—

Observations on the present state of the  
Linen and Cotton Manufactures, ..... 1783

Case relative to the proposed System of Inter-  
change of British Manufactures with Ire-  
land, ..... 1785

Case of the Cotton and Linen Printers of  
Great Britain, ..... 1785

Case of the British Merchants who traded to  
America previous to the late War, ..... 1787

An Important Question relative to the pre-  
sent Competition between the Calico and  
Muslin Manufacturers of Great Britain,  
and the same Species of Goods imported  
from India, ..... 1788

An important Crisis in the Calico and Muslin  
Manufactures of Great Britain explained, 1788

Observations on the relative Resources of  
the East India Company for Productive  
Remittances, and on the National Loss  
occasioned by the Importation of the same  
Species of Cotton Goods which can be  
manufactured in Great Britain, ..... 1788

Observations on the Means of Extending the  
Consumption of British Calicoes, Muslins,  
and other Cotton Goods, and of affording  
Pecuniary Aid to the Manufacturers, under  
Circumstances of the highest Advantage  
to the Trade, ..... 1788

Queries on the present Distressed Situation  
of the Cotton Manufacturers of Great  
Britain, and on the Means of Relief, ..... 1788

A Representation of Facts relative to the  
Rise and Progress of the Cotton Manufac-  
tures in Great Britain, with Observations  
on the Means of Extending and Improv-  
ing this valuable Branch of Trade, ..... 1789

A Representation of the Facts relative to the  
Sufferings and Losses of the Merchants  
residing in Great Britain who carried on

Trade to the United States of America,  
previous to the Revolution there, ..... 1789

An Important National Question relative to  
the Principle of Legislation introduced  
into the present Corn Bill, ..... 1790

Reflections on the Causes which have pro-  
duced the present distress in Commercial  
Credit, with Suggestions relative to the  
means of remedying the evil in future, ... 1793

An Account of the Rise and Progress and  
Present State of the Charity School, in the  
Parish of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, ..... 1793

Observations and Facts on Public-Houses,  
interesting to Magistrates in any part of  
Great Britain, ..... 1794

A Plan for affording extensive Relief to the  
Poor, by raising a moderate Sum of  
Money by Subscription, to be laid out in  
redeeming Pledges of honest industrious  
Families, who have been compelled to  
Pledge their Goods and Working Tools  
for Subsistence during the late severe  
weather, ..... 1794

An Account of a Meat and Soup Charity, ... 1795

Suggestions favourable to the Comfort of the  
Labouring People, shewing how a small  
Income may be made to go far in a Family,  
so as to produce a considerable saving in  
the article of Bread. Printed at the pub-  
lic expense, ..... 1795

Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis, ex-  
plaining the various Crimes and Misdemeanours which at present are felt as a  
pressure on the community, and suggest-  
ing remedies, ..... 1795

Friendly Advice to the Labouring Poor,  
shewing the great advantage in point  
of Health, Comfort, and National Eco-  
nomy, which may be derived from a new  
and better mode of Dressing Animal and  
Vegetable Food, with various Receipts, ... 1799

Suggestions drawn up at the desire of the  
Lords of Council, and generally distributed  
over England and Wales, with a View to



As it would serve no useful purpose to notice all the trifling occurrences which took place in Dumbarton over a period of more than half a century, it has been thought proper simply to confine the narrative henceforward to those occurrences which permanently affected the prosperity of the town.

Among the great, if not the very greatest event which ever affected the fortunes of Dumbarton, was the application of steam to purposes of navigation. Whether or not this idea originated with Henry Bell is not for us to settle; but, beyond all dispute, he has at least the high merit of being the first in Europe who put the principle into anything like practical operation. Born at Torphichen in 1767, Henry Bell, after receiving the rudiments of a very ordinary education, was sent, at the early age of thirteen, to learn the trade of a stone-mason. As this employment was far from being congenial, he was apprenticed to his uncle as a millwright, but afterwards went into the employment of a ship-builder in Borrowstounness, where he was instructed in the modelling of vessels. Afterwards proceeding to London in 1789, he found employment for a short time in the works of Sir John Rennie; but he returned to Glasgow in 1790, and wrought for several years afterwards as a common joiner. In 1808 he removed to Helensburgh, and while his wife attended to the business of the Baths Hotel, then just completed, of which he had become the tenant, he employed himself in bringing to perfection those

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|---|--|
| the Encouragement of Soup Establishments, and containing Plans and Directions for carrying them into effect, ..... 1799-1800  | and the Protection of the Peaceful Subject against Penal and Criminal Offences, ..... 1803   |
| State of Indigence in the Metropolis, with Propositions for a Pauper Police, ..... 1799   | A new and appropriate System of Education for the Labouring People, elucidated and explained according to the Plan which has been established for the religious and moral Improvement of the Male and Female Children admitted into the Free School at Westminster, ..... 1806 |
| Treatise on the Commerce and Police of the River Thames, containing an Historical Account of the Trade of the Port of London, and suggesting means for preventing the Depredations committed thereon, by a Legislative System of River Police, ..... 1800 | Treatise on Indigence, exhibiting a general View of the National Resources for Productive Labour, with Propositions for Meliorating the Condition of the Poor, and for Improving the Moral Habits, and Increasing the Comforts of the Labouring People, ..... 1806             |
| Reports of the Proceedings of the Committee at Lloyd's Coffee House, for the Relief of the Poor of the Metropolis, from its origin in 1795, to December, 1799, containing Addresses to the Benevolent and Humane in Behalf of the Poor, ..... 1800        | Treatise on the Population, Wealth, Power, and Resources of the British Empire in every Quarter of the World, including the East Indies, ..... 1814  |
| Treatise on the Duties of a Constable, containing Details interesting to the Public, as they relate to the Corruption of Morals   |  |

mechanical projects which had always engaged so much of his attention. After much mental anxiety and pecuniary loss, Bell struck upon the true method of applying steam power to purposes of river navigation. At the close of 1811 the ever-to-be-remembered "Comet" was laid down by John Wood & Co. of Port-Glasgow; and during its progress the enthusiastic projector busied himself in procuring the engine which was to propel her against wind and tide. The little craft was finished and launched in August, 1812.\* We are indebted to John Buchanan, Esq., Glasgow, for notes of a conversation between him and an old man named John Robertson, who made the first engine for the "Comet," which throws a curious light upon the infancy of steam navigation. In 1807, Bell and Robertson, having both seen Symington's boat in one of the reaches of the canal, had frequent conversations about the practicability of propelling vessels by machinery, but, as stated above, it was not till four years later—when Robertson had manufactured a small engine on speculation, that the project was seriously entered into. This engine, which was of three horse power, Bell agreed to purchase for £165, an additional £27 being promised to other parties for the boiler and necessary furnishings. According to Robertson, Bell had an idea at this time that his boat would require four paddles, two on each side, and at first the little craft of forty feet keel and twelve feet beam, was actually finished in that style. Finding, however, by a short experience, that the stern paddles not only interfered with the steering, but by acting only on broken water were next to useless for propelling purposes, they were stripped off, and the vessel fitted up more in consonance with modern ideas. The "Comet" made the first voyage from Port-Glasgow to the Broomielaw in three hours and a-half, but afterwards she generally took from four to five hours to accomplish the distance.† The crew consisted of a master (the first

\* In various books of reference the "Comet" is said to have been launched in January, 1812. This is a mistake. The engine, as is shown by Robertson's books, was not finished till April, and it is well known the boat was launched with her steam up.

† As a memorial of the infancy of steam navigation, the following advertisement, inserted in the newspapers of the period, may not be considered uninteresting:—

**"STEAM PASSAGE-BOAT, THE COMET, BETWEEN  
GLASGOW, GREENOCK, AND HELENSBURGH,  
FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.**

The Subscriber having, at much expense, fitted up a handsome vessel to ply upon the River Clyde, between Glasgow and Greenock—to sail by the power of wind, air, and steam—he intends that the vessel shall leave the Broomielaw on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, about mid-day, or at such hour thereafter as may answer from the



being William M'Kenzie, previously a schoolmaster in Helensburgh), an engineer, a pilot, and a fireman—four persons in all. As the “Comet” paid fairly with her small engine, Bell made a slight addition to its power, and soon afterwards laid the “Comet” on the beach at Helensburgh, where he added twenty feet to the length, and had also an entirely new engine put in of six horse power.\* This little vessel, the construction of which marks an era in the maritime annals of Europe, afterwards plied between Glasgow and the West Highlands by way of the Crinan Canal, but met with an accident on one occasion when returning from Fort-William, and sunk in deep water. The fate of Henry Bell did not differ much from that of hundreds of other gifted individuals, whose only reward was a proud consciousness of having benefited their fellow-men. Individuals with more fixity of purpose, and possessed of a larger capital, availed themselves of his invention, and were far from being so ready as they might have been in acknowledging their obligations. He derived but little pecuniary advantage from his discovery; and as he had spent the greater part of his substance in mechanical experiments of various kinds, he would have been almost destitute in his old age, had a public subscription not been entered into on his behalf.† The Clyde Trustees also came forward, and bestowed on

state of the tide—and to leave Greenock on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, in the morning, to suit the tide. The elegance, comfort, safety, and speed of this vessel require only to be proved, to meet the approbation of the public; and the proprietor is determined to do everything in his power to merit public encouragement. The terms are for the present fixed at 4s. for the best cabin, and 3s. the second; but, beyond these rates, nothing is to be allowed to servants, or any other person employed about the vessel. The subscriber continues his establishment at Helensburgh Baths, the same as for years past, and a vessel will be in readiness to convey passengers in the COMET from Greenock to Helensburgh.—Passengers by the COMET will receive information of the hours of sailing, by applying at Mr. Houston's Office, Broomielaw; or Mr. Thomas Blackney's, East Quay Head, Greenock. “HENRY BELL.

“Helensburgh, 5th August, 1812.”

\* The original engine was first sold to Archibald M'Lellan & Sons, coachmakers, who applied it

to some of their machinery; it afterwards, by the intervention of the maker Robertson, passed into the hands of Mr. Alexander, distiller, Greenock; it had several other owners after this, but ultimately fell into the possession of Messrs. Girdwood & Co., engineers, Glasgow, who exhibited it as a curiosity at one of the meetings of the British Association in Glasgow. We believe it still finds an honoured resting-place in the premises of this firm.

† Writing to a friend in 1826, he states that in 1800, and again in 1803, he endeavoured to impress on Lord Melville the practicability of propelling vessels against wind and tide by steam, but the Admiralty had no faith in the scheme, and he was therefore compelled to appeal for countenance to the other governments in Europe and America. He affirms that it was his plan Fulton put into operation on the Hudson River in 1807. This is a point, however, which has given rise to much discussion.



the inventor, to whose genius the river was so much indebted, an annuity of £100. He lived to enjoy this for several years, and at his death the sum was continued to his widow. Henry Bell died at Helensburgh in November, 1830.\*

Among the first fruits of Henry Bell's invention was the formation in Dumbarton, in the year 1815, of a joint-stock company, to run a steamer between that place and Glasgow. This was the first company ever formed for such a purpose in Britain; and their vessel, "the Duke of Wellington," was the first steam-boat which made any pretensions to compete with the old established methods for the conveyance of goods and passengers.† As compared with modern steam vessels, "The Duke" is apt to be looked upon as a thing utterly insignificant, the deed of co-partnership binding the shareholders to furnish her with an engine "of at least twelve horse power;"‡ but limited as was her capabilities, she was for two or three years more than sufficient for the small trade which then existed. One trip up and down was performed in the day; the fares being, from Dumbarton to Glasgow, or *vice versa*, first cabin, 3s., and second cabin, 2s. Light goods were charged at 8d., bale goods at 1s. per cwt., and heavy goods at 8s. per ton. She was sold in 1820 to Duncan M'Arthur, engineer, who had contracted to supply the engines for a new and in every way superior boat, built for the company by William Denny, sen., Dumbarton. In 1824 another and lighter boat was built for the Dumbarton company by James Lang, Dumbarton, and furnished with engines by Robert Napier, Camlachie. In 1821 steps had been taken for placing a steamer on Lochlomond; and in the summer of the following year the waters of the "Queen of Scottish Lakes" were first disturbed by the paddles of the little "Marion."

\* A monument has been reared to the subject of this notice on the rock at Dunglass, on the Clyde; and another and more elaborate one has been placed in Row churchyard, where he is buried, by Robert Napier of Shandon. Mrs. Bell survived her husband for the long space of twenty-six years, during the whole of which time she discharged the duties of hostess at the Baths Hotel. This venerable and widely-respected lady, whose practical good sense had often been of service to her husband, died on the 1st of May, 1856, in the eighty-sixth year of her age.

† The shares of the company amounted to twenty in number, and were held by the following

individuals, not one of whom is now living:—James Laing, merchant; William Latta, William Rankine, Finlay M'Martin, William Spencer, Peter M'Nicoll, innkeeper; John Glen, tanner; William M'Kinlay, carrier; Peter M'Kinlay, carrier; Walter Lennox, spirit merchant; James Davidson, tanner; Alexander Laing, grocer; John Laing, merchant; William Lindsay, wright—all of Dumbarton; and John Dixon, Levensgrove; and Jacob Dixon, Rockbank.

‡ The "Duke of Wellington" was built in Dumbarton by James M'Lachlan, and the engine, which was fitted up in her before launching, was made by Messrs. Napier & M'Arthur, Glasgow.

At the very time when the town was beginning to reap the advantages accruing from its new branch of trade, a period of political excitement set in, which threatened to upset the whole industry of the district.\* The period referred to commenced with what is known as the Reform Bill agitation—a troubled but not uninteresting epoch in the history of Dumbartonshire.† During the eleven years which elapsed between 1810 and 1821, the county was represented in Parliament by Archibald Colquhoun of Killermont, who was for a time Lord Advocate and afterwards Lord Clerk-Registrar. In February, 1821, John Buchanan of Ardoch contested the county with Sir James Colquhoun of Luss, and was elected by a majority of nine votes—the numbers being—for the former, twenty, for the latter, eleven. In 1826, when a new Parliament was called, John Campbell, younger of Succoth, was elected without opposition. Four years afterwards (1830), the first great contest took place between the Tory Lord William Graham, and John Campbell Colquhoun of Killermont, a staunch Whig. Lord William was supported by the Dennistouns and Buchanans, Sir Archibald Campbell, Hamilton of Barns, and Gartshore of Gartshore. On the Laird of Killermont's side there were ranged Lord John Campbell, Campbell of Stonefield, Sir James Colquhoun, Admiral Fleming, Smollett of Bonhill, Bontine of Ardoch, and several others of less note. On the poll being taken, it was found that the votes were equal, thirty electors having given their suffrages to each candidate. The election, therefore, virtually lay with the President, who possessed a casting vote. This office on the occasion in question was filled by Sir Archibald Campbell, and he gave his casting vote in favour of Lord William Graham. Sir Archibald himself had only been elected President by having a casting vote in virtue of being the

\* The signs of disturbance over the country generally were so ominous that government, about 1819, reorganized the local yeomanry and volunteer corps disbanded after the peace of 1815. The officers of the Dumbartonshire Yeomanry were:—James Denistoun of Colgrain, major; John Campbell, yr. of Succoth, John Buchanan, yr. of Ardoch, and John Horrocks, Tillichewan, captains; J. M. Dunlop, Advocate, Alex. Smollett of Bonhill, and John Dixon, Dumbarton, lieutenants; and R. Buchanan, surgeon. H. W. Campbell acted as paymaster of the force. The local volunteer force was commanded by Jacob Dixon, sen.

† On one occasion, at Duntocher, the discontent among the Radicals assumed an appearance so serious as to draw out the local volunteer force. A special commission of Oyer and Terminer was held in Dumbarton for the trial of the ringleaders, on 26th July, 1826. A verdict of not guilty being returned in the first case, that of Robert Monroe, the Lord Advocate withdrew the others. The judges, consisting of the Lord President, the Lord Justice-Clerk, the Lord Chief Baron, and Lord Pitmilley, met in the parish church, which was fitted up as a court of justice for the occasion.



last individual who represented the shire. Through a variety of causes which it would be foreign to our purpose to trace, a new Parliament was summoned in 1831, and on this occasion all parties seem to have been alike unscrupulous as to the means they took to secure the return of their favourite candidate. In Dumbartonshire the excitement reached the highest possible pitch. The candidates were the same as on the former election, and their several supporters were, if possible, still more determined and united than they had been on that occasion. The mob being as regardless of law as they were clamorous for reform, it was deemed necessary, in the absence of anything like a proper local force, to have a party of dragoons stationed at Bowling on the day of election. Their services were fortunately not required, though at one time they were signalled for, and had actually reached the outskirts of the town. While returning from the court house, walking between the late Sir James Colquhoun and Mr. Campbell, sheriff-substitute, Lord William Graham was attacked by the rabble, and obliged to take refuge in a private dwelling-house, where he remained guarded by Sir James, Mr. Campbell, and others, till a party was organized for his rescue. Having been conducted through the mob—a work of both difficulty and danger—he entered a small boat, and was conveyed to a party of his friends on board a steamer lying in the Clyde.\* On the day of election it was found that twenty-eight freeholders voted for Graham, and twenty-three for Killermont. The former was therefore declared to be elected, and he took his seat for Dumbartonshire in the last Parliament which met under the old system. The bill which had caused so much excitement became law in 1832, and a new Parliament was immediately summoned in accordance with its provisions. In this Parliament the representative for Dumbartonshire was J. C. Colquhoun, the opponent of Lord William Graham.

The extent of the change caused by the Reform Act in the representation of the county is a subject which should not be overlooked. Previous to 1832, the privilege of voting in counties was restricted to persons infeft in a

\* It was currently reported at the time that Lord William had been murdered by the mob in Dumbarton. The rumour seems to have reached Sir Walter Scott in this form. "I can never forget (says Lockhart) the high glow which suffused Sir Walter's countenance when he heard the

overburdened story. The trace of his calamitous affliction almost disappeared for the moment, and in a calm and rather clear voice he remarked, 'Well, Lord William died at his post — Non aliter cineres mando jacere, meos.'—"Lockhart's Life of Scott," cap. lxxx.



40s. land of old extent, holden of the Crown, or in lands so holden valued in the cess rolls of the county (which had been made up so far back as the time of Cromwell) at 400 pounds Scots. The voters might be either life-renters or fiars, and it was sufficient that they held the bare superiority of the lands, without having actual possession of the “dominum utile,” or property thereof. In 1830, and no doubt with a view to the contemplated extension of the franchise, orders were issued by the House of Lords for returns showing what the effect would be of lowering the franchise in the Scotch counties to 100 pounds Scots, the qualification of a Commissioner of Supply, and also what the result would be of reducing it by successive gradations to a sum so low as ten pounds Scots—the franchise in all these cases being supposed to be withdrawn from those who were only superiors, and conferred on actual proprietors. The return referred to (which is given below) showed that in the county of Dumbarton the franchise was held by only seventy-one individuals; that of these not more than nineteen held actual possession of the lands for which they were enrolled; and, further, the return showed that the life-renters exceeded the fiars in number.\* As the order did not call for a return of the number of individuals who held lands valued at 400 pounds Scots and upwards, the document presented to the House of Lords made no reference to such parties; but from a private statement drawn up by the returning officer at the same time, it appears that, after deducting four peers, who were presumed to have no voice in county elections, the possessors of property of this value amounted to sixteen. These, when added to the return, made the total number 202; and it is a singular fact that of these no

\* RETURN BY THE CLERK OF SUPPLY AND THE SHERIFF-CLERK OF THE COUNTY OF DUMBARTON, EACH ACCORDING TO HIS PARTICULAR DEPARTMENT, IN OBEDIENCE TO AN ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS, DATED 20TH DECEMBER, 1830.

Total valued rent of Dumbarton- shire.	Number of persons in possession of 100 pounds Scots valued rent, and so qualified to be Commis- sioners of Supply.	Commis- sioners of Supply actually on the roll.	Persons in possession of the dominum utile, from under 400 to 10 pounds Scots valued rent.										Peers in possession of 100 pounds Scots valued rent.	Freeholders enrolled.	Freeholders not in actual possession of dominum utile.	Freeholders enrolled upon superiority in fee.	Freeholders enrolled upon superiority in life-rent.
			100 and under 400.	90 and under 100.	80 and under 90.	70 and under 80.	60 and under 70.	50 and under 60.	40 and under 50.	30 and under 40.	20 and under 30.	10 and under 20.					
£ 33,427 19	90	91	48	2	5	6	7	12	11	16	29	40	4	71	52	32	8

DUMBARTON, 21st March, 1831.

Reported by  
(Signed)

H. W. CAMPBELL.  
Ro. COLQUHOUN, Sh. Clk.

fewer than 113 were proprietors in the parishes of Kirkintilloch and Cumbernauld; so that, had a scheme based on the existing data been adopted by Parliament, it is evident these two parishes would, as often as they chose to combine, have carried the election against the whole of the ten western parishes. Fortunately, however, the returns from Dumbartonshire and other counties seem to have satisfied the Government that any franchise proceeding upon the old valuation could not be satisfactory; and the Reform Act of 1832, accordingly, conferred the franchise in counties on the owners of any heritable subject of the free yearly value of £10, as well as on tenants of several classes. By this means the constituency was increased to 924.\*

So far as the burgh of Dumbarton was concerned, the franchise before 1832 was virtually limited to a commissioner nominated by the Council, who, along with a similar official from the burghs with which Dumbarton

\* To show the views current in Dumbartonshire previous to the passing of the Reform Bill, it may be stated that two of the freeholders, who were advocates for reform, published their views on the subject of the representation. One of them thought that the qualification in counties should not be higher than £40, nor lower than £20, of free yearly rent, and that in burghs the franchise should be possessed by all tenants who occupied dwelling-houses rented at £10 and upwards. The other considered that if the qualification in counties was so low as £20, the landed interest would be outvoted by the house proprietors, and he, therefore, submitted that £40 would be a fair sum. Neither of these gentlemen seem to have contemplated the £50 tenancy votes in counties.

While on these election matters it may not be considered out of place to refer to the great contest for the county in 1780, illustrating, as it does, the most flagrant evils sought to be removed by the Reform Bill of 1830. The candidates on this occasion were Lord Frederick Campbell, supported principally by the houses of Argyll and Colquhoun, and Captain George Keith Elphinstone, supported by the Montrose and Smollett families. The contest promised to be a keen one. Lord Frederick was certain to poll a majority of the older freeholders; but a number of new claimants had been created for the occasion, and they to a man were expected to vote for Elphinstone. Before being entitled to vote, however, it

was necessary the latter should have been in possession at least a clear twelvemonth before the day of election. The sheriff for the time being, Sir James Colquhoun of Luss, who acted as returning officer, was a supporter of the Argyll interest, and fixed the day of election twenty-four hours before the time the new freeholders were legally qualified to vote. Another objection which applied to no less than thirteen of the Elphinstone party was, that the Lennox retour was not sufficient evidence as to the value of the lands on which they sought to be enrolled. Elphinstone's supporters, determined not to be outvoted by the ingenious device of the sheriff, adopted a counter stratagem, strikingly suggestive of the familiarity of our ancestors with all the modern tricks of electioneering. Two or three first-class speakers—among whom was the celebrated Henry Erskine—were brought from Edinburgh, and on the day of election they contrived, by certain devices familiar only to lawyers, to protract the proceedings till midnight. Immediately on the clock striking twelve, the ingenious and learned gentlemen altered their tactics, and urged that the votes of the new freeholders should be received without further delay, as the twelvemonths' possession required by the statute had then expired. The agents of Lord Frederick's party, however, were too adroit to be thus checkmated. With a great show of impartiality they urged that as the election had commenced the preceding day, it



was conjoined, quietly elected a member to represent them in Parliament. These burghs were Glasgow, Renfrew, and Rutherglen, and they each possessed in turn the privilege of being the "returning burgh," or, in other words, had liberty to exercise a casting vote in the event of the four burghs being equally divided as to the choice of a representative.\* The Reform Bill changed all this. By the operations of that measure Dumbarton was united in the scheme of representation to the burghs of Kilmarnock, Renfrew, Rutherglen, and Port-Glasgow; her constituency was extended to 156; and, what was of vital importance, every individual possessed of the franchise had it in his power to influence in a direct manner the result of the election. The member for the united burghs in the first Reformed Parliament was Captain J. Dunlop of Dunlop.

In Dumbarton, the effect of the new Act was simply to alter, rather than thoroughly to reform the body which managed the affairs of the town. In

must, in point of law, be considered to terminate on that day also. The wordy contest was carried on till about five o'clock on the morning of the day following that on which the meeting commenced. When the votes were taken, the Preses, Archibald Edmonstone of Duntreath, declared that his friend Lord Frederick was the successful candidate, having polled nine votes more than his antagonist. The votes stood thus:—For Lord Frederick Campbell—John Noble, Sir James Colquhoun, Ilay Campbell, Sir Archibald Edmonstone, John Campbell of Stonefield; Archibald Buchanan of Drumhead, William Donald, Archibald Campbell, George Yuill, Donald Campbell, of Peiton; James Colquhoun, John Hamilton, Charles Edmonstone, Duncan Macmillan, John Campbell, of Kipperminshoch; William Rouet, James Stewart, George Keith Elphinstone, Robert Skene, George Murdoch, James Ferrier, William Baillie, advocate; Captain William Colquhoun, William Craig, Colin Campbell, bailie of Roseneath; Donald Campbell, of Barbreck; and John Campbell junior; twenty-seven in all.—For Captain George Keith Elphinstone:—George Haldane, Lord Frederick Campbell, David Smythe, Colin Douglas, Robert Bontein, James Buchanan, James Fogo, John Haldane, William Elphinstone, Patrick Downie, Charles Thomson, William Baillie, surgeon; David

Ballingall, William Adam, Henry Erskine, Robert Hamilton, Robert Dundas, James Baillie, and Ambrose Tibbets; nineteen in all, all freeholders also above designed. The matter did not end here, however. Each new freeholder had protested against the rejection of his vote, and the Elphinstone party presented a petition to the House of Commons against the return. Numerous cases were also raised in the Court of Session; but none of them progressed beyond their initializing stage, as Lord Frederick retired from the contest. He is reported to have intimated this resolution to his opponent by using the nautical phrase, that he had determined to "strike to the 'Warwick'"—this being the name of Captain Elphinstone's ship. The gallant officer accordingly took his seat as member for Dumbartonshire. Thus terminated the great election contest of 1780. Captain Elphinstone became afterwards Lord Keith, and Chamberlain of Scotland, and continued to represent the county till 1790, when he was succeeded by Sir Archibald Edmonstone.

\* A tradition is still current in Dumbarton that on one occasion the Town Council of Rutherglen were invited thither *en masse*, and, after being royally feasted for several days, were induced to vote with Dumbarton, which was that year the "returning burgh," and was thus enabled to carry its favourite against the other two.



1829 the Council made an attempt to carry a bill through Parliament for the purpose of—(1.) extending the royalty of the burgh so as to include Bridgend; (2.) to light, widen, clean, and otherwise improve the streets of the town; (3.) to introduce an efficient supply of water; (4.) to clean out, widen, and deepen the river, and improve the quay. But it seems to have been regarded by the inhabitants as a bill adopted by the Council more with a view to relieve the burgh from its pecuniary difficulties by increasing the taxation than to improve either the appearance of the town or the condition of the people. A strong opposition was therefore formed against it; and after it had given rise to a good deal of noise and excitement in the town, the bill was withdrawn, shortly before the period fixed for a second reading. A few years later the Council carried out a much-needed improvement, in causewaying the High Street of the burgh, which was done so efficiently, that it has needed little repair since; but with this exception, and probably the lighting of the town with gas, accomplished by a company formed in 1832, very little was done to change the condition of the town from what it was in bygone times. Municipal affairs were conducted by the new Council a good deal in the old way—quietly and slowly, regulated very much by precedent, and very little by enlightened forethought.\* This continued down till about 1850, when the change took place noticed in the next chapter.

Soon after the passing of the Reform Bill, a commission was empowered by Government to inquire into and report upon the condition of the different

\* The last Council under the old system was composed as follows:—

Anthony Dixon, Provost.	
Joseph Dixon, eldest Bailie.	
Robert Laing, junior Bailie.	
John M'Alister, Dean of Guild.	
Wm. Pickering, Treasurer.	
Jas. Rothead, sen., Merchant Councillor.	
D. Jardine,	"
Peter M'Alister,	"
John Glen,	"
Wm. M'Kinlay,	"
David Rothead, Trades' Councillor.	
James Rothead, jun.	"
Robert Hunter,	"
David Auchenvole,	"
Alexander Brown,	"

The first Council under the Reform Bill was composed as follows:—

A. Burns, Provost.	
Wm. Risk, Bailie.	
P. A. Mitchell, Bailie.	
J. Paterson, Dean of Guild.	
J. Glen, Treasurer.	
Peter Denny, Councillor.	
W. Galbraith,	"
D. M'Ausland,	"
J. M'Lintock,	"
John Ewing,	"
Robert Reid,	"
D. M'Farlane,	"
John Latta,	"
Wm. Rankine,	"
John Gray,	"

municipal corporations in Scotland. The Commission sat at Dumbarton, in October, 1833, and the report presented to Parliament gives a very clear insight into the state of the burgh affairs at this time.\* The document,

\* "A valuation," says the Commissioners, "of the property of the burgh was exhibited, stating its worth at £17,910 10s. But it did not appear that the valuation was made upon correct data, or by a competent person; and the same property in the year 1819, was valued at only £10,658 4s. The explanation given of so great a discrepancy was, that the town's mill had been rebuilt, and the town's inn repaired, both at considerable cost; that the rent of the fishings had much increased; and the town's muir it was thought would bring, if sold, a larger price than had formerly been supposed. The explanation was not satisfactory to the Commissioners; and it is remarkable that when the property of the burgh was valued at the lower sum, its debts were then within £300 of the estimated value of its property; and since the debt has increased to £19,108 10s. 1½d., the Magistrates have discovered that the value of the property has made an equal advance; for they now estimate it at such a sum as along with £2,132 1s. 10d. of arrears claimed by the burgh, makes it appear that its assets are sufficient even now to meet its debts, and still leave a larger balance than before in its favour.

"The annual revenue of the burgh arises chiefly from its property, the rent of which is stated in the return by the Town Clerk at £1,030 6s. 8d. per annum. Of this sum £385 arises from the fishings in the Leven and Clyde; £140 from the pasturage, and £40 from the game in the town's muir; £185 from the rent of the town's mill; and £210 from the rent of the town's inn."

The Town Clerk submitted a return of the annual expenditure of the burgh, but it was imperfect and erroneous. "It is not," says the Commissioners, "an estimate of the expenditure drawn from the average amount of the same for some years preceding, but includes only those articles which must be annually provided for, as necessary and unavoidable. There is no allowance for ex-

traordinary outlay on property, though from the nature of the burgh's property, namely, a harbour, mills, markets, and an inn, extraordinary outlays will occasionally be required, and such, in fact, has been the case hitherto. Neither is there any allowance for law expenses, ordinary or extraordinary, though these have always formed a large drain from the revenue of the burgh; so great, indeed, as to have been a chief cause of the increase of its debt to its present amount. Nor is there any allowance for miscellaneous and casual expenses, though these also form items in the accounts of preceding years.

"The administration and management of the revenue and property of this burgh for a series of years call for very particular notice. They are the subject of loud and general complaint on the part of the burgesses and inhabitants, a committee of whom waited upon the Commissioners to solicit investigation into some matters of which they specifically complained, as well as generally into the cause of the pecuniary embarrassments into which the burgh has fallen. The Commissioners are bound to state that many of these specified complaints have been supported by an examination of the records and accounts of the burgh, and the justice of the charge of general mismanagement is proved by the fact that the burgh is in a state of bankruptcy.\* Its management for many years has exhibited most reckless borrowing and an equally prodigal expenditure. Its property has not been turned to the best account, and money has been expended without any proper check over the workmen employed, either as to the sufficiency of their work or the reasonableness of their charges. Law proceedings have been inconsiderately begun and persevered in at an immense annual expense. The result of all has been a constant accumulation of debt; and the credit of the burgh is now entirely gone.

"The Commissioners found great difficulty in

\* This was literally true, for within two months after the Commission sat the Council entered into an arrangement with its creditors to pay a composition of 17s. 6d. per pound—a sum, it may be stated, which was far

larger than the town's assets warranted. In making this arrangement the Council received substantial assistance from the Commercial Bank, a branch of which was established in the burgh in 1825.



indeed, speaks with such fullness and plainness as makes it quite unnecessary to add anything by way of explanation. Almost every circumstance brought under the notice of the Commissioners was a matter of perfect

tracing the progress of the debt. The only account kept till a recent period was one of charge and discharge between the town and its treasurer, on the one side exhibiting merely all monies received by him, on the other all payments made by him. Under receipts was included the money borrowed, and under the discharge payment of interest when made, for it was frequently in arrear. The yearly account of charge and discharge thus never exhibited in any one year a complete state of the burgh's affairs. It was impossible to discover either the amount of the burgh's debt, or the proportion which its real income bore to its expenditure. And as to debts on open account and unsettled claims, there were no materials to exhibit their amount.

"According to the best information which the Commissioners could obtain, the debt of the burgh was, in 1793, about £2,500. In this year the burgh had a real surplus of income of £52. Matters continued without any considerable variation till 1800, the debt having apparently fluctuated very little in amount. In 1802 it had increased to about £3,500, and the expenditure of the burgh now exceeded its income by £55.

"After the year 1802, the burgh proceeded adding to its debt every year; and, notwithstanding the money annually borrowed was placed on the credit side, there was almost invariably, each succeeding year, a balance on the year's accounts of the treasurer against the town.

"In the year 1819 the books of the burgh exhibit, for the first time, an account of its debts, which are stated at £10,435 7s. 10d.; and, in order to prove its ability to discharge them, there is contrasted with that statement a valuation of the burgh's property, which is estimated at £10,706 15s. 6d., thus showing a balance in favour of the burgh of £271 7s. 8d.

"The town's treasurer, or collector, who also filled the office of town clerk, was examined respecting the mode in which the accounts were made up. He declared 'that he entered office as town's collector in 1802; and being interrogated, If he had ever known, since that time, the balance

in any one year to be in favour of the town? declares, That he does not recollect of its ever having been so; and being referred to the statement book of the town's revenue and expenditure from 1819 to the present time, and interrogated, Whether it does not appear, that in the annual balances of the revenue and expenditure, the revenue is stated to exceed the expenditure, and that this result is brought out by entering under the head of revenue the money borrowed during the year? declares, That he sees that to be the case.' He adds, that the statements were made up by a councillor, under the superintendence of the provost, in whose service the councillor was a clerk; but he admits that he was himself cognizant of the proceedings.

"The inconsiderate way in which the debt was contracted forced itself upon the Commissioners' notice in examining the Council record. They observed from the minutes, that when money was borrowed, the first step was, not to bring the subject before the Council, and, after showing the necessity for a loan, obtain their authority to raise it. In a great many instances the collector simply reports to the Council that he had received cash advances from members of Council, or other persons, and the money being not only already borrowed, but even expended by the collector, he is authorized by the Council to grant bills for the total amount of the sums received by him. Not only was this a common practice, but various instances appear of payments made to creditors, not through the natural medium of the treasurer, but by members of Council, whom the Council afterwards recognize as creditors of the town for the advances so made, and grant them bills for the same.

"While the burgh has borrowed so much money, the Commissioners cannot report that any considerable portion has been expended in works of public utility, or which afford some hope of any return upon the capital expended, at any period, however remote. A portion has been laid out in rebuilding the town's mills, and improving the town's inn, but, under good management, this



notoriety at the time; and these gentlemen so far performed their duty as to use no equivocal language in condemning the very evident mismanagement which then prevailed. Some excuse for that mismanagement was certainly to be found in the peculiar relation subsisting between the burgh generally and the particular family referred to; but this was not sufficient to explain all the irregularities which existed; and had even common prudence been exercised, the aid obtained from that quarter might have greatly benefited, instead of absolutely ruining the town. While it is unnecessary, however, to make any lengthened observations on the Report itself, there are one or two matters referred to therein about which some fuller information is necessary. First, as to the great dispute regarding the boundaries of the Town Moor.\*

So far back as 1630, the Town Council seem to have been called upon to consider the subject of encroachments made upon this portion of burgh property. As the land at that time was not considered to be of much value, no steps, beyond travelling the marches now and then, were taken to fix the boundaries with that precision which the unprotected state of the moor demanded. The disputes in consequence increased year after year; and before the end of the century many hundreds of pounds were spent in

expenditure might have been met by the growing revenue of the town, which is now about treble the amount of what it was thirty years ago. The harbour is unimproved, and the burgh exhibits no marks of a liberal and judicious expenditure, for the credit of the town and the comfort of the inhabitants. In short, nothing seems to have been undertaken by the magistracy which could justify or excuse the contraction of so much debt. The burgh's embarrassments are to be traced altogether to its expenditure having been always allowed to exceed its income, and the consequent accumulation of debt; and particularly to its enormous law expenses, amounting, since 1807, to above £6,600. These were incurred in a long litigation with neighbouring proprietors respecting the boundaries of the town's muir, and in two different Parliamentary contests with the city of Glasgow and the Clyde Trustees, in regard to the burgh's privileges in navigating the Clyde.

"The present financial state of the burgh requires an unsparing retrenchment of expenditure,

and a judicious management of its resources, to enable it to meet the pressing difficulties under which it has lately passed into the hands of a new magistracy. By entering into an arrangement with the Clyde Trustees for abrogating the burgh's privileges in that river, there seems little doubt that such a sum would be obtained in compensation of this right as would pay off the whole of the debt and leave the property free. It is the opinion of the provost that this plan should be adopted in preference to disposing of property, and he gives as the reason for this opinion, that the privilege does not benefit the whole inhabitants, but is of advantage only to a few. It must not be overlooked, however (say the Commissioners), that the privilege is of increasing importance to Dumbarton, and affords some prospect of raising the burgh in trade and population above its present apparently stationary state."

\* For a description of the situation and boundaries of the "Common Muir," see p. 179.

defending the title to land which, while it was not of any very great value, was yet thought by the Council to belong to the burgh as certainly as any other of the properties granted by the charter of King James. In 1772, an action of molestation and declarator was raised in the Court of Session against the burgh, at the instance of Buchanan of Drummakiln and others; and, in one way or another, the dispute was protracted over the almost incredible period of sixty years. On one occasion the conflict was removed to the House of Lords;\* but this step was found rather to lead to a farther entanglement than to a settlement of the dispute; and it was at length wisely resolved on each side to submit the question to a judicial referee, whose decision should be final. The referee selected was Archibald (now Sir Archibald) Alison, Sheriff of Lanarkshire; and his decision, fortunately for Dumbarton, was of a character which secured to the burgh the full possession of the land it had so long contended for. He issued notes in the case in November, 1836; representations and answers thereto were made on behalf of each of the parties; and finally, in June, 1838, after he had made a personal inspection of the ground, Sheriff Alison issued an interlocutor which precluded all further litigation on the subject.† In his Note Sheriff Alison lays down the

\* In 1813 the burgh carried the case before the House of Lords, in the shape of an appeal against a decision of the Court of Session. The appellants were the Provost (John Dixon) and Magistrates, and the respondents, Campbell of Stonefield, Graham of Gartmore, Buchanan of Drummakiln, and others. The counsel for the burgh were, Mr. (now Lord) Brougham and Sir Samuel Romilly; and for the respondents, Mr. Leitch and Mr. Adam. The case did not come on for hearing till April, 1817. In June of that year the Lord Chancellor gave a decision favourable to the appellants, but it was far from finally disposing of the action. Speaking of the law of the case, the Lord Chancellor said: "The first question is, whether the Court of Session has been right in rejecting certain documents which were offered to their attention, upon the ground that these documents were to be considered as matters *noviter reperta*, and it has been argued at your bar, with a great deal of propriety, that that doctrine depends very much upon the same principle as we apply to bills of review. My Lords, I am certainly of opinion that the court is right in considering these documents as not

*noviter reperta*. The next question is, whether the judgment is not wrong, upon the ground that it is a judgment with reference to which it may be said that it has given to the parties applying to the court *ultra petita*—more than they ask. It appears to me, if I were at this moment bound to state my opinion upon it, that the interlocutor has given to the parties applying to the court *ultra petita*, and that it would be difficult to sustain the judgment upon that ground; but I wish to state that with deference, for I think it will be impossible for this house to determine this without sending it back to the Court of Session, which I would propose to do, with some declaration as to the finding."—Gurney's MS. Report.—The expenses of the burgh on this occasion amounted to £465 13s. 10d.

† "The Judicial Referee having considered this process, under the reference thereof to him, entered into between the parties, and to which the authority of the Second Division of the Court of Session has been duly interposed, and advised the same, along with the revised cases for the parties respectively; and having thereafter issued notes expressive of his opinion on the case; and



following important principle, which, had it been attended to at an earlier stage, would have saved much litigation:—"In considering questions of the kind referred to, the judicial referee has always found it to be of the highest importance to look out as much as possible for *natural* boundaries, landmarks, or line of demarcation. This is more especially true in regard to the boundaries of common moors, which originally were probably hardly defined at all, but gradually became fixed, from the practice of herds and others

having since also personally visited and perambulated the marches in dispute, in presence of the parties and their agents; and having now fully and carefully reconsidered the whole of the conjoined processes, along with the representation and answers lodged for the parties,—Finds, that the point now remaining for decision, under the final judgment of the House of Peers and the present judicial reference and remit from the Court of Session, in the different conjoined actions, is, the boundaries or line of march of the muir in dispute, between the Whitehaughs and the Common Kist, as the other boundaries of the muir are either admitted or have been already finally fixed by the judgment of the House of Peers: Finds, that upon due consideration of the terms and description of the royal charter of 1609, coupled with the whole of the parole evidence which has been adduced in the cause on both sides, the eastern boundary of the muir in dispute is to be held as from the Burncrooks, running down the Finnich Glen burn, as far as the upper end of the Whitehaughs, and from thence down the same burn to the point where the common drove road to Drymen crosses the same; and finds, that that point is the 'Common Ford' alluded to in the old charter, 1609: Finds, that from that point the march runs direct to the Long Cairn, over the shoulder of Tambockle: Finds, that from the Long Cairn the march runs direct to the Red Brae, by the common ford of Gallin-gad, and from thence direct to the Standin' Stanes, and from thence to the Common Kist: Finds, in conformity with the judgment of the House of Peers, that the march from Burncrooks is the course of the Finnich Glen burn, as far down as Whitehaughs; and decerns in terms of the conclusions of the summons of declarator, at the instance of the magistrates of Dumbarton, in

1805, as to the boundaries and marches of the muir, but under the modification and explanations above set forth; and appoints march-stones, or other proper and durable landmarks, to be erected at the several points now specified and delineated on the plan, to be erected at the mutual expense of the parties. And upon the question of expenses of process: Finds half-costs due to the magistrates of Dumbarton, from the date of the original summons of declarator in 1772, being 7th February of that year, in the different processes afterwards conjoined, down to the date of the summons of declarator at the instance of the magistrates on the 6th November, 1805, from the said 6th November, 1805, down to the final judgment of the Court of Session of 19th May, 1810: Finds the magistrates entitled to the full expenses incurred by them in all the conjoined processes, from the said 19th May, 1810, up to the date of the remit by the House of Peers to the Court of Session: Finds *no* expenses due to or by either of the parties from the date of the said remit and judgment being applied in the Court of Session, being 8th July, 1817: Finds the magistrates entitled to expenses generally, both in the Court of Session, and under the present judicial reference, including the expenses of Mr. Bell's plan and inspection of the muir; but subject always to future modification by the referee. Appoints accounts of these several expenses, as now found due, to be given in and taxed by Thomas Guthrie Wright, Esq., Auditor of the Court of Session, and reported upon by him to the referee, and that *quam primum*; and prohibits all farther representations by either party against the notes now issued and the present final judgment.

(Signed) "A. ALISON.

"GLASGOW, 19th June, 1838."



interested in the pastures of the adjoining properties having fixed certain points to distinguish the limits of their respective pasturages. It is hardly conceivable that boundaries fixed by degrees in this way should proceed by any other but natural boundaries or landmarks. The course of a stream, a ridge of rocks, a hill, or, if these are wanting, a line from one cairn or rock to another, form the only boundaries which could by possibility have been found. Land surveyors may, in subsequent times, draw lines through level surfaces, where there are no natural landmarks; but this would never be thought of in early times."

The Common Moor, which had been the source of so much litigation, was disposed of by the Council about 1845, to Sir John Maxwell of Pollok, for £9,000. It afterwards fell into the hands of James Ewing of Strathleven, and now forms a portion of that estate. The moor had been gradually circumscribed in its original dimensions, not only by the gradual encroachments of neighbouring proprietors, but by the formation within its bounds of a number of farms.

In ecclesiastical affairs several important changes occurred during the period embraced by the present chapter. Chief among these was the Disruption of 1843—an event wonderful in itself, but still more wonderful from the change it wrought in the religious sentiments of the people of Scotland. As there was not within the Presbytery of Dumbarton any very aggravated instance of the evils of patronage, the question cannot be said to have assumed that personal importance in the locality which it did in some of the northern counties; but when the time came for giving full effect to the principles contained in the famous "Protest," it was seen that there were not a few pastors who had resolved to make a sacrifice for conscience' sake. About one-third of the members of Presbytery severed their connection with the Establishment, and nearly an equal proportion of the people showed their attachment to the new principles by following their old pastors.\* In several parishes of the Presbytery, where a number of the hearers, but no minister, came out, Free Churches were afterwards erected, and the services of a stated pastor secured.

\* Within the Presbytery of Dumbarton the charges vacated at the Disruption were—Dumbarton (Rev. J. Smith), Old Kilpatrick (Rev. Matthew Barclay), Helensburgh (Rev. John Anderson), Baldernock (Rev. John Pollock, A.M.), Duntocher (Rev. William Alexander).

At the period when this breach took place in the Establishment, measures were in progress for cementing a cordial union between two dissenting bodies, whose distinctive peculiarities had all along been of far less importance than the principles they held in common with each other. By the union between the United Secession and the Relief bodies, accomplished in 1847, the congregation in Dumbarton and the congregation in Bridgend became one in reality, as they had long been one in their theory of doctrine and discipline. Many years before this (so early as 1820) a union had taken place between the Burgher and Anti-burgher branches of the Secession, a step naturally resulting from the abolition of the objectionable oath, which was accomplished in the Convention of Scottish Burghs principally through the exertions of James Ewing of Strathleven. About this period also, a Church, whose proud boast is that there is no dissent within her pale, so far increased in numbers in Dumbarton as to warrant the building of a place of worship, and the appointment of a stated pastor to the charge. About forty years since there were not more than two or three families connected with the Roman Catholic persuasion in Dumbarton; but by the influx of Irish labourers and others, the body increased greatly in strength. In the infancy of the congregation, such Catholics as were in Dumbarton met for worship, once a fortnight, in an old storehouse in College Street; but their rapidly increasing numbers made a more seemly place of worship absolutely necessary; and about 1830 they erected a chapel in Church Street, which they dedicated to St. Patrick. A school has since been reared in connection therewith, and is attended by a large number of children. For a great many years back there had always been a small number of Episcopalians in the town and neighbourhood; and though it was not a denomination which increased in numbers very rapidly, yet it too received accessions now and then from the new families who came to reside in the locality. They worshipped for several years in a plain little building in Church Street; but in 1856 they erected a neat chapel on a commanding site on the west side of the Leven, near Dalreoch. There were also at this time, as there had always been, a few individuals in the town connected with other denominations than those mentioned; but, with the exception of those belonging to what is known as the Evangelical Union, who worship in a hall off the High Street, their distinctive



features were not of a character to make any special allusion to them necessary.

Turning from ecclesiastical to educational affairs, it may be stated generally, that the number of schools, and the attendance upon each, bore a fair proportion to the population. The magistrates and council, as the managers of the burgh school, had always shown a laudable anxiety to keep up the character of a seminary which had sent out pupils like Smollett, and been presided over by teachers like Love.\* Even under the old corrupt system of

\* John Love was born in Dumbarton in 1695. In Chalmers's *Life of Ruddiman*, his father is loosely described as a bookseller, but whether in Dumbarton or elsewhere does not appear. Considering the size of the town in these days, the elder Love, if he constantly resided there, would most likely—nay, certainly—unite some other branches of trade more popular and profitable to that of a retailer of books. It is a circumstance within the memory of many people still living, that the commonest articles of that trade could not be procured nearer than Glasgow. Whatever his profession might be, however, Love seems to have been in comfortable worldly circumstances, for it appears that his son, on completing his course at the Grammar School of Dumbarton, was removed to the University of Glasgow, which he attended several sessions. On returning to Dumbarton, he was appointed assistant to his old teacher David M'Alpine, and, on the death of the latter in 1721, was elected, in terms of the following minute of Council, to supply his place:—

“Dumbarton, twenty-ninth May, j<sup>m</sup> vij<sup>e</sup> and  
“twenty-one years. Convened the Pro-  
“veist (George Smollett), two baillys,  
“Dean of Gild, and hail remanent mem-  
“bers of the Toun Council.

“The Magistrates and Council having consi-  
“dered that the grammar school of this burgh is  
“become vacant by the death of Mr. David  
“M'Alpine, late master of the said school, And  
“after their taking tryall of Mr. John Love, doc-  
“tor in the said school, by committing to him the  
“charge thereof since the said Mr. David's death,  
“and examining him publikly, finds him suffi-  
“ciently qualified to undertake the said office and  
“functions, Therefor have admitted and received,  
“And so by these presents admitt and receive the

“said Mr. John Love to be master of the gram-  
“mar school of the said burgh for ane year to  
“come, and intitules and impowers him to uplift  
“the hail sellarys, schoolwages, and other casual-  
“ties belonging to the said office, as the samen  
“was payable yearly to the said Mr. David M'Al-  
“pine, Including one hundred and one merks pay-  
“able yearly by the burgh to him,—Item, Sex  
“pounds Scots, or the pryce of three score creels  
“of peatts, payable yearly, furth of the lands of  
“Auchindennanry, or the three score creels of  
“peatts themselves, in the option of the said Mr.  
“John; Item, Ane boll of malt of yearly rent,  
“payable out of two roods of land in Tounend;  
“Item, To the soume of forty-four pounds Scots,  
“yearly payable be the kirk-session of the said  
“burgh, And allows him to exact of each scholar  
“within the burgh learning Latine ane merk piece  
“quarterly, And from each scholar within the  
“burgh learning English eight shillings; for each  
“marriage eighteen shillings, whereof six shilling  
“to be given to the kirk-officer; for each bapptism  
“eight shilling, whereof two shilling to the kirk-  
“officer; for registrating the dead, two shilling;  
“for certificates, four shilling, And that for the  
“said year, Hereby Declaring that the payment  
“of the said sellarry, school wadges, and other  
“dues above-written is to commence from the  
“first of May instant, Excepting always heirfrom  
“the house rent formerly allowed by the burgh  
“to Mr. David M'Alpine, And upon the other  
“part, the said Mr. John Love, upon the condi-  
“tions forsaid, has accepted, and be thir presents  
“accepts in and upon him the said charge and  
“office of schoolmaster of this burgh the space  
“forsaid, and to do the duty of ane faithfull  
“schoolmaster in all respects as other school-  
“masters of this burgh were appointed to do be



municipal government, the individuals selected for the burgh school were generally such as reflected credit on the good sense of its guardians. At the Disruption the Free Church party erected a school in High Street, to the front of the ground occupied by their church; and as this seminary, like the one already alluded to, has always been ably conducted, there has generally been a fair attendance, not only of the children

"thair schollars;—viz., to attend upon the said  
 "school and schollars from sevin hours each morn-  
 "ing till nine of the clock, and before noon each  
 "day from ten of the clock to twelve of the clock,  
 "and from two of the clock in the afternoon till  
 "five or six, excepting alwayes the dayes which  
 "are the play dayes for the schollars, and allowed  
 "to them, or when at such times the said Mr.  
 "John shall be necessarily absent upon urgent  
 "reasons, And the said Mr. John Love is lyke-  
 "ways to exercise the office as precentor in the  
 "church till ane doctor bee found qualified there-  
 "for, And he being qualified conforme to law,  
 "gave his oath lykewayes, de fideli administra-  
 "tione officii, And the said Mr. John is to pre-  
 "monish the burgh fourty dayes before he resolves  
 "to give over the said charge, And the burgh is  
 "lykewayes to give him the like premonition, And  
 "[he] is to compear ilk Michaelmas before the  
 "toun councill, if required, and give his oath de  
 "fideli yearly. The Magistrats and Councill re-  
 "cervends it to the said Mr. John Love to enquire  
 "for ane young man to be doctor of the said  
 "school that shall be able to teach Latine, English,  
 "and arithmetick, having a fair hand of wryting  
 "and skillfull in musick."

The year after his appointment to the Grammar School of Dumbarton Love married Elizabeth, daughter of Archibald Campbell, surgeon, Glasgow, by whom he had thirteen children. He acted as clerk of the Presbytery of Dumbarton from 1717 to 1733; but within that period was subjected to a curious species of persecution by his minister, Mr. Sydserf, on the ground of brewing on a Sabbath day. On being investigated in the Church Court, the charge fell to the ground, and the minister was compelled to make a formal apology. In 1733, Love published his first controversial work, "Animadversions on the Latin Grammar lately published by Mr. Robert Trotter,

Schoolmaster at Dumfries." The book bears no imprint, but it is almost certain it was got up in Ruddiman's establishment in Edinburgh, and was no doubt the foundation of the future connection between the two scholars. In 1735, Love left Dumbarton for Edinburgh, having won, in fair competition with Findlay of Musselburgh, an appointment as one of the masters of the High School there. Two years afterwards, with the assistance of Ruddiman and Robert Hunter, he edited a translation of Buchanan's Psalms, which coming under the notice of the Duke of Buccleuch, secured for the editor what was then considered an advance upon his Edinburgh charge—the rectorship of the Grammar School of Dalkeith, vacant by the death of Lesly. In 1740, he took a prominent part in the controversy regarding the comparative merits of Johnstone and Buchanan as translators of the Psalms—supporting, as may be believed, the scholar whose version he had just edited. For two or three years Ruddiman and Love wrought harmoniously in the same field, but the Buchanan controversy ultimately severed the connection, and in 1749 Love issued "A Vindication of Mr. George Buchanan," a work levelled at the imputations of Camden on the one hand, but more particularly on the other, at certain reflections of his former friend Ruddiman. The latter replied in "Animadversions on a late Pamphlet, wherein the arguments brought by its author for clearing Buchanan from the two great faults he is charged with are impartially examined and confuted." John Love died on the 20th September, 1750. His aged opponent, Ruddiman, in noticing his death in the Caledonian Mercury, had the liberality to record that, "For his uncommon knowledge in classical learning, his indefatigable diligence, and strictness of discipline without severity, he was justly accounted one of the most efficient masters in the country."

of parents belonging to their own particular section of the church, but of the children of parents connected with other evangelical denominations in the town. There have also sprung up in recent years a useful girls' school, a well attended school in Artizan Place, another in Church Street, one in Bridgend, and one in connection with the Roman Catholic persuasion, already referred to. In addition to all these there is a school of another class, the origin of which forms a prominent and interesting feature in the social history of the nineteenth century. This is the Ragged School, founded about 1853. The institution has exercised a marked and most beneficial influence upon the class for whom it was intended; and if its usefulness has in any sense fallen short of the sanguine expectations indulged in at its origin, such a result is rather owing to the indifferent manner in which it is supported by the public, than to any defect in the principles upon which it is founded, or the manner in which it is conducted.

It may thus be seen, that so far as schools for the young of all classes are concerned, Dumbarton is well supplied. In regard to institutions for those more advanced in years, the town has but a poor account to render. Indeed it can hardly be said to possess a single institution calculated to meet the wants of young men who are engaged during the day in the active business of life. This is the more to be wondered at, when it is considered that there are so many young men engaged in the different branches of trade carried on in the town, and all of a character likely to derive advantage from an institution which would combine instruction with amusement. There is certainly a Mechanics' Institution in the town, but it is an institution in little else than the name. It has no hall of its own; there are no classes in connection with it; and, worst of all, its library is perfectly insignificant. Lectures are delivered under its auspices during the winter months by eminent individuals; but valuable as these are in their way, they are far from compensating for the absence of such features as we have referred to. A strong and useful total abstinence society has existed in the town for many years: there are also branch lodges of Oddfellows and Freemasons: but altogether Dumbarton is far behind so far as institutions for the special benefit of its young men are concerned.

With reference to another great engine of instruction—The Press—it seemed for many years as if neither the town nor county was destined to



support a local organ. During the agitated period when the Reform Bill was being discussed in Parliament, a small publication, named the "Argus," of an ultra-liberal character, was commenced in the burgh; but popular as its politics were with many, it received but a very moderate share of support, and finally ceased to exist about 1834.\* It was not till 1851 that anything like a local newspaper could be said to exist in Dumbartonshire.

An event which, though it can hardly be said to have permanently affected the interests of the town, was yet of such local importance as to merit special notice here, happened about the close of the epoch embraced by this chapter. This was the visit paid by her Majesty Queen Victoria to the Castle, in 1847. Early in August it was currently rumoured in the district that it was her Majesty's intention, during her celebrated marine excursion of that year, to visit the Castle of Dumbarton. To put at rest all doubt upon the subject, and at the same time to allow of such preparation being made as the occasion demanded, Sheriff Colquhoun communicated with Earl Grey, and in due course received an answer from the Home Office, stating that Her Majesty did purpose to visit Dumbarton; but as the time of her arrival there would be regulated by the weather, and the period of her stay probably short, it would not be advisable to make any other preparation for her reception than such as was absolutely necessary. This communication was received on the 12th of August. On the same day a public meeting of the inhabitants was held, and a large committee appointed, to make such arrangements for the reception as was befitting the loyalty of the ancient burgh. Next day the Sheriff, and the Provost (William Risk) and magistrates, met together and drew up a joint proclamation, setting forth that it was Her Majesty's intention to honour Dumbarton with her royal presence upon Monday, the 16th, and laying down stringent regulations, to prevent the crowding of boats in and about the mouth of the Leven on the occasion. On the 14th a meeting of the county gentlemen was held, when a variety of important resolutions were agreed to with reference to the royal visit. The preparations

\* The small share of patronage accorded to the "Argus" in Dumbarton probably finds an explanation in the fact, that about a twelvemonth before it commenced, an able and enterprising native of the burgh, Mr. Peter Mackenzie, had

set agoing the "Reformers' Gazette," which, like the local "Argus," advocated the extreme liberal views then current among certain politicians. The "Argus" was established in June, 1832; the "Gazette" early in 1831.







W. & A. G. 1841

英國海軍在印度洋之戰艦

went on without much interruption till nearly the period fixed for Her Majesty's arrival, which took place on the day following that originally fixed. Between one and two o'clock on the 17th the royal squadron anchored off the Castle. The scene was at once brilliant and suggestive. Three hundred years before—almost to a day—another royal squadron lay off the same old fortress; but for a far different purpose. Its master was the enemy of the sovereign of England, and the sovereign it protected was the fugitive Queen of Scotland. The troubles of Mary commenced early. She may have known innocence, but she never knew peace. She was a prisoner in infancy, and even before she could speak, must have been often alarmed by the contentions of violent unprincipled men. The defeat at Pinkie made her position more perilous than it had ever been; and it was resolved to convey her to France without delay, and in as secret a manner as possible. A small squadron was thereupon sent from Leith to Dumbarton, at which place the young Queen embarked. This was in August, 1548. In August, 1849, how different the scene. The kingdom of Mary and the kingdom which was long looked upon as the natural enemy of the kingdom of Mary, were bound together in indissoluble union; and the Queen of the united sovereignty beheld with just pride the spectacle of a loyal and joyous people where Mary had left discord and treachery. The day became the occasion. The royal squadron appeared in all its pomp and beauty. A fleet of small vessels, gorgeous in excess of flags and streamers, lay around at a respectful distance. On shore all was gaiety and enthusiasm. The fields stretching around the grand old Rock were crowded with people eager to catch a glimpse of that sovereign lady whose behests they were all proud to obey. The Lord-Lieutenant, the Provost and Magistrates of the burgh, the Convener of the county, and the Sheriff and Sheriff-substitute, were at their posts. The Councillors appeared with their wands of office and in their proper place. The incorporated trades, and the different masonic bodies, wore their customary badges, and arranged themselves so as to assist in preserving order, while at the same time they sustained a prominent part in the pageant. Mr. Denny of Castlegreen had erected a fine wharf where the landing was to take place, and also a raised footway, which, covered as it was with crimson cloth, and ornamented with triumphal arches, indicated the path her Majesty was to take to reach the Castle. On landing, the



Queen was received by the Lord-Lieutenant (Sir James Colquhoun of Luss), the Provost of the burgh, and the other officials, as was also Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the other members of the royal suite. At the end of the pathway her Majesty entered the carriage of the Lord-Lieutenant, and proceeded round the Castle Rock to the principal entrance. So soon as the Queen had entered the gate, the Magistrates and Council of Dumbarton presented an appropriate address to Her Majesty, through Earl Grey, and which he promised to lay before his royal mistress. The Queen, accompanied by the royal family and the officials before mentioned, continued their ascent till they reached the Argyll battery, where a halt was made. Here Her Majesty stayed about half-an-hour, one portion of which she occupied in surveying the spectacle which stretched beneath her, and another in receiving loyal addresses from the magistrates of Glasgow and other public bodies.\* The procession then descended in the same order in which it had gone up, and accompanied her Majesty to the wharf, where she re-embarked for her yacht, "The Fairy." Thus ended the visit of a sovereign, as illustrious for her virtue as her rank, to a castle celebrated for having been alternately the palace and the prison of some of her predecessors.

\* The Glasgow magistrates met the royal squadron near Loch Ryan, and at an interview with Earl Grey it was arranged that their addresses should be presented to Her Majesty at Dumbarton. The magnates of St. Mungo, however, had neglected to communicate with their brethren of

Dumbarton on the subject, and the consequence was, that no arrangements were made for them in the procession. The matter gave rise to considerable discussion at the time: but out of Glasgow the Dumbarton magistrates were generally considered blameless.

## CHAPTER XV.

1850 TO 1859.

## DUMBARTON BURGH IMPROVEMENTS.

THIS was a period full of important events for the burgh of Dumbarton. It is no exaggeration to say that within the few years embraced by this chapter more was done to improve the condition of the town than during the preceding half-century, if not during many half-centuries put together. The chief source from whence these improvements sprang, and, indeed, the foundation of the whole prosperity of the town, is unquestionably the ship-building trade, and particularly that branch of the trade concerned in the construction of iron steam-vessels. To this, more than anything else, does Dumbarton owe her advancement. The situation of Dumbarton pointed it out at a very early period as peculiarly suited for the building and launching of vessels—some even go so far as to say that it is the only natural port which the Clyde has—and accordingly we find that for many years before 1850 ship-building was carried on in the burgh to a greater or lesser extent. As new trades came to be opened up by the commercial enterprise of recent times, this branch of business gradually extended and consolidated itself until it finally eclipsed every other in the town. Thus we have seen that immediately after the experiment with the “Comet” had demonstrated the utility of steam navigation, there was not only a company formed in Dumbarton to run a vessel of that description to Glasgow, but a builder was found in the burgh sufficiently enterprising to undertake its construction. First, we hear of James M’Lachlan, the builder of the “Duke of Wellington;” then of William Denny, a thorough enthusiast in his profession, and the founder of a whole family of ship-builders; next, of Messrs. Denny & Rankin, extensive and successful builders; then of Archibald M’Millan & Son, whose vessels have long been celebrated for their substantial build; and, lastly, of the ingenious but flighty Charles Wood. These are what may be called the older builders, who carried on the trade in its infancy, and some of whom are yet living to reap

the fruit of their early exertions. The vessels launched were neither very numerous nor very large, but they were in conformity with the requirements of the period, and kept two or three hundred people constantly employed. About 1844 a change began to take place. Vessels were then built, not only of larger tonnage, but as the uses of iron in the construction of vessels came to be more generally known, an entirely new branch of the trade took root in Dumbarton. The first who showed themselves alive to the importance of this field of enterprise was the firm of William Denny and Brothers, who, in 1845, launched three iron steamers, and, in 1847, no less than six, some of them constructed upon the paddle and some of them upon the screw principle. Their business increased year by year; and, fortunately for the sake of the town, the public spirit of the partners continued to be quite commensurate with their commercial enterprise, so that they became hardly more celebrated for skill in their profession than for their usefulness as citizens. For much of its trade, and many of its most striking improvements, Dumbarton owes a deep debt of gratitude to William Denny, who, to the great regret of all who had the welfare of the town at heart, was cut off in the midst of his usefulness, and before he had seen the fruit of some of his most cherished schemes.\* In 1851, one of the brothers withdrew from the firm, and commenced an extensive business on his own account; two years afterwards another brother established himself in business as an iron ship-builder; and, finally, in the same year, 1853, which was probably the most stirring period Dumbarton ever saw in modern times, the old-standing firm of Messrs. Denny & Rankin added this important branch to their other business. There were thus in the town three yards where iron vessels alone were built, one from which both iron and timber vessels were turned out, and one devoted to the building of timber vessels exclusively.† In connection with Messrs. Denny & Rankin's yard there is a slipway for the repairing of vessels, and within that of Messrs.

\* William Denny died on the 1st July, 1854, in the fortieth year of his age, and was the first interred in the new cemetery, in the formation of which he had taken a prominent part. A graceful granite obelisk has been reared over his grave by the working men of Dumbarton, as a slight memorial of the esteem in which the deceased was held by a class with whom he was brought often into contact. On the death of William Denny the

management of the business principally devolved upon his brother, Peter Denny, in whose hands it continues to be conducted in a most prosperous manner. The latter was for several years Provost of the burgh, and, like the other members of this family, is well known as an active promoter of all local improvements.

† For the vessels launched from these different yards, see "Ship-building Statistics."



M'Millan & Son a large and useful graving dock for the same purpose. But the most important of all the accessories were the engineering establishments commenced in connection with iron ship-building yards. The largest, that of Messrs. Tulloch, Denny, & M'Ausland, was opened in May, 1851, and within two years turned out eleven engines, four of them being 300 horse-power each. A large and most completely furnished forge was opened by the Dennystown Forge Company in 1855; this was followed by another engine work and forge, set on foot the next year by Mr. Alexander Denny. In addition to all these there were two foundries and also a ropework within the burgh, so that what between the ship-building yards, and the establishments formed in connection with them, Dumbarton became a centre of industry second to few other towns in the west.

With a trade such as we have indicated carried on in the burgh, it may readily be believed that the population increased with extraordinary rapidity. This was particularly the case between the years 1850 and 1853, at which period the number of inhabitants reached a point out of all proportion to the size of the town. In that year the workmen employed in the ship-building yards alone amounted to about 2,500; and there were many indications that the maximum had not been reached. It therefore became necessary to adopt some comprehensive plan for providing dwelling-houses for those who were not able to provide them for themselves. This was accomplished in a manner suggestive at once of the enterprise and munificence of the projector. It entered the mind of one capable of such things, to build—not a mere series of dwelling-houses, but an entire town, in which his own workmen and the workmen of others could be accommodated with every regard to their social and physical well-being. It is to the large-minded far-seeing William Denny that the new town of Dumbarton, or, as it is appropriately called, Dennystown, owes its origin. The foundation stone was laid with masonic honours on Friday, the 20th of May, 1853, amid great demonstrations of joy, and before the end of the year a large number of the houses were ready for occupying. The total number of families for whom accommodation was provided in Dennystown was above 200; but if less deference had been paid to sanitary requirements and the comfort of the people generally, accommodation for about half as many again could easily have been made within the space upon which it stands. This, however, would not have been in keeping with the

object contemplated by the benevolent and enterprising projector, and hence Dennystown presents the pleasing feature of a place constructed with a thorough regard for the health and happiness of the people rather than for success as a mercantile speculation. Other capitalists in the town were not idle at this time. Within the burgh of Dumbarton proper several very extensive properties were reared this same year. In the High Street great improvements took place both in the way of addition and alteration. First a succession of serious fires,\* and then the removal of the public well and the common slaughter-house opened the way for the construction of a number of first-class shops and dwelling-houses, and, as the appearance of the street now indicates, the opportunity was not neglected by the parties interested. Indeed, the appearance of the High Street underwent greater alteration during a year or two about this time than it did for a generation before.

Other changes of a quieter, but very significant description, were soon observable in Dumbarton. The old, close, provincial spirit began to give way before the new ideas current among the new population. It was no longer thought meritorious to be slow, exclusive, and dull. This feeling was fairly driven out of existence, except among a few of the very older residents, who are possibly so far behind their time as to cherish it still. The chief exponent of the new ideas was the local newspaper, which, at its establishment in September, 1851, adopted a course of conduct as hostile to antiquated prejudices as it was friendly to the cause of speedy and thorough improvement. The "Herald" was the first journal which ever acquired anything like an influence in the county; and that such influence was exercised in a useful way is evident from the circumstance that many of the evils it pointed out have been removed; and many of the improvements it was the first to advocate have been adopted with advantage to the community.

As it was apparent that the prosperity of the town depended upon ship-building, it became a matter of paramount importance to keep the river Leven in such order as would allow builders to carry on their trade with advantage; yet year after year the revenues of the harbour went into the burgh funds,

\* Fires in Dumbarton have not been numerous of late years, but, as in the above instance, when they do break out there is generally a succession of them. The most recent occurrence of the kind was the destruction on the night of Tuesday, the

16th of November, 1858, of a range of six shops, with the houses above, in Ship Terrace, followed by a conflagration in a wood-yard and joiner's shop to the rear of these premises a few nights afterwards.



and were applied to burgh purposes, rather than to the improvement of the source from whence they were derived. A bar, partly natural, but greatly aggravated by recent deposits, stretched across the mouth of the river, and within its course sand banks had been allowed to accumulate to an extent which made its navigation circuitous and difficult to small craft, and absolutely dangerous to the large vessels launched from the banks. At one time a diving bell was put into operation for the purpose of reducing the obstruction at the mouth of the river; but the stones at the bottom were so large and so firmly embedded in the sand, that little benefit resulted from the attempt; and after a considerable sum of money had been spent by the Council, the scheme was abandoned. In 1851, the merchants and ship-builders of the burgh, impressed with the necessity of taking instant steps to improve the navigation, entered into a voluntary subscription for the purpose, and raised the sum of £2,177, including £500 given by the Town Council. James Leslie, C.E., was then engaged to draw out plans and specifications for such improvements as he considered necessary. As is usual in such cases, these plans were submitted to the Board of Admiralty, and in March, 1852, were duly sanctioned by their lordships. An important section of the work, extending from the bar inwards, was thereafter let to a contractor; but long before it was finished the sum raised was exhausted, and it seemed likely that the work of improvement would be stopped at a point where it began to be felt. A bill, however, had, in 1853, received the sanction of Parliament, empowering such town councils as adopted its provisions to spend the revenues derived from harbours exclusively upon their improvement, and authorizing them not only to levy new and increased rates, in conformity with a schedule appended to the Act, but made the burgesses, who had long enjoyed exemptions from all harbour dues whatever, liable for the rates so levied. If this measure—known as the Burgh Harbours (Scotland) Act—was only adopted by the Dumbarton Town Council, it seemed evident to all concerned that not only might the first section of the work be finished without delay, but the other sections in the upper part of the river might be also gone on with in due time. Everything, however, depended upon the Town Council; and, as constituted in 1854, there was too much reason to dread that this body would view it in anything but a favourable manner. It was therefore necessary to proceed with caution, especially as one clause of the Act made it imperative that a period of two years should



elapse before any steps could again be taken regarding it, if once rejected. At the municipal elections in November, when the Harbour Act was, with great propriety, made the testing point for candidates, the progressive party won an easy and complete victory ; and on the 4th of December that Act was adopted by the Council, at a full meeting, and by a very large majority. Through the energetic and well-directed efforts of Provost J. B. Risk, aided by willing and active coadjutors, a table of rates was speedily prepared, and, with a variety of returns and memorials relating thereto, submitted to the Board of Admiralty for consideration. Having in due time received the sanction of their lordships, the provisions of the Act were put in force, and the river improvements proceeded with in a more vigorous manner than they had been before.\*

The adoption of the Harbour Act prepared the way for another stride in the path of improvement. In the absence of the usual revenue from the river, it became necessary to adopt some new plan for the watching, lighting, and cleansing of the burgh, for none of which the inhabitants had hitherto been taxed in a direct way. Nor did it seem that the old measure of either watching, lighting, or cleansing, would suit the ideas prevalent among a large portion of the community ; so that the Council were likely to be placed in the unenviable position of having a greater expenditure than formerly from a reduced exchequer. In regard to the police establishment, a thorough reformation was urgently demanded. Notwithstanding the rapid increase in the population of the town, the police force was always limited to the two town's officers, whose origin was of very old date ; and it sometimes happened that for months together, not more than a single burgh constable was acting in the town. Hence offences against the person and property of the lieges became more frequent than they had ever been, and detections were of necessity almost confined to a few easily traced cases. The condition of the town, therefore, demanded that those having the conduct of municipal affairs should be possessed of enlarged police powers for protective, no less than

\* While the mouth of the Leven at low water is as difficult of navigation as we have stated, yet at high water the port may be taken with great ease. The tide sometimes rises to an extraordinary height, giving no bad idea of the manner in which a portion of the town was destroyed about the end of the sixteenth century. During the memorable

storm on the night of Wednesday, February 6, 1856, the tide rose fully five feet above the edge of the quay, and, rushing through the streets and closes leading to High Street, laid the greater part of it under water for several hours. The town sustained great damage between the united effects of the flood and the storm on this occasion.

sanitary purposes. In 1853 the progressive party made a strenuous effort to get the provisions of the General Police Act of 1850 adopted in the burgh; but a strong opposition was formed of parties opposed to any increase of taxation, and at the public meeting held for the purpose of deciding the question, the measure was rejected. During the two years which required to elapse before the attempt could be renewed, the necessity of adopting some such act became more evident than ever; and parties who had formerly opposed it turned out warm advocates in its support. In regard to the water clauses particularly, a very general feeling was manifested in favour of their adoption in the burgh. The statutory period having elapsed, a second meeting of those concerned was again held on the 8th of May, 1855, to consider the propriety of adopting or rejecting the measure. The opposition seemed to have dwindled into insignificance—not a single objection was raised, and the act was adopted in its entirety without a dissentient voice.

Some time after the act was adopted, but before its provisions had been carried into effect, an occurrence took place in the burgh which illustrated in a more striking manner than any that had preceded it, the absolute necessity there was for having an efficient police force. In October of that year a feud of old standing broke out between the ship-carpenters and the Irish labourers employed in and about the town. On pay-nights, about that time, street brawls frequently took place between the parties; and as the police force then consisted of only one individual, the disturbers of the peace generally escaped with impunity. On Saturday, the 20th, these brawls became more serious than they had ever been, and on the following Monday there was a general “rising” on each side. By the exertions of the magistrates and a few active private citizens, a collision between the two bodies was prevented; but it appeared imminent every moment, and for several hours the town may be said to have been entirely at the mercy of an excited rabble. The disturbance was protracted over the greater part of a week, the shipwrights on one occasion threatening to break into the county prison to rescue one of their comrades; and in the absence of any staff of their own, the magistrates asked for and obtained the assistance of a body of police constables from Glasgow, who remained in the town two days.

Taking advantage, no doubt, of the leniency shown to them on the above occasion, the shipwrights made another “rising,” even after a moderate

police force had been formed in the burgh. This was on the night of Saturday, the 6th September, 1856, when, having forced an entry into the burgh police office, they obtained the release of three of their companions, confined there on a charge of assaulting a workman who refused to become connected with their Union. The mob afterwards proceeded to Mr. Alexander Denny's works, where they committed considerable damage, and endeavoured to seize certain non-unionists, who, in self-defence, had been forced to take up their abode in a dwelling-house in front of the yard. The mob did not succeed in their attempt, and finally dispersed on the intelligence that a military force was advancing from the Castle. This was the first occasion for many years on which it was found necessary to call out the military in defence of the peace of the town.

This last disturbance had its origin in a step which the ship-builders, for the sake of the peace of their yards, felt it necessary to take at the beginning of the year. With one exception, they resolved that no individual who was member of a Trades' Union should be employed by them in any of the departments; and to insure this, they further agreed that every man entering their employment should sign a document, stating he had no connection, directly or indirectly, with any Union. This led to a general and protracted "strike," and it, in turn, to the riotous proceedings referred to. A considerable number of the old hands left the town; but a few remained; and as the regulation did not extend to apprentices, there was no lack of parties who thought it their interest to keep alive a spirit of animosity, which displayed itself in an especial manner against the men whom the masters brought from other ports to fill the place of those on strike. Between the men so obtained and the return to the yards of such of the old hands as expressed a willingness to submit to the new regulations, the employers managed to keep their works always going, and succeeded to a certain extent in their object. A large sum of money, however, which would have been circulated as wages, was lost to the town through the strike. Indeed it has been found that Dumbarton, depending though it does upon a single branch of trade, which is liable to depression from many causes, has yet suffered far less from dullness in that trade than from the strikes entered into between the men and their employers.

But it is necessary that we now revert to some other of the local improvements by which the year 1856 was signalized. Owing to certain



peculiarities in the tenure of the land through which it was proposed to introduce water into the town, it was found that the general Police Act did not give the Council sufficient power to accomplish that much desired object. This body thereupon resolved to apply to Parliament for a special burgh improvement act, which would not only get rid of the difficulty that stood in the way of supplying the town with water, but would also enable the Council to carry out a scheme for embanking and reclaiming the Broadmeadow,\* and another for extending the municipal boundaries of the burgh, so as to include the suburb of West Bridgend. In order, however, that these three several questions might receive full consideration from all concerned, it was decided that a final resolution should not be come to till after the election in November, it being argued, that if the new Council endorsed the resolution formerly come to, it might safely be supposed that the inhabitants generally were in favour of the bill. If it was rejected, the reverse, of course, would be presumed to be the case. At the election several individuals were returned avowedly opposed to the contemplated improvements; but at the meeting held to decide the question, a majority declared in favour of the bill, which received the sanction of Parliament during the session of 1857. The influence of the Bridgend portion of the burgh was perceptibly felt in the municipal elections of that year, although, upon the whole, no radical alteration took place in the character of the Council. The small section opposed to the projected burgh improvements considered it their duty soon after to retire from all connection with a body so thoroughly imbued with the spirit of reform. Their loss was not felt. The embanking of the Broadmeadow was proceeded with in the autumn of 1858, but the winter floods setting in with unusual strength, the two portions of it lay unconnected till the following summer, when the finishing stroke was put to an undertaking which had more or less engaged the attention of the town for the long period of two hundred and fifty years. This embankment, besides securing to the

\* When the railway between Bowling and Balloch passed through the burgh, in 1850, a sum of £1,000 was given by the company as compensation for crossing the meadow—but which sum, it was stipulated, should be devoted by the Council to the embanking and draining of the meadow, and to no other purpose. Between the interest

arising from this sum and the sale of certain other portions of the land, the meadow cash in the hands of the Council, in 1856, amounted to about £1,500; but this was far below the sum required to carry out the improvements; and hence the application to Parliament for power to raise more by way of loan.

burgh a large tract of land for agricultural purposes, provides for the inhabitants, in terms of the act, a space of not less than twenty acres for recreation.\* The works for supplying the burgh with water, from the Long Craigs, were commenced in the summer of 1859, at a gross estimated outlay of £8,500.

Another step in the path of improvements, but one more remarkable for the inveterable hostility it encountered than anything else, was the closing of the parish churchyard. In virtue of an Act of Parliament passed in 1855, a petition signed by a number of influential citizens was presented to the Sheriff of the county, praying that his lordship, after such intimation and inquiry as he thought proper, would pronounce an interlocutor finding that the parish burying-ground of Dumbarton was in a state dangerous to health, offensive or contrary to decency, and ought therefore to be closed. Among many parties in the burgh—old residents especially—a very natural feeling prevailed that, when death overtook them, they would like to be buried beside their kindred; and there were others, again, who alleged that, however crowded certain portions of the churchyard might be, their own particular lairs were not in that state, and were not likely to become so for many years. Professing sympathy for the views of these individuals, and repudiating at the same time the allegations upon which the petition was founded, a number of objectors organized themselves into an opposition, and made strenuous efforts to defeat the design of the petitioners. Agents and counsel were appointed on each side, and witnesses were selected to speak as to the condition of the churchyard. Sheriff Hunter opened his court of inquiry on Wednesday, the 13th of February. It was not closed till 28th March. Within that period ten lengthy sittings were held, and a great number of witnesses, professional and non-professional, examined on each side. As this was among the first inquiries which had taken place under the act, the Sheriff gave it that full consideration which its importance and newness merited. On the 28th of May he set at rest all surmises as to his views upon the question by issuing an interlocutor in which he found that the petitioners had proven their allegations that the parish churchyard was in a state dangerous to health, and offensive or contrary to decency. In a Note appended to this

\* In lifting earth for the embankment near to the north-west boundary of the Strathleven estate, the workmen laid bare a number of strong oak beams, bound to each other in a manner which

showed them to be remains of some embankment, constructed in all probability soon after the date of the first inundation in the latter part of the sixteenth century.

interlocutor the learned Sheriff sifted with great acumen the mass of contradictory evidence which had been adduced at the inquiry, and set forth in the clearest possible light the grounds upon which his opinion was based. "There must always" (says the Sheriff) "be a marked difference of opinion as to what 'offence to decency' involves, but he holds that in the case of Dumbarton churchyard the existence of such offensiveness is clearly proved, and while he thinks that it is not advisable formally to separate the different reasons for closure, even if it were practicable to do so, he deems that, even independently of danger to health, the offensiveness or contrariety to decency of the burial-ground of Dumbarton would have afforded ample reasons for dealing with that burial-ground, as being at variance with all the laws and regulations which are indispensable for graveyards; and therefore holds that the continuance of it in its present state as an authorized place of interment is wholly inadmissible." In compliance with the act, the interlocutor was forwarded to the Home Secretary, who in due time issued a notice by her Majesty in Council commanding that interments should cease in Dumbarton churchyard after the 31st of December, 1856. The Town Council thereafter adopted as the parish burying-ground the beautiful cemetery formed in 1854, and situate about a mile from the town.

The year 1858, important as has been seen in many respects in the history of the burgh, was further signalized by the completion of a line of railway, which connected it with Glasgow on the one hand, and Helensburgh on the other. A portion of this line, extending from Bowling to Dumbarton, had been completed in 1850, when the line was carried from the former point up the Vale of Leven to Balloch. From the terminus at Bowling, the Vale of Leven trade and such of the Helensburgh trade as passed by way of Dumbarton, was thereupon carried on by the Dumbarton steam-boats. But by the extension of the line to Glasgow the district became connected with the general system of railway communication and opened up in a manner tending greatly to enlarge and benefit its internal trade. Unfortunately, however, so far as Dumbarton itself was concerned, its prosperity, depending mainly on the ship-building trade, received a severe check from the general depression which followed the fatal collapse of the Western Bank at the end of 1857—a catastrophe in which a number of individuals connected with the burgh



and county were involved to a large extent. The following tables will indicate more exactly than any description could the extent of the ship-building trade of Dumbarton:—

VESSELS BUILT BY MESSRS. M'MILLAN & SON,  
FROM 1845 TO 1859 INCLUSIVE.

Year Built.	No.	Name.	Description.	Tonnage.	Class.	Wood.
					Years A 1	
1845.	1	William Watson,.....	Ship, .....	480	10	
	2	Commodore,.....	Smack, .....	51	...	
	3	Pick Up,.....	"	30	...	
	4	Maria,.....	"	39	...	
	5	Scotia,.....	"	38	...	
	6	Agnes and Mary,.....	"	45	...	
1846.	7	Panama, .....	Ship, .....	522	10	
	8	Sunda, .....	Barque, .....	384	12	
	9	Jane and Agnes,.....	Smack, .....	49	...	
	10	Asia, .....	Ship, .....	524	10	
	11	George, .....	Smack, .....	42	...	
	12	Rover,.....	"	46	...	
1847.	13	Albion, .....	"	41	...	
	14	Belleisle,.....	Ship,.....	567	10	
	15	Vale of Leven,.....	Smack, .....	36	...	
	16	Falcon, .....	Schooner,.....	69	8	
1848.	17	Wuzeer, .....	Ship, .....	483	13	
	18	Robina Mitchell,.....	"	482	10	
	19	Margaret, .....	Schooner,.....	63	6	
	20	Caledonia,.....	Smack, .....	44	6	
1849.	21	Agnes, .....	"	37	...	Wood.
	22	Janet, .....	"	42	...	
	23	Jenny Lind,.....	"	...	...	
	24	Liberty, .....	"	52	6	
	25	Helen,.....	"	49	...	
	26	Ann and Jessie,.....	"	52	...	
	27	Eyedent, .....	"	30	...	
	28	Emperor, .....	Barque, .....	497	10	
1850.	29	David Cross, .....	Ship, .....	385	10	
	30	Isabella, .....	Schooner,.....	64	7	
	31	Catherine, .....	Smack, .....	45	5	
	32	Elizabeth Campbell,.....	Barque,.....	338	8	
	33	Mary Jane,.....	Smack, .....	43	...	
	34	Clydesdale, .....	"	43	...	
	35	William Campbell,.....	Barque,.....	387	8	
1851.	36	Niagara, .....	"	450	10	
	37	Thomas Mitchell,.....	Ship, .....	578	10	
	38	Agnes Allan,.....	Smack, .....	40	...	
	39	New Friends, .....	"	28	...	
	40	New Orleans,.....	Ship,.....	781	8	
	41	Isabella Kerr,.....	Barque,.....	443	9	

## VESSELS BUILT BY MESSRS. M'MILLAN &amp; SON,

FROM 1845 TO 1859 INCLUSIVE—*continued*.

Year Built.	No.	Name.	Description.	Tonnage.	Class.	Wood.
					Years A 1	
1851.	42	Elizabeth,.....	Smack,.....	45	...	Wood
1852.	43	Three Sisters,.....	Barque,.....	468	8	
	44	Robina,.....	Smack,.....	30	...	
	45	Catherine Mitchell,.....	Ship,.....	851	13	
	46	Agnes Taylor,.....	"	471	9	
1853.	47	Jessie,.....	Smack,.....	30	...	
	48	Ivanhoe,.....	Ship,.....	1034	13	
	49	Gem,.....	Smack,.....	30	...	
	50	Villa Nova,.....	Brig,.....	208	12	
	51	Jenny and Jean,.....	Smack,.....	48	...	
	52	Margaret Mitchell,.....	Ship,.....	931	13	
	53	John Ferguson,.....	"	499	9	
1854.	54	Archibald M'Millan,.....	"	498	9	
	55	Speedwell,.....	Barque,.....	362	10	
	56	Trinidad,.....	Ship,.....	524	9	
	57	Sally,.....	Smack,.....	42	...	
	58	Janet Patterson,.....	"	53	7	
	59	Demerara,.....	Ship,.....	482	10	
1855.	60	Jane Jack Mitchell,.....	"	981	9	
	61	Oak,.....	Smack,.....	39	...	
	62	Ardbeg,.....	Ship,.....	925	13	
	63	Rescue,.....	Smack,.....	56	7	
1856.	64	Barbadian,.....	Ship,.....	595	10	
	65	Auchneagh,.....	"	603	10	
	66	Industry,.....	Smack,.....	47	...	
	67	Margaret Davie,.....	"	41	...	
	68	Array,.....	"	39	...	
	69	Mauritius,.....	Ship,.....	623	10	
	70	Jeanie Blair,.....	Schooner,.....	60	8	
	71	Brechin Castle,.....	Ship,.....	537	10	
1857.	72	Mary Sutherland,.....	Smack,.....	32	...	
	73	British Ensign,.....	Brig,.....	195	13	
	74	Zambeze,.....	"	338	10	
	75	Berbice,.....	Ship,.....	632	10	
	76	Surprise,.....	Barque,.....	314	9	
1858.	77	Antigua,.....	Ship,.....	643	10	
	78	Coma,.....	Barque,.....	477	10	
	79	Chase,.....	Screw Smack,...	51	7	
	80	Colonsay,.....	Ship,.....	598	10	
	81	Joan Taylor,.....	Barque,.....	298	10	
1859.	82	Anne Jane,.....	Schooner,.....	55	7	
	83	Bombay,.....	Ship,.....	890	10	
	84	Elizabeth Isabella,.....	Smack,.....	47	...	
	85	Japan,.....	Ship,.....	681	13	

VESSELS BUILT BY MESSRS. DENNY & RANKIN,  
FROM 1839 TO 1859 INCLUSIVE.

Year Built.	No.	Name.	Description.	Tonnage.	Nominal Horse- Power of Engine.	Wood.
1839.	1	Ann, .....	Schooner, .....	108		Wood
	2	Leven Lass, .....	Brig, .....	200		
	3	Ann, .....	Smack, .....	70		
	4	Helen, .....	"	65		
	7	Three Lighters, .....	"	120		
1840.	8	Thistle, .....	Schooner, .....	98		
	9	Carl Johan, .....	Paddle, .....	243		
	10	Eliza, .....	Brig, .....	185		
	11	Archibald M'Nab, .....	Smack, .....	60		
	12	William, .....	"	50		
	13	Gem, .....	"	50		
	14	Bee, .....	"	50		
	15	John Martin, .....	Lighter, .....	40		
	16	Rankin, .....	Pram, .....	50		
	17	Skerryvore, .....	"	50		
	18	Hedde, .....	"	50		
	19	Archibald Mason, .....	Lighter, .....	40		
	20	Eclipse, .....	"	30		
	21	Town punt, .....	Punt, .....	30		
	22	John, .....	Scow, .....	30		
	23	Chieftain, .....	Brig, .....	147		
1841.	24	Christian, .....	Smack, .....	60		
	25	Christian, .....	Schooner, .....	72		
	26	Hope, .....	Barque, .....	405		
	27	Guthrie, .....	Lighter, .....	55		
	28	Agnes, .....	"	60		
	29	Mary, .....	Smack, .....	74		
1842.	30	James Campbell, .....	Barque, .....	304		
	31	Commodore, .....	Ship, .....	490		
	32	Helen, .....	Brig, .....	112		
1843.	33	Margaret Skelly, .....	Ship, .....	427		
	34	Grange, .....	Lighter, .....	50		
1844.	35	Nelson, .....	Barque, .....	603		
	36	Queen, .....	"	442		
1845.	37	Ontario, .....	Ship, .....	478		
	38	European, .....	"	525		
	39	Margaret Lang, .....	Smack, .....	60		
	40	Mary and Agnes, .....	"	60		
	41	Inverneil, .....	"	30		
	42	Soubahdar, .....	Ship, .....	763		
	43	Oddfellow, .....	Smack, .....	70		
	44	Bengal, .....	Ship, .....	583		
1846.	45	Lochlomond, .....	"	571		
	46	William, .....	Smack, .....	70		
	47	Catherine, .....	"	70		



## VESSELS BUILT BY MESSRS. DENNY &amp; RANKIN,

FROM 1839 TO 1859 INCLUSIVE—*continued*.

Year Built.	No.	Name.	Description.	Tonnage.	Nominal Horse Power of Engine.	Wood or Iron.
1846.	48	James Renwick, .....	Smack, .....	60		Wood
	49	Water Nymph, .....	Schooner, .....	100		
	50	Eliza, .....	Schooner, .....	74		
	51	Lady Agnes, .....	Lighter, .....	40		
	52	John and Robert, .....	"	50		
	53	Sobraon, .....	Ship, .....	350		
	54	Prince, .....	Steamer, .....	100		
	55	Water Witch, .....	Lighter, .....	30		
	56	Lochsloy, .....	"	50		
	57	New Oddfellow, .....	Schooner, .....	70		
1847.	58	Maid of the Mill, .....	Brig, .....	197		
	59	Livingston, .....	Smack, .....	50		
	60	John Bright, .....	Ship, .....	514		
	61	Orion, .....	Scow, .....	30		
	62	Bathea, .....	Lighter, .....	60		
	63	Lilly, .....	"	40		
	64	Menam, .....	Barque, .....	412		
	65	Hounslow, .....	Smack, .....	45		
1848.	66	Montreal, .....	Ship, .....	472		
	67	Castle Green, .....	Smack, .....	60		
	68	Sligo, .....	Steam dredge, ..			
	69	Scha Jehan, .....	Ship, .....	220		
	70	Isabella, .....	Schooner, .....	76		
	71	Margaret, .....	Smack, .....	74		
	72	Port-Dundas, .....	Schooner, .....	89		
	73	Nancy, .....	Smack, .....	65		
1849.	74	Toronto, .....	Ship, .....	485		
	75	Moultan, .....	"	610		
1850.	76	Rebecca, .....	Schooner, .....	100		
	77	Sylph, .....	Barque, .....	345		
	78	Admiral, .....	Ship, .....	785		
	79	Favourite, .....	Smack, ..	51		
	80	Sisters, .....	"	45		
	81	Mary, .....	"	70		
1851.	82	Ottawa, .....	Ship, .....	500		
	83	William, .....	Lighter, .....	55		
	84	Rob Roy, .....	Ship, .....	823		
	85	City of Manchester, .....	"	534		
	86	Monsoon, .....	"	852		
	87	Wallace, .....	Lighter, .....	40		
1852.	88	St. Lawrence, .....	Ship, .....	580		
	89	Aberfoyle, .....	"	965		
	90	Haitienne, .....	Barque, .....	221		
1853.	91	Roderick Dhu, .....	"	376		
	92	Gauntlet, .....	Ship, .....	785		Iron

## VESSELS BUILT BY MESSRS. DENNY &amp; RANKIN,

FROM 1839 TO 1859 INCLUSIVE—*continued.*

Year Built.	No.	Name.	Description.	Tonnage.	Nominal Horse-Power of Engine.	Wood or Iron.
1853.	93	Wilton,.....	Barque,.....	322	40	Wood
	94	Mary,.....	Smack,.....	57		"
	65	Rattlesnake,.....	Paddle,.....	100		Iron
	96	Lillias,.....	Smack,.....	58		Wood
	97	Pluto,.....	Screw,.....	148		Iron
1854.	98	Glenroy,.....	Ship,.....	1262	60	"
	99	Retriever,.....	Schooner,.....	137		"
	100	Arrow,.....	"	155		"
	101	Alster,.....	Screw,.....	300		"
	102	Ulysses,.....	Ship,.....	822		Wood
	103	Proserpine,.....	Screw,.....	380		Iron
	104	Cottager,.....	Smack,.....	50		Wood
	105	Glencoe,.....	Ship,.....	800		Iron
	106	Queen of the Lakes,.....	"	800		"
	107	Prince Arthur, .....	Screw,.....	1262		"
1855.	108	Cochrane Hendry,.....	Smack,.....	80	140	Wood
	109	Royal Arch, .....	"	80		"
	110	Malakhoff,.....	Screw,.....	1020		Iron
	111	Ann Knox, .....	Schooner,.....	94		Wood
	112	Mary Jane, .....	Smack,.....	60		"
1856.	113	Kars, .....	Screw,.....	1020	150	Iron
	114	Eugenie, .....	Smack,.....	50		Wood
	115	Jason, .....	Ship,.....	1053		"
1857.	116	Janet Hunter,.....	Schooner,.....	88	150	Wood
	117	Dalhousie, .....	Screw,.....	1027		Iron
	118	St. Petersburg,.....	"	455		"
	119	Glenclune,.....	Ship,.....	553		Wood
	120	Three Sisters,.....	Smack,.....	50		"
	121	Alma, .....	"	50		"
	122	Pearl,.....	Screw,.....	455		Iron
	123	Georgina,.....	Smack,.....	49		Wood
	124	Advance, .....	"	80		"
	125	Nemesis,.....	Screw,.....	470		Iron
1858.	126	Daniel Rankin,.....	Ship, .....	1100	70	Wood
	127	Scotia, .....	Schooner,.....	95		"
	128	Brothers, .....	"	95		"
	129	Alpine,.....	Ship, .....	1170		"
	130	Britannia, .....	Schooner,.....	110		"

VESSELS BUILT BY MESSRS. WILLIAM DENNY & BROTHERS,  
FROM 1845 TO 1859 INCLUSIVE.

Year Built.	No.	Name.	Description.	Gross Tonnage N. M.	Nominal Horse-Power of Engine.	Iron.
1845.	1	Lochlomond,.....	Paddle,.....	95	70	} Iron
	2	Rob Roy,.....	"	30	15	
	3	Water Witch,.....	Screw,.....	240	35	
1846.	4	Annsbro',.....	"	80		
	5	Eliza,.....	"	45		
	6	Premier,.....	Paddle,.....	127	70	
1847.	7	Erin's Queen,.....	Screw,.....	272	45	
	8	Marchioness of Breadal- bane,.....	"	134	75	
	9		Northman,.....	"	185	
	10	Jenny Lind,.....	Paddle,.....	92	60	
	11	Dumbarton Youth,.....	Screw,.....	238	34	
	12	Lochfine,.....	"	83	18	
1848.	13	Celt,.....	Paddle,.....	272	150	
	14	Dredge,.....	River Dredge Boat,.....	250	25	
	15		Ayrshire Lass,.....	Screw,.....	95	
1849.	16	Oscar,.....	"	362	45	
	17	Chevy Chace,.....	"	370	90	
	18	British Queen,.....	"	772	150	
	19	Earl Percy,.....	"	402	90	
	20	Queen,.....	Paddle,.....	132	70	
	21	Prince Albert,.....	"	131	70	
1850.	22	Neptune,.....	"	203	80	
	23	Luna,.....	"	107	40	
	24	Stork,.....	"	431	140	
	25	Three Bells,.....	Sailing,.....	648		
	26	Caledonia,.....	"	187		
1851.	27	Eel Teide,.....	"	92		
	28	Balmoral,.....	Screw,.....	239	60	
	29	Lady Bird,.....	"	352	60	
	30	Warata,.....	Paddle,.....	380	240	
	31	Yarra Yarra,.....	"	494	280	
1852.	32	Australian,.....	Screw,.....	1401	300	
	33	Sydney,.....	"	1401	300	
	34	Andes,.....	"	1440	300	
	35	Alps,.....	"	1440	300	
	36	Baalbec,.....	"	838	150	
1853.	37	Taurus,.....	"	1126	170	
	38	Teneriffe,.....	"	1126	170	
	39	Elk,.....	Paddle,.....	548	240	
	40	Stag,.....	"	548	240	
	41	Chancellor,.....	"	160	80	
	42	Karnac,.....	Screw,.....	1126	150	



## VESSELS BUILT BY MESSRS. WILLIAM DENNY &amp; BROTHERS,

FROM 1845 TO 1859 INCLUSIVE—*continued*.

Year Built.	No.	Name.	Description.	Gross Tonnage N. M.	Nominal Horse-Power of Engine.	Iron.
1853.	43	Curlew,.....	Screw,.....	528	86	} Iron
1854.	44	Lynx, .....	Paddle,.....	548	240	
	45	Cottingham,.....	Screw,.....	775	135	
	46	Ward Jackson,.....	"	528	86	
	47	Empress, .....	"	775	135	
	48	Canadian,.....	"	1764	250	
1855.	49	Indian,.....	"	1764	250	
	50	Caledonia,.....	"	775	135	
	51	Napoleon III.,.....	"	775	135	
	52	Cheliff, .....	"	715	135	
	53	Zouave, .....	"	715	120	
	54	Baroness Tecco,.....	"	669	135	
1856.	55	North American,.....	"	1672	250	
	56	Anglo-Saxon, .....	"	1672	250	
	57	Min, .....	"	191	60	
	58	St. Andrew,.....	"	1212	200	
	59	Damascus,.....	"	1212	200	
	60	Thebes,.....	"	780	150	
	61	Syracuse, .....	"	780	150	
1857.	62	Duke of Rothsay,.....	"	577	140	
	63	Leopard,.....	Paddle,.....	690	300	
	64	Willem de Derde,.....	Screw,.....	517	70	
	65	Anna Paulowna,.....	"	517	70	
	66	Berenice, .....	"	517	70	
1858.	67	Malabar, .....	"	916	150	
	68	Nova Scotian,.....	"	2188	400	
	69	North Briton,.....	"	2188	400	
1859.	70	Hungarian,.....	"	2188	400	
	71	Bohemian,.....	"	2188	400	
	72	Celerity,.....	"	280	150	
	73	Heron,.....	"	700	150	
	74	Ostrich, .....	"	700	150	

## SHIP-BUILDING STATISTICS.

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VESSELS BUILT BY MR. ALEXANDER DENNY,  
FROM 1845 TO 1859 INCLUSIVE.

Year Built	No.	Name.	Description.	Tonnage.	Nominal Horse-Power of Engine.	Iron.
1845.	1	Mazeppa,.....	Screw,.....	280	30	
1846.	2	Osmanli,.....	"	302	60	
	3	Aram,.....	"	302	60	
	4	Cleopatra,.....	Sailing Ship,...	213		
1847.	5	Secret,.....	Screw,.....	310	60	
	6	Sylphide,.....	Paddle,.....	181	90	
1848.	7	Neptune,.....	Screw,.....	90	20	
	8	Mars,.....	"	90	20	
1849.	9	Shamrock,.....	Sailing Ship,...	133		
	10	Victory,.....	Screw,.....	425	140	
	11	Xantho,.....	Paddle,.....	109	50	
1850.	12	Livorno,.....	Screw,.....	500	100	
	13	Genova,.....	"	526	130	
	14	Tourist,.....	Paddle,.....	156	75	
1851.	15	Nile,.....	"	528	150	
	16	Menai,.....	"	258	150	
	17	Phoebe,.....	Screw,.....	585	130	
1852.	18	Orantes,.....	"	552	150	
	19	Peerless,.....	Paddle,.....	500	200	
	20	Eagle,.....	"	176	80	
	21	Queen Victoria,.....	"	97	40	
	22	Eva,.....	"	108	40	
	23	Cleopatra,.....	Screw,.....	1552	250	
	24	Don Manuel,.....	"	110	30	
1853.	25	Lucy Long,.....	Lighter,.....	90		Iron
	26	Lucy Neal,.....	"	90		
	27	Morcambes Queen,.....	Paddle,.....	151	65	
	28	Melita,.....	Screw,.....	1060	145	
	29	Chanticleer,.....	"	535	86	
	30	William Denny,.....	"	596	86	
1854.	31	Baltic,.....	"	534	96	
	32	Humber,.....	"	535	96	
	33	Oberon,.....	"	94	20	
	34	Titania,.....	Screw,.....	94	20	
	35	Excelsior,.....	Sailing Ship,...	276		
	36	Hecla,.....	"	733	100	
1855.	37	Matidjah,.....	"	633	100	
	38	Sardinian,.....	"	835	120	
	39	Rob Roy,.....	Paddle,.....	90	30	
	40	Victor Emmanuel,.....	Screw,.....	386	60	
1856.	41	Silistria,.....	"	835	140	
	42	Athens,.....	"	953	140	
	43	Eaglet (Yacht),.....	"	14	6	
	44	Chili,.....	Lighter,.....	60		
	45	Columbus,.....	"	60		
	46	Oscar,.....	"	60		

## VESSELS BUILT BY MR. ALEXANDER DENNY,

FROM 1845 TO 1859 INCLUSIVE—*continued*.

Year Built.	No.	Name.	Description.	Tonnage.	Nominal Horse-Power of Engine.	Iron.
1856.	47	Eagle, .....	Lighter, .....	60		} Iron
	48*	Hakon Jarl, .....	Screw, .....	285	70	
	49	Eaglet, .....	"	30	8	
1857.	50	Cuba Packet, .....	"	272	20	
	51	Anna, .....	"	308	70	
	52	Zara, .....	Paddle, .....	119	70	
	53	Eagle, .....	Screw, .....	324	70	
	54	Havelock, .....	"	343	70	
1858.	55	Spitfire, .....	Paddle, .....	55	20	
	56	Harrier, .....	Screw, .....	363	70	
	57	Framnaes, .....	"	199	40	
	58	Fjalir, .....	"	199	40	
1859.	59	Lochlong, .....	Paddle, .....	116	60	

\* Engines from 48 to 59, made by Mr. Denny in his own works.

## VESSELS BUILT BY MR. ARCHIBALD DENNY,

FROM 1853 TO 1859 INCLUSIVE.

Year Built.	No.	Name.	Description.	Gross Tonnage N. M.	Nominal Horse-Power of Engine.	Iron.
1853.	1	Yorkshireman, .....	Paddle, .....	547	240	} Iron
1854.	2	Falcon, .....	Screw, .....	472	80	
	3	Her Majesty, .....	Paddle, .....	238	110	
	4	Waterloo, .....	"	586	240	
1855.	5	Calypso, .....	Screw, .....	535	140	
	6	Lord Raglan, .....	"	516	80	
	7	Italian, .....	"	783	112	
1856.	8	Marie Stuart, .....	"	563	110	
	9	Rotterdam, .....	"	598	110	
	10	Iquique, .....	"	100	30	
1857.	11	Rembrandt, .....	"	325	52	
	12	Madrid, .....	"	596	110	
1858.	13	Alicante, .....	"	604	130	
1859.	14	Bitchoh, .....	Paddle, .....	130	60	
	15	Kaioe, .....	Screw, .....	199	28	
	16	Helen Conran, .....	"	20	10	



MARINE ENGINES MADE BY MESSRS. TULLOCH, DENNY, & M' AUSLAND,  
FROM 1851 TO 1859 INCLUSIVE.

No.	Name of Ship.	Description of Engine.	Nominal Horse-Power.	No.	Name of Ship.	Description of Engine.	Nominal Horse-Power.
1	Phoebe,.....	Screw,	120	32	Matidjah,.....	Screw,	112
2	Australian,.....	"	300	33	Zouave,.....	"	112
3	Sydney,.....	"	300	34	Sardinian,.....	"	112
4	Andes,.....	"	300	35	Italian,.....	"	112
5	Alps,.....	"	300	36	N. American,..	"	300
6	Cleopatra,.....	"	250	37	Anglo-Saxon,..	"	300
7	Peerless,.....	Paddle,	180	38	Rembrandt,....	"	60
8	Baalbec,.....	Screw,	150	39	Min,.....	"	60
9	Taurus,.....	"	180	40	St. Andrew,....	"	180
10	Teneriffe,.....	"	180	41	Damascus,.....	"	180
11	Morecambe's Q.	Paddle,	75	42	Thebes,.....	"	135
12	Chancellor,....	"	75	43	Syracuse,.....	"	135
13	Chanticleer,...	Screw,	86	44	D. of Rothesay,	"	120
14	Robert Lowe,...	"	86	45	Iquique,.....	"	35
15	Karnac,.....	"	150	46	Wm. de Derde,	"	66
16	Waterloo,.....	Paddle,	240	47	A. Paulowna,...	Screw,	66
17	Curlew,.....	Screw,	86	48	Berenice, .....	"	66
18	Wm. Denny,...	"	96	49	Leopard,.....	Paddle,	300
19	Baltic,.....	"	96	50	Malabar,.....	Screw,	150
20	Humber,.....	"	96	51	Adell,.....	"	10
21	Cottingham,....	"	135	52	Wye,.....	"	160
22	Empress,.....	"	135	53	Nova Scotian,..	"	400
23	Ward Jackson,	"	86	54	North Briton,..	"	400
24	Falcon,.....	"	86	55	Hungarian,....	"	400
25	Canadian,.....	"	250	56	Bohemian,.....	"	400
26	Indian,.....	"	250	57	Bitchok,.....	Paddle,	60
27	Hecla,.....	"	96	58	Celerity,.....	Screw,	150
28	Calypso,.....	"	135	59	Paquette Correo,	"	50
29	Caledonia,.....	"	135	60	Kadio,.....	"	30
30	Napoleon III,.	"	135	61	Heron,.....	"	135
31	Lord Raglan,...	"	86	62	Ostrich,.....	"	135

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES—SUCCESSION OF MINISTERS IN THE PARISH  
OF DUMBARTON.

THE date of the erection of Dumbarton into a distinct parochial charge is involved in great obscurity. The importance of the place in what may be almost called pre-historic times, would lead to the belief that a religious establishment of some note was kept up in the district, but no trace of such can

now be discovered. In 1221, when Alexander II. granted a charter, erecting Dumbarton into a burgh royal, there can be little doubt but a church of a parochial nature existed in the town. Prior to the Reformation period, the whole of the churches within the district embraced by modern Dumbartonshire were under an ecclesiastical superior known as the Dean of Lennox, who, in turn, was subject to the Archbishop of Glasgow. In a charter of the lands of Ballecorrach granted by Donald, Earl of Lennox, there appears among the witnesses Maurice "*perpetuo vicario de Kilmerannok tunc temporis decano christianitatis de Levenax.*"\* The earliest allusion we have been able to discover regarding the parish church of Dumbarton, occurs in a deed among the burgh records of date 1372. It purports to be an engagement by Patrick de Greym, son and heir of Sir David de Greym, "*Dominus de Dundaff,*" to support a chaplain at the Altar of the Holy Cross, in the parish church of Dumbarton, for the soul of Isabella Fleming, "*quoad omnia de Dalnottar,*" and for the souls of his parents, of himself, and of all the faithful dead; and for which purpose he disposes of the lands of "*Kyllemonethdam, at Kyllerman,*" in the earldom of Lennox, which had been conveyed to him by the foresaid Isabella, with a penalty of 20<sup>lib</sup> in case of failure. The Rood Altar appears to have been amongst the oldest in the church, as in a lawsuit instituted by Lord Graham regarding it in 1581, the chaplainry appears to have been held by at least four individuals prior to 1449. Among the papers produced in the case were:—The erection of the chaplainry by Lord Graham; the resignation thereof, by Sir Thomas Watson, to the bailies of the burgh in favour of Sir Andrew Watson; resignation by the latter in favour of Sir Thomas Watson, and the resignation by Sir Andrew M'Beth, who was chaplain in 1449.† Besides the above, we

\* These are the words used in the copy of the "Lennox Cartulary," in the Advocates' Library. In the Montrose copy the words are "*Committatus de Levenax.*"

† When Sir Andrew resigned the chaplaincy, he delivered over to the bailies of the burgh the following vestments, &c.:—

Item, In the fyrst ane gradale, with ane antiphain.

Item, Tua little missalis.

Item, Ane quair of the feist of Corporis Christi.

Item, Ane chisabell of silk, wyth ane albanat stole, and fannum.

Item, Ane chisabell of red velvat, wyth ane amyt of claith of gold, and ane alb.

Item, Ane chisabell of red crammesye, wyth ane alb., amyt, stole, and fannum of that same.

Item, Ane belt of blak silk with knoppes of gold.

Item, Ane cowl, wyth ane frontall of gold.

Item, Ane cowl, wyth ane frontall of wark.

Item, A superaltar, wyth ane gret frontall of silk work.

Item, Ane chalice of silver gilt.

—Dennistoun MS.

read of the altars of St. Peter's, St. Sebastian, St. Ninians, and "the Altar of our Lady," which received 20<sup>sh</sup> yearly from the royal revenue, and was afterwards enriched by Noble of Fearn, with the five pound land of Milndovan. About the period of the Reformation the Rood Altar was reported by Sir Thomas Watson, who then held it, to be worth £22 yearly. In the fourteenth century the patronage of the parish church, with all the temporalities attached to it, was gifted to the Monks of Kilwinning, who employed a curate to officiate in Dumbarton till the period of the Reformation, when it passed into the hands of the magistrates of the burgh. Besides the parish church, there was the Collegiate establishment founded by Isabella, Duchess of Lennox, in 1450. On the 10th of May, 1453, "The bailies, council, and burgesses, understanding that Isabella, &c., &c., had erected the chapel of the blessed Virgin, situate in the burgh, along with the possessions formerly belonging thereto, as well as with the extensive lands now granted to it, into a Collegiate Church, do present to that church Sir William de Dunbretane, their chaplain of the said chapel of the Virgin, provided that the patronage should, after his death, belong to them and their successors." This institution was governed by a provost, assisted by secular canons or prebends, who engaged in divine service, and repeated the masses. Beadmanships were also attached to the foundation. Stirling of Glorat presenting one in 1539 to Robert M'Adam, who was to enjoy it all the days of his life. Among the provosts of the Collegiate Church of Dumbarton was George Abernethy, who, in 1474, notoriously demanded of John Cardross, curate of the parish church, whether he had at mass inhibited his parishioners on pain of excommunication from frequenting or paying oblations in the Collegiate Church. Cardross denied having inhibited his parishioners, but admitted that he had warned them on pain of excommunication, "*quanteruis ipsi visitarent parochialem ecclesiarum tempore magre misse et de jure tenentur.*" Another provost was Robert Stewart, second son of John, third Earl of Lennox, who afterwards became Bishop of Caithness, and ultimately Earl of Lennox. In 1570, Cunningham, of Drumquhassil, procured for his son Cuthbert—then a boy under age—a grant of this provosty, the principal duty being discharged by Andrew Robinson, who had been a prebend under Robert of Caithness. In 1601 Walter Watson, clerk in Dumbarton, was collated to a prebendary, and soon after Andrew



Sempill, who removed in 1620 to Bonhill, then under the control of the Collegiate Church in Dumbarton. Another inmate of the establishment, John Elder, has already been alluded to (*ante*, p. 115) as the tutor of Henry, Lord Darnley, and a writer in favour of the English alliance. The Collegiate Church, which was situated at the end of what is now known as the Broad-meadow, fell into disuse after the Reformation, and when the encroachments of the Leven had made it useless for any purpose, the stones were taken to help the embankment raised against the force of the current. An arched gateway remained standing at the Bankend till 1850, when the railway operations at that point caused the removal of this the sole memorial of the structure reared in pious remembrance by the Duchess Isabella.\*

In the case of the parish church it is difficult to indicate the succession earlier than the close of the sixteenth century.†

1590.—JOHN ROSS is described as “minister of Dumbarton.”

1627.—WILLIAM BLAIR appears in this year in the burgh records as exercising the functions of minister. His father was John Blair, merchant, and his mother Beatrice Muir, of the house of Rowallan. He had three brothers, John, James, and Robert—the latter well known as an eminent champion of the Scottish Church.‡

\* The College-bow, as it is now called, was carefully taken down and re-erected in the old style, as a gateway to the burgh school. Being too wide of itself for this purpose, the arched space was partly filled up with an inner gateway, after a little design made for the purpose by Mr. Billings. At the side of the arch is an inscription explanatory of the circumstances under which the old arch was removed from its original site.

† In regard to the succession of ministers in the different parishes, it may be as well to mention, once for all, that the date opposite each name does not in every case indicate the period of ordination. This is mentioned wherever the fact could be ascertained with exactness, but as no formal roll of succession exists in any parish, all that could be done, in some instances, was to give the name of the minister preceded by a date derived from some trustworthy document, which showed that in that particular year, at least, he filled the office of parish minister.

‡ In a collection of elegiac verses printed at

Edinburgh in 1812, from which the above particulars are gleaned, there occurs the following:—

IN OBITUM VIRI INTEGERRIMI GVILIELMI  
BLARI, PASTORIS VIGILANTISSIMI FIDIS-  
SIMIQUE APUD BRITANNODUNENSES.

Postquam pastores divos tot lumina mundi,  
Condidit obscuro mors inimica peplo,  
Tunc etiam, pie Blare, jaces ereptus amicis,  
Et comitem tantis nox dedit atra viris?  
Heu rerum ingenium, probitas, doctrina, pudorque;  
Unius hac plaga funeris icta cadunt.  
Nec non pullato squalens ecclesia cultu  
Luget, et hoc feretro triste levavit onus,  
En nos, quos sophiæ junxit tibi sacra cupido  
Cælestis, lessu tangimur usque tuo.  
Sed desiderium, lachrymæ, gemitusque dolorque  
Nil prosunt, nusquam conspiciendus abes.  
Hinc nos deflendi non tu, qui læta capessis  
Gaudia, justitiæ sole nitente micant.  
Nam certe in tenebris vitæ, vitique stupore  
Degimus hoc ævi turba misella hominum.

- 1633.—**DAVID ELPHINSTONE.** On the death of William Blair in 1632, the Council having temporarily secured the services of David Elphinstone, took steps for bringing to the burgh Alexander Henderson, who became so celebrated in the annals of the Covenanting church. Declining the offer made to him, however, the patrons finally bestowed the charge upon Elphinstone, who appears to have held it for the long space of thirty years, when the Episcopal party interfered with his ministrations, and confined him to his own parish.
- 1667.—**GEORGE STIRLING.** This is the date of the oldest record in possession of the kirk-session, and on the first page of it (May 23), a sermon appears to have been delivered by Mr. Stirling. He died in 1676.
- 1677.—**ARTHUR MILLAR** was appointed to the charge, but three years afterwards was translated to Inveresk. John Cameron was thereupon appointed. The Archbishop, however, refusing to collate, the Council after much discussion was compelled to forego its choice in favour of James Donaldson, formerly minister at the Port of Monteith.
- 1681.—**JAMES DONALDSON** occupied the charge till 1689, when he was ejected for scandal. He took legal steps the following year to be restored, but was opposed by the Council, who desired to appoint James Elphinstone. Pending the issue of the dispute the charge was filled by John Maxwell. Hugh Thomson and James Gilchrist were then “called” in succession, but they each obtained superior appointments.
- 1693.—**JOHN HARDIE**, after much negotiation on the part of the Council, was appointed minister of Dumbarton, but filled the charge only three years. He died in 1696.
- 1698.—**JOHN ANDERSON.**—The career of this busy polemic merits an extended notice. He appears to have commenced life as tutor to John, the great Duke of Argyll, and with whose family he continued in habits of intercourse during the greater part of his life.\* On the

\* In the “Argyll and Burnbank Papers,” among the anecdotes by Wodrow, under date printed at Edinburgh in 1834, it is mentioned January, 1716, that “after Mr. Anderson at Dun-

1698.—JOHN ANDERSON—*continued.*

death of John Hardie in 1696, the Town Council of Dumbarton took various steps for procuring a successor, but it was not till two years afterwards they obtained one to their mind. In February, 1698, “the Presbytery being informit of a young man, Mr. John Anderson, probationer at Edinburgh, licensed by that Presbytery, and who preaches frequently there to good satisfacione both of ministers and people in that place, at the request of the magistrates, write him to supply Dumbarton. A formal call being afterwards given by the parish, the Presbytery proceeded with his trials in order to ordination, but on the 12th July, “did seriously posse him about his mariadge and principles of Presbyterian government, but all the brethren were satisfied with his answers, so far that they find it not expedient to object anything against him upon these heads hereafter. The question being afterwards made whether to proceed to ordination or not, the Presbytery resolves that before they fix the day of his ordination, for the more generall satisfacioun of all persones, especially some reverend brethren of the adjacent Presbyteries, to send some of their brethren to represent the whole complex affairs to them, and to crave their advice, and accordingly appoint Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Fleckfield to attend the first Presbytery of Glasgow, and Mr. Dougald and Mr. Robert Wallace to attend the first Presbytery of Paisley for that end, and to report ; and withall resolves, that in case no new materiall impediment fall out, they will proceed to ordination with all conveniency.” A favourable report being presented from the above parties, the ordination was fixed to take place on September 14th.

barton preached before the Duke, he invited him to sup with him, and there, at table, the Duke lamented the profanity of the army, and gave the profaneness of the English clergy as one cause of it. I am told the Duke of Argyle said, after the engagement at Dumblane, when ther wer publick rejoicings for it, ‘let the God of Heaven have all the praise.’ And, December 17th, when the company wer talking of the defeat of the rebels, he said, ‘we have been saved almost by

miracles ; God hath begun his work, and will lay it on by his own hand.’ “The Duke is reported to have used a different expression on the field of battle. One of his officers observing that he was afraid the rebels would give out to the world that they had obtained the victory, “Weel, weel,” returned his Grace, alluding to the rough old ballad, “The Bob o’ Dumblane,” “if they think it be na weel bobbit, we’ll bob it again.”



1698.—JOHN ANDERSON—*continued*.

Mr. Anderson was not long settled in Dumbarton till he began to take a prominent part not only in the business of the church courts, but in the civil and ecclesiastical disputes which distracted the country. He was Presbytery clerk from 1701 to 1704, and managed its most important business. The question as to the form of prayer used in Scotland after the Reformation was at this time keenly discussed, the Episcopalian party supporting the views of Bishop Sage in favour of the English liturgy, the Presbyterians, contending, on the other hand, that the only liturgy in use among the Reformers in Scotland, was that used by the English Church at Geneva. John Anderson supported the latter opinion with great spirit, in a succession of dialogues between a countryman and a curate,\* which called forth an [opponent even more reckless than himself in the person of Robert Calder, an Episcopalian clergyman.

\* Writing to Principal Stirling, of Glasgow University, in March, 1711, Anderson says:—I have sent in a second dialogue upon the same subject with the former, in the end of which there is a plot laid for a letter to follow, and all the three together will, I hope, give a tolerable account of the English Service; there is hardly anything of importance in this second, which is not said in the very words of the writers of the other side—so that it is literally a curat that speaks, and, to make all sure, I have made the countryman frequently to answer him in the very words of the moderate and sober men of their own party. I have represented the humour of the half-flying liturgists in the introduction. The provocation was great, and I think deserved chastisement. The common prayers, excluding preaching and prayers before and after sermon in the pulpit, will, I believe, be very anstomishing to the people of this country, and these are the subject of the first and second; in particular the third is, the stinting ministers to these forms of prayers without allowing them their liberty on any occasion; and this being the hinge of the controversie, I have insisted the longer on it. Dr. South is the curat speaking generally in it. In the fourth particular, Dr. Beveridge is the curat, whose

sermon on the excellency and usefulness of the common prayer has been ten times printed, and is in every body's hands. The fifth particular is on the title Priest, which I have made appear contains more under it than people are aware of. The sixth is about the decline of Baptism, and I must needs say, that that doctrine in the Service Book is at least as corrupt as in the Roman Ritual. The seventh is baptism by laicks and wemen, whereon Bishop Burnet is the curat. The eighth is upon the discipline of the church, which people I thought wanted to be informed about. So much for the first part. The second part contains some arguments by the curat for recommending the service. The first is from the language, and therein Dr. Beveridge is the curat again. The second is holidays. There is a wanton argument in it from the Bees, but our friend Colgrain believes it as firmly, and spreads it with as much zeal as if it were the gospell. The argument came first from about Edinburgh, and is not, I'm informed, above a year or two old; however, I thought it just to expose them on that head, on more accounts than one. The third is an argument taken from the old Liturgies, wherein Dr. Hammond and the Bishop at the Savoy are the curats; and the last particular was only designed to

1698.—JOHN ANDERSON—*continued.*

The two amused the country for several years. If reliance could be placed in one of Wodrow's gossiping correspondents it would appear that Anderson had higher ideas of preferment than he ever reached. Writing from Glasgow, on the 6th January, 1716, it is recorded :—"Mr. Anderson of Dumbarton is in town. I believe that he is petitioning the Duke [of Argyll] about the Principal of Edinburgh's place." This must have been on the death of Principal Carstairs, when William Wishart, one of the ministers of Edinburgh, was appointed to the office. Mr. Anderson's most important work, and the one by which he is best known, is "A Defence of the Church government, faith, worship, and spirit of the Presbyterians, in answer to a book, entitled an Apology for Mr. Thomas Rhind, separating from the Presbyterian party, and embracing the communion of the Church of England." The first edition was published in 1717. The book seems to have brought him into even greater repute than he before enjoyed. In the early part of 1718, a call was given him from the North-west Church of Glasgow; and an appearance made in the Presbytery to prosecute the same. The Glasgow magistrates and session were favourable to the idea, but the city clergy opposed it strongly; while the opposition it encountered, from the council, guildry, session, heritors, and inhabitants generally of Dumbarton, was so strenuous, that a vote was carried against the translation. The Glasgow people carried the case to the Synod, who reversed the finding of the Presbytery, and amid much excitement had its decision confirmed by the General

lay a plat letter. In every particular I have taken care to mix as much historic as was needfull, rather to enlighten or aggravate it, that so the reader might be convinced there is nothing imputed falsely to the Church of England or the Service Book, and likewise that people might know more of them both than I find they generally doe. Six sheets will contain it in the same letter with the former. I should wish that, if possible, it might be cast off against the Synod; the copies will goe the better off. I have drawn a score above the heads of many words, which I would have

printed in the italick character, because the accent or emphasis of the sentence lyes in them; and I desire you may inform the printer of it, that he may take care so to doe. Any body that you employ to correct the sheets as they are cast off, entreat them to take care that the margine be exact, and that Cur. and Count. be never omitted, which would spoil the whole head. Pardon the indistinctness of this letter, being in great haste that I might not lose the occasion of a bearer, I am, &c.—Original in Library, Glasgow University.



1698.—JOHN ANDERSON—*continued*.

Assembly, before which body the case was carried on appeal.\* Mr. Anderson took his leave of the brethren of Dumbartonshire in September, 1718; but in Glasgow the strife regarding the translation was carried on so bitterly, that no formal settlement took place till 1720. He was not long spared to enjoy any honour that existed incident to his new charge. The exact date of his death has not been ascertained, but a successor was appointed in 1723. He probably died in 1721.† John Anderson was father of James Anderson of Rosneath, and the grandfather of John Anderson, Professor of Natural Philosophy, and founder of the Andersonian Institution, Glasgow. In terms of the will of the latter, a family tombstone was

\* Among the Smollett Papers, at Cameron House, is a document indorsed "Paper against Mr. Anderson's transportation." It is addressed to the ministers of the Presbytery of Dumbarton, and declares that there is no reason for the proposed change, but to "satisfy the humours of a proud people, who are as the sons of pride, who delight in robbing their neighbours of their property." It then compares them to the children of Israel, who would not satisfy themselves with the wholesome manna, but longed after other things; to David, when he coveted the wife of Uriah; and to Ahab, when he cast his eyes on Naboth's vineyard. It is therefore urged that the Presbytery ought not to add fuel to the fire of their pride, but rather seek to quench it with the water of disappointment. Another glimpse of this "transportation" business is obtained in one of Wodrow's letters to the Rev. James Hart of Edinburgh. Writing under date October 8, 1717, the minister of Eastwood says,—“Our Synod, last week, had the Presbytery of Glasgow's reference of Mr. Anderson's call before them. The ministers' reasons of dissent, and the town's answers, were read, and the ministers' answers to them heard *viva voce*. The advice given at the close of the last Synod, when the house was thin, to fall from Mr. Anderson, was disliked by the Synod now when full, and it was agreed not to record it. It appeared plain that both particular and general Session were for Mr. Anderson; but the debate ran upon the form of the call. The ministers are not named in it,

because they had dissented; the magistrates' call in name of the whole town, and some other singularity not used in former calls. 1. The vote came to be stated, Concur with the call, and transmit it to the Presbytery of Dumbarton, or Refer to the Assembly; and it carried Concur, sixty-three; Refer, forty-one. Whereon the ministers, and four or five of the Presbytery, appealed to the Assembly, and gave in a complaint, verbally, against Mr. Anderson, which the Synod obliged them to bring in, in write, signed, to-morrow. To prevent this, a committee for peace was proposed to-morrow [next day], who heard the ministers and Mr. Anderson upon the heads of complaint, but in vain. Then their complaint was given in in Synod, and referred to the next Synod to be considered. It runs all on Mr. Anderson's printed letter to Pardovan, which, no doubt, you have; the ministers deny all the marginal notes, and Mr. Anderson offers to prove them.

† Samuel Boyse published "Verses Sacred to the Memory of the Rev. John Anderson, minister at Glasgow, ob. anno, 1721."

"His widowed flock best knew his pious care,  
Taught by his words, and guarded by his prayer.  
How wont the willing crowd to gather round,  
Hang on his lips, and catch the enchanting sound.

So firm to truth, to reason so resigned,  
At once impartial, and at once so kind,  
That scarce we knew which most we should commend,  
The free reprover or the tender friend."



1698.—JOHN ANDERSON—*continued*.

placed on the front of the North-West Church, recording among other things, the main incidents in the life of his grandfather—esteemed in his day as a “pious minister and an eloquent preacher, a defender of civil and religious liberty, and a man of wit and learning.”\*

1720.—ARCHIBALD SYDSEF.—On the removal of Mr. Anderson to Glasgow in 1718, the Council, acting in union with the kirk-session, sought to secure the services of John M'Laurin, a probationer, but the Presbytery refusing its concurrence, a lengthened vacancy

\* Ruddiman, in his animadversions on Love's vindication of Buchanan, is somewhat severe on Anderson. He records that “notwithstanding the esteem he is had in by some of the zealots of the party, he was fitter for the stage than the pulpit.”

The following list of Mr. Anderson's writings is as complete as can now be made up:—

Dialogue between a Countryman and a Curat concerning the English Service, or Book of Common Prayer of England. 4to, Glasgow, 1711, pp. 24.

A Second Dialogue between a Curat and a Countryman concerning the English Service. Glasgow, 1711, 4to, pp. 43.

The Countryman's Letter to the Curat, wherein, besides a Historical View of the English Liturgie, the assertions of the Author of the Fundamental Charter of Presbytery, concerning its universal usage in Scotland at the time of the Reformation, are examined and proved to be false. Glasgow, 1711, 4to, pp. 95.

Curate Calder Whipped, 1713.

A Sermon preached in the Church of Air on the First of April, 1712. Glasgow, printed by Hugh Brown, 4to, ———.

Two Sermons preached at Hamilton, upon the late Communion, by Mr. J. A., Minister of the Gospel, 1713. (Probably by Mr. Anderson.)

Defence of the Church-Government, Faith, Worship, and Spirit of the Presbyterians, in answer to Mr. Thomas Rhind's Apology. Glasgow, printed by Hugh Brown, 1714, 4to.; re-printed in 1820, 8vo.

Letter from Mr. Anderson, minister of Dumbarton, to Walter Stewart of Pardovan. Glasgow, 1718, 4to.

Mr. Anderson's Letters (Six), on the Overtures concerning Kirk-sessions and Presbyteries. Glasgow, 1720, 8vo. [Writing of this controversy, Mr. Anderson remarks, “I must needs confess that it is the most melancholy subject I ever wrote upon. There was pleasure as well as duty in contending with our prelatie adversaries; but, alas,—

“In civil war, to lose or gain's the same;  
To gain's no glory, and to lose a shame.”]

#### WORKS RELATING TO JOHN ANDERSON.

The Answer to the Dialogue between the Curat and the Countryman concerning the English Service, or Common Prayer Book of England, examined; in a familiar letter to the Author of the Answer. 1712, 4to, pp. 68.

The Nail struck on the Head; or, an Indictment drawn up against Mr. Anderson, incumbent at Dumbarton, by R. Calder, Edinburgh, 1712.

Robert Calder's Return to the Answer, folio, 1712.

Animadversions upon Mr. John Anderson, minister of Dumbarton, his charge of heretical doctrine, &c., on Mr. James Clerk, minister of Glasgow. Edinburgh, 1718.

Two Sermons against Treacherous and Double-dealing; with an answer to Mr. Anderson, Dumbarton, by William Smart, Edinburgh, 1714.

Earl of Cromarty's Vindication of his Gowrie Conspiracy from Mistakes of Mr. J. A.

Answer by Walter Stewart of Pardovan, to the Complaint given against him by Mr. Anderson, now under consideration of the General Assembly, 8vo, 1718.

1720.—ARCHIBALD SYDSERF—*continued.*

occurred in the charge, and to save its right of patronage, the Council, in October, 1719, transmitted a formal call to Alexander Maxwell, minister of Rutherglen. At the end of the year it was arranged to bring a Mr. Dunlop from Edinburgh to the burgh, but he being seized with sudden illness, the vacancy continued till March, 1720, when it was reported to the Council that Provost George Smollett, assisted by Professor Hamilton, had prevailed upon Archibald Sydsenf to come to the town and preach for at least a season among the people. The congregation approving highly of his labours, a call was given to him in April, though the ordination did not take place till the second Wednesday of September. Mr. Sydsenf laboured with much acceptance in the parish for above thirty years. He died about 1756.

1757.—JOHN FREEBAIRN.—Mr. Sydsenf suffering from age and infirmity, towards the close of his ministry an assistant was appointed in the person of John Freebairn. He succeeded to the charge on the death of Mr. Sydsenf. He was a prominent man in the church courts, and, what is still higher praise, a useful minister in his parish. Henry Mackenzie, in his “Life of John Home,” describes Mr. Freebairn as “a country clergyman of infinitive native humour, whose talent for enlivening a debate by pleasantry, or turning the laugh against his adversary by sarcasm, not rude, but keen, I have seldom heard equalled by any debater whatsoever.” Few facts of his life are known. He died about 1774.

1775.—JAMES OLIPHANT, the successor of Mr. Freebairn, commenced life in connection with the Secession body. In 1757, he entered the Secession Hall as a divinity student, and continued his attendance four sessions, but, owing to a difference with some of the professors, he withdrew from that body, and joined the communion of the Church of Scotland. After receiving his license, he officiated in the Gorbals Church, Glasgow, but, in 1762, was removed to a more important charge in Kilmarnock. While located there, his ultra-Calvinistic views brought down upon him the slashing satire of Burns, and the more earnest though less tormenting hostility

1775.—JAMES OLIPHANT—*continued.*

of the Arminian clergy.\* Having ministered in Kilmarnock with much acceptance for eleven years, Mr. Oliphant was, in 1773, translated to Dumbarton. His settlement was not effected without considerable opposition. The Moderate portion of the Presbytery, anxious to keep such a troublesome foe out of their camp, sought to oppose his induction by depreciating his abilities. To check the spread of the Arminian heresy, Oliphant, when in Kilmarnock, had compiled a little catechism for the use of schools and young communicants; and, in order to annoy him and overawe the magistrates, who were the patrons, his opponents employed a man to traverse the streets of Dumbarton, proclaiming as he went, "The whole works of the Rev. James Oliphant, presentee to this parish, for the small charge of twopence." Neither this, however, nor any other measure adopted, changed the mind of the Council. Oliphant was inducted in due course into his charge, and his opponents lived not only to see him a respected and influential pastor, but the very catechism they had derided was introduced and taught in the parish school. Many who were children in those days recollect of no school-book more vividly than their "Oliphant." This well known clergyman, gathering additional honours as he advanced in years, continued to labour in Dumbarton till 1818, when he died in the eighty-fourth year of his age and the fifty-fourth of his ministry.† Ultra-Calvinistic though he was, Mr. Oliphant did not think it necessary to follow the example set by the strict disciples of this strict sect in making the demands of the next world interfere with a becoming enjoyment of the present. Severe and exacting enough in the pulpit, he was, out of it, neither gloomy nor unbending; on the contrary, he enjoyed heartily a laugh and a joke, and throughout his life was

\* In the "Ordination" the poet says,—

"Curst Common Sense, that imp o' hell,  
Cam ' in wi' Maggie Lauder;  
But Oliphant oft made her yell,  
And Russell sair misca'd her."

† These particulars of Mr. Oliphant's life are

mostly gleaned from a biographical notice of the Rev. William Taylor, compiled by the Rev. J. W. Taylor, of Flisk and Crieck. William Taylor was for several years minister of the Secession congregation at Renton, and married one of Mr. Oliphant's daughters.



1775.—JAMES OLIPHANT—*continued*.

noted as a sayer no less than a doer of good things.\* Mr. Oliphant was married to Janet, daughter of Humphrey Colquhoun of Barnhill, by his second wife, Margaret Williamson.

1819.—WILLIAM JAFFRAY, who had some years before acted as an assistant to Mr. Oliphant, was, after considerable opposition, appointed to the charge, and filled it till his death in 1839.

1841.—JAMES SMITH, of Wellpark Church, Glasgow, thereupon received a call, and accepted, but gave up his charge at the Disruption in 1843.

1843.—ANDREW GRAY, the present incumbent, was then called, and, accepting the same, was duly settled in the charge.

\* Mr. Oliphant's wit, like the wit of more celebrated men, sometimes lay fully as much in the manner as the matter. One anecdote or two, however, will stand reading. Preaching in a church where many of the people were in the habit of leaving before the sermon was concluded, after finishing his illustrations he remarked that he was generally in the habit of closing with a word of improvement to saints and sinners. "But," said he, "I am told that all the sinners in this congregation leave before the conclusion of the discourse; I will, therefore, on this account, invert my usual practice, and make my observations to sinners first, well knowing that the saints will sit out the service." It need hardly be added, that none attempted to leave before the proper time. When in the pulpit he often threw in a quaint remark in a parenthetical way. Thus, lecturing on the temptation in the wilderness, and quoting the passage where the enemy of man says to the Saviour, "All these things will I give unto thee," the preacher exclaimed in derision, "Him gi'e Christ a' these things. Foul thief, he had na' the breadth o' his hand to gi'e." Again, quoting Peter's boast to Christ, "Lo, we have left all and followed thee;" he added, "A puir all, Peter, to mak' a boast o'! a bit coble and a wheen auld nets." Referring to the swine running down a steep place into the sea and being choked, he is reported to have said, "And had it been but His holy will that the devils had been choked too."—

Biographical Notice of the Rev. William Taylor. Notwithstanding his proverbial good humour, Mr. Oliphant at times seems not to have been more than civil. On one occasion an unfortunate member of his congregation had committed the sin for which the cutty stool was the prescribed penance. Following the usual practice on such occasions, the minister called upon the delinquent to rise up and listen to the rebuke he was about to deliver. But the simple member, wishing no doubt to have the thing gone about as unostentatiously as possible, had judged it prudent to remain in his ordinary seat. The minister was primed with all the necessary arguments to exhibit the heinousness of breaking the seventh commandment, but no transgressor stood before him in meek submission. Three times did he call, but no response was made to his summons. The matter was becoming serious; the excitement of the congregation, always fully alive on such occasions, was wrought up to the highest pitch. At length an elder, who seemed to be in the secret, was compelled to remark that the culprit was in the church, and in his own seat. "In his ain seat!" said the minister, with as much wrath as he could summon up for the occasion; "does he think I'm gaun to make a black stool in every corner o' the kirk? Na, na; send him to the ither end o' the hoose." To the other end of the house the transgressor accordingly went, and there he was made the subject of a most unqualified rebuke.

## DUMBARTONSHIRE PARISHES.

### BONHILL.

ACCORDING to the erudite author of the "Caledonia," this parish derives its name from the Gaelic word, Bog-n'-uill, or "foot of the rivulet"—an etymology which is supported by the situation of the parish church. In early charters the name is spelt "Buthelulle,"\* "Bohtlul,"† and "Buchlul;"‡ but the Gaelic guttural became afterwards softened into Balul, and finally into its present form, Bonhill. The parish, which is about four miles square, is bounded on the north by Kilmaronock, Lochlomond, and Luss; on the south by Dumbarton and Cardross; on the east by Kilmaronock; and on the west by Cardross. Prior to 1643, the parish comprehended little more than the ten-merk land of Bonhill on the Leven; but in that year it was enlarged by the addition of Tillichewan, Stuckrogert, Cameron, and Auchendenan, from the parish of Luss; and of Balloch, Milton, Blairquhois (or Westerton), Ballagan, and Ledreshbeg, from the parish of Kilmaronock.§ This annexation was made by the Commissioners for the Plantation of Kirks at the desire of the heritors and presbytery. As the grounds of the alteration in 1663, it is stated that the actuall parish of Bonhill "consists in whole of a ffour and ffourtie merk-land or thairby, wherein are and have beine bot about sex scoir communicants, and the minister thairof is bot provyded to four chalders tua (fourtien) bolles meell only; and true it is the minister and parochine thairof heve beene heretofoir much burdened with divers of thair neighbours. The farthest of these forsaid lands within the parochin of Luss, lying two mylles or thairby from the kirk of Bonyll, and sum of them fyv, some six, sum seven mylles from thair awn paroch kirk of Luss, quhilk

\* Reg. Glas.

† Reg. Monast. de Passelet, p. 216.

‡ Ibid, p. 212.

§ At the enlargement, the proportion of teinds borne by the lands was—Noblestoun, 6 bolles meal; Hiltoun of Napierstoun, 7 bolles meal; Napierstoun, 5 bolles meal; E. and W. Auchin-

carroch, 16 bolles meal; Bonhill, 32 bolles meal; Darlieth, 12 bolles meal; and Balloch, 5 chal. meal, 5 lib. vicarage; Blairquhois, 40 bolles, 5 merks vicarage; Ledreshbeg, 27 bolles 2 firlots, 40s. vicarage; Ballagan, 24 bolles, 40s. vicarage; Milton of Napierstoun, 25 bolles, 40s. vicarage.—Teind Record.

is also devydit from them by three most impetuous waters in the winter seasoene: The farthest again of these within the paroch of Kilmaronok, bot a sharp mylle from the kirk of Bonyll, and from their own kirk of Kilmaronok sum three mylles and sum moir."

The earliest reference to this parish which has yet been discovered is in a charter granted in 1270 by Maldowen, the third Earl of Lennox, who, in that year, confirmed a grant which Forveleth (supposed to be a grand-daughter of Alwyn, second Earl of Lennox) had made to the church at Glasgow of "the land of Hachenkeroch, in the parish of Buthelulle." In the early part of the fourteenth century, Malcolm, the fifth Earl of Lennox, granted to Patrico de Lindsay, son of Hugonis de Lindsay, the lands of Bonhill, which marched with those of Tillichewan.\* The succeeding Earl, Donald, in confirming his father's grant to the son of Patrick Lindsay, describes the property as "The whole land of Bonhill or Leven, lying between the rivulet known as Poachyburn and the Blindsyke, on the north side of Carman, and so descending to the Halyburn, and from the latter to the old causey which lies beyond the Moss, and descending thence to the water of Leven."† The same Earl Donald granted to "Robert de Dunbretane, clerico," the superi-

\* Omnibus hanc cartam visuris vel audituris Malcolmus comes de Levenax salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis, nos dedisse concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse, Patricio de Lindsay filio domini Hugonis de Lindsay, totam terram nostram de Buchnul supra Lewyn, propinquius adjacentem terre de Tulechewyne, per omnes rectas divisas suas et consuetas, cum omnibus justis pertinentiis suis: Tenendam et habendam predicto Patricio et heredibus suis et assignatis in perpetuum de nodis et heredibus nostris, in feodo et hereditate, pro homagio et servitio suo, libere quiete integre bene et in pace, in bosco et plano, in pratis et pascuis, in viis et semitis, in molendinis et multuris, in venationibus et aucupationibus, in merchetis bludwytyt et bracinis, et in omnibus aliis libertatibus commoditatibus et aysiamenis, tam non nominatis quam nominatis, ad dictam terram de Buchnwl spectantibus seu aliquomodo jure spectare valentibus; Faciendo inde in communi sorinseco servitio domini Regis, quum contigerit, quantum pertinet ad unam dimidiam carucatam terre in Levenax,

et tres sectas annuatim ad tria placita capitalia nostra de Levenax et heredum nostrorum, pro omni alio servitio seclari consuetudine exactione vel demanda, salvis nobis et heredibus nostris piscariis nostris aque de Lewyne. Nos vero Malcolmus et heredes nostri, predictam terram de Buchnwl cum pertinentiis suis in omnibus ut predictum est, predicto Patricio et heredibus suis et assignatis contra omnes homines et feminas warantizabimus acquietabimus et in perpetuum defendemus. In cujus rei testimonium presenti carte sigillum nostrum fecimus, apponi. Hiis testibus, David de Lindsay, Johanne Naper, Adam filio Alani, Johanne de Bowchanen, Kessano clerico, et aliis.

† Cart. Lev., as quoted in "Origines Parochiales," vol. i., p. 37. The original runs:—"Totam terram de Buchnul supra Lewyne, jacentem inter rivulum qui vocatur Pocheburne et la Blindsyke, ex parte boreali de Carmane, et sic descendendo in le Halyburne, et de le Halyburne usque ad veterem cause jacentem ultra le moss, et deinde descendendo usque ad aquam de Lewyne."



ority of the lands of Upper Bonhill, which lay adjacent to the church, till the donor should pay to the grantee or his heirs, at Dumbarton, in one day, the sum of forty pounds sterling. This grant was, in consideration of faithful aid and counsel, rendered by the above Robert to "Donaldus comes de Levenax."\* The next grant in the Cartulary is one made by Walter, the son of Alan or Aulay of Fasselane, who married the heiress of the house of Lennox, and so acquired a superiority over the earldom. Walter bestowed the "quarter" of Bonhill, lying next to the lands of Balloch, upon Duncan Napier, lord of Kilmahew, for services rendered by John Napier, his father, to Malcolm, Earl of Lennox, who was slain at Halidon Hill† In the "retours" in after years, the several possessions above

\* Cart. Lev., p. 68.

† Omnibus hanc cartam visuris vel audituris Walterus filius Alani dominus de Levenax salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis, nos dedisse consessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse, Duncano Naper domino de Kylmeheew, pro homagio et servitio quondam Johannis Naper patris ipsius Duncani Malcolm comiti de Levenax impenso tempore quo vixerat, decem mercatas terre, videlicet quartariam terre de Bullulis proxime jacentem terre de Bellach et dimidiam quartariam terre de Miltoun, que quondam fuerunt Willielmi Naper fratris dicti Duncani in feodo et hereditate, tam de ratione obligationis decem mercatarum terre in qua dictus comes de Levenax et heredes sui fuerunt dicto Johanni Naper et heredibus suis firmiter obligati; exceptis piscaria aque de Lewyne et molendino de Bellach vulgariter nominato, ac tribus acris terre quas molendinarii ibidem temporibus transactis habere consueverant, cum herbagio sex vaccarum in communi ejusdem terre: Tenendas et habendas predictas decem marcas terre predicto Duncano et heredibus suis et suis assignatis de nobis et heredibus nostris, in feodo et hereditate in perpetuum, per omnes rectas metas suas et divisas consuetas, cum justis pertinentiis suis, exceptis prius exceptis, libere quiete bene et in pace, in boscis in planis, in pratis in pascuis, in viis in semitis, in moris et maresiis, in aquis in stagnis, in molendinis et murturis, exceptis prius exceptis, in bracinis, in venationibus aucupationibus, bludwytis placitis et querelis, et in omnibus aliis libertatibus commoditatibus aysiammentis et justis pertinentiis suis,

tam non nominatis quam nominatis, ad dictas decem mercatas terre spectantibus seu in futurum spectare valentibus: Reddendo inde annuatim nobis et heredibus nostris predictus Duncanus heredes sui et assignati unam libram cere, nomine albe firme ad natale Domini si petatur, pro wardis releviis maritagii sectis curie duplicatione firme, et omnibus aliis servitiis exactionibus et demandis, tam intrinsecis quam extrinsecis, que per nos et heredes nostros, ab ipso Duncano heredibus suis et suis assignatis, de dictis terris exigi poterunt et requiri. Et nos Walterus et heredes nostri, predictas decem mercatas terre de Bullul et Myltoun cum pertinentiis suis ut prescriptum est, prefato Duncano heredibus suis et suis assignatis contra omnes homines et feminas warrantizabimus acquietabimus et in perpetuum defendemus. Et si predictus Duncanus heredes sui vel assignati predictis decem mercatis terre cum pertinentiis gaudere non poterint, volumus et concedimus solvere, predicto Duncano heredibus suis et suis assignatis per nos et heredes nostros, decem marcas sterlingorum annuatim de cophris nostris, quousque nos et heredes nostri tantam terram in loco sufficienti, de terris nostris propriis infra comitatum de Levenax, fecimus sibi heredibus suis et suis assignatis in warrantizatione ut prescriptum est. Et si contingat nos vel heredes nostros deficere in solutione dicte summe pecunie in toto vel in parte, obligamus nos et heredes nostros terras nostras, ac omnia mobilia et immobilia, ubicunque fuerit inventa, capienda distringenda et ad voluntatem predicti Duncani heredum suorum vel assignatorum suorum vendenda, quousque tam de dam-

referred to are described as “the eight pound lands of Bonhill-Lindsay, the fifty shilling lands of Bonhill-Noble (or Noblestoun), and the ten merk land of Bonhill-Napier.”\*

In the grant to Duncan Napier, it will be noticed it is specially mentioned that, while he has superiority over the lands in his “quarter” adjacent to the Leven, he is excluded from fishing or exercising other piscatory rights in that river. The most valuable portion of the fishing in the Leven (or Leveynbrenyn, as it was sometimes called) was, at this period, in the hands of the monks of Paisley, who had obtained grants of the same from Maldowen, Earl of Lennox, and Robert Hetford (or Hertford), precentor of Glasgow. In bestowing upon them the “half-yare” which remained in his own hands after his gift to Hetford, Earl Maldowen also gave to the monks the right of pasture for eight oxen and two horses in the lands of Bonhill, and the privilege of taking building materials and fuel from any part of the Lennox they pleased.† They had also the right of fishing over the whole of Lochlomond, and might dry their nets, and erect houses or shielings for their fishermen on any part of the surrounding territory.

The Lindsay family referred to in the charters already quoted, possessed the estate of Bonhill till towards the close of the seventeenth century. Malcolm, the fifth Earl of Lennox, created Patrick Lindsay, Tosheagar (or hereditary bailie), and forester over the estate.‡ The family evidents do not

pnis et expensis jacturis seu gravaminibus, quam de principali debito plenarie fuerit satisfactum. Et etiam volumus et concedimus dicto Duncano heredibus suis et suis assignatis, quod omnia blada super dictas decem mercatas terre de Bullul et de Myltoune crescentia, ad molendinum nostrum predictum quod dicitur Ballach, sine aliqua multura libere molantur, pro eo quod ipse Duncanus nobis concessit quod aqua libere poterit per terram suam currere ad ipsum nostrum molendinum de Ballach vulgariter nuncupatum, in loco quo jam construitur vel alibi, ubicunque infra supra nominatas tres acras terre, nobis specialiter resignatas et exceptas nobis melius et convenientius aliud molendinum construere videatur. In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti carte sigillum nostrum fecimus apponi. Hiis testibus, domino Roberto de Danyelstone milite, domino Willielmo filio Ade rectore ecclesie de Lus, Waltero de

Buchquhanane, Malcolmo filio Murdaci, Johanne de Park, cum multis aliis.—Cart. de Lev., pp. 69-71.

\* See Retour of Charles II. to the Darnley portion of the Lennox, p. 88.

† Reg. Passelet, pp. 211, 212, as quoted in “Origines Parochiales.”

‡ This charter is in these words:—“Omnibus hanc cartas visuris vel audituris Malcolmus comes de Levenax salutem in Domino. Noveritis, nos dedisse et concessisse, Patricio de Lindsay filio domini Hugonis de Lindsay consanguineo nostro, totum officium quod dicitur tosheagor de Levenax, cum omnibus commoditatibus ad illud officium spectantibus vel de jure spectare valentibus. Insuper concedimus dicto Patricio totum officium forestrarie omnium silvarum nostrarum de Levenax, cum omnibus commoditatibus ad illud officium spectantibus vel de jure spectare valentibus: Tenenda et habenda predicta duo officia predicto



seem to have been very carefully preserved. Such of them as exist in any continuous series form part of the papers of Smollett of Bonhill, into whose family the estate fell in 1684. The earliest is of date 1512, being a charter of novodamus, by Matthew, Earl of Lennox, of the twelve merk land of Bullul-Lindsay, with the office of "Marfeodous" of the Earldom of Lennox to William Lindsay.\* Kentigern Lindsay appears to have been in possession in 1541, John some time after 1574, Quentin in 1595, and another of the same name in 1641. This latter Quentin Lindsay was married to Christina, eldest daughter of Robert Colquhoun of Ballernick, and had an only daughter, Anne, upon whom he settled the estate in 1660, on condition of her marrying some gentleman bearing the name and arms of Lindsay.† Anne married William, eldest son of John Lindsay of Wauchope, but their affairs falling into confusion, they were compelled to part with the estate to James (afterwards Sir James) Smollett of Stainflett, who was infeft therein in 1684.

In modern times the Vale of Leven, so long celebrated for its romantic beauty, has become famous as the seat of dye-works, bleaching establishments, and print-works, second in extent to few others in the kingdom. Indeed these particular branches of industry are in a great measure confined to the banks of the Leven, its waters being as suitable in quality as their flow is constant and full. Thus, instead of the natural charms, which delighted the lover of the picturesque, there is on every hand evidences of commercial enterprise and prosperity. So far back as 1728, the Vale of Leven was celebrated for its bleaching establishments, some of which (as at Dalquhurn) were conducted upon the Dutch principle by workmen from Holland. The

Patricio et heredibus suis de nobis et heredibus nostris in perpetuum, adeo libere quiete et honorifice sicut predicta duo officia in se proportionant et testantur: Quare omnes amicos et homines nostros rogamus, quatenus predicto Patricio et heredibus suis, in omnibus ad dicta duo officia pertinentibus, sint intendentes consulentes et audientes. Dicto etiam Patricio et heredibus suis concessimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quod si contingat ipsum vel heredes suos contra nos, in aliquo officiorum predictorum, vel contra heredes nostros negligenter deliquisse, volumus et concedimus quod tale delictum per consilium nostrum et amicorum suorum rationabiliter emendetur,

officio nihilominus sibi et heredibus suis in omnibus ut predictum est in perpetuum perdurante. Nos vero et heredes nostri, predicta officia dicto Patricio et heredibus suis, contra omnes homines et feminas warrantizabimus et defendemus. In cujus rei testimonium presentibus sigillum nostrum est appensum. Hiis testibus, Mauricio Galbraith, Allano de Fasselene, Johanne Naper, Johanne de Buchanan, Patricio de Galbraith, et multis aliis."

\* In the sasine of Thomas Spreull in the lands of Dalquhurn and Dalmuir (20th Feb., 1449), John Lindsay, bailie, is designed "mare of fe of the Levenax."

† Smollett Papers—Bonhill Writs.



first print-work was commenced at Levenfield in 1768, a period when, it is almost unnecessary to remark, the block process alone was employed. Machinery, however, revolutionized this, as it did many other departments of industry. The block-printers suffered for a time, but gradually the trade improved and extended itself, and ultimately the district became as well known for industrial prosperity as industrial enterprise. As an evidence of this statement, it may be mentioned that some single employers in the Vale now produce yearly as large a quantity of goods as was within the last quarter of a century produced by the whole of the works in Great Britain. The population, as may readily be believed, has increased largely and rapidly. The village of Bonhill has more than trebled itself in size within the last forty years, while, on the opposite side of the Leven, Alexandria, from being a mere "clachan" or "Grocery," as it was commonly called, has expanded into all the importance of a well peopled town. In 1801, the population of Bonhill parish is set down in the census returns at 2,460. Thirty years afterwards, it had increased to 3,894; and in 1851, it was not less than 7,819.

In the parish of Bonhill there are the following printing, dyeing, and bleaching establishments:—Upper and Lower Levenbank, Levenfield, Croftingea, Ferryfield, Dalmonach, and Dillichip.

Upper and Lower Levenbank Works, belonging to Archd. Orr Ewing & Co., are situated on the east side of the river Leven; they are the nearest to Lochlomond, being about half-a-mile distant from the mouth of that lake. They were purchased from John Todd of Levenfield, and from John Stuart of Lennoxbank, in the year 1845, being then comparatively of small extent. These works were commenced in the year 1784, but until their possession by the present proprietors few people were employed at them. At present there is employed in these works—540 men and 817 women, boys, and girls—1,357 in all; and the money expended in the district to workmen and tradesmen in 1858, amounted to £42,575. The manufacture carried on at the upper works is the dyeing of Turkey-red cloth, and the printing of the same. The lower works are employed in the dyeing of Turkey-red yarn, and occasionally imperial red yarn and orange yarn. It may be remarked that the above branches of trade in Great Britain are almost exclusively confined to Scotland, there being only two similar works in England; and from the great improvement which has taken place of late years in the colours produced, the

Leven manufacturers are enabled to compete successfully with the continental dyers and printers. Messrs. Archd. Orr Ewing & Co. had the honour of receiving the first prize for their manufacture in the great Paris Exhibition of 1855.

Dalmonach Print-Work was commenced about the year 1786. Between this and 1835, various firms seem to have been in possession of it,—as “Kibble, Buchanan, & Co.,” “Kibble, Foster, & Co.,” “Kibble, Roxburgh, & Co.,” and “James and John Kibble & Co.” In 1812, an extensive fire occurred at Dalmonach, by which it was mostly destroyed. At the rebuilding of it in that and the following year, Mr. Henry Bell, of steam navigation celebrity, was the architect. In 1814, the first two colours wrought by cylinder at Dalmonach were printed by a still surviving native of the Vale, John M’Adam. Since then machine printing has gradually progressed, and block-printing, which at one period gave employment to a great many men, is now superseded at Dalmonach. About 1835, Dalmonach passed into the hands of James Black & Co., who have retained possession of it ever since, and by whom, particularly by the extraordinary enterprise of the late Mr. Black’s surviving partner, James Scott of Kelly, it has attained its present position, in the foremost rank, for cambric and fancy muslin prints. In 1857, the name of the firm was changed to the “Dalmonach Printing Co.,” which is its present designation. At Dalmonach all the various departments required in calico-printing are carried on. These are engraving, bleaching, printing, dyeing, and finishing, with the subordinate processes arising therefrom. The works occupy about four acres, and afford employment to upwards of 1,000 persons of both sexes, whose aggregate wages amount to about £30,000 annually. Twenty-five printing machines, of from one to sixteen colours, are in operation, capable of producing upwards of 25,000,000 yards of printed goods per year. The goods produced are sold largely both in the home and foreign trade. The changes that have been made in Dalmonach within these few years past are, to those whose acquaintance with it dates from an earlier period, very striking. A large machine printing shop has recently been built, the equal of which, it is believed, is not to be found in the printing trade, and, judging from the other extensive additions and improvements that have been made of late, it may be safely said that this print-work is being carried on with an enterprising energy that cannot fail to prove highly beneficial to the whole district.

At Ferryfield (Messrs. Guthrie & Co.), there were employed, in 1856, 110 males 108 females, and 90 juveniles; total, 308. The branches of trade carried on here are—preparing, scouring, bleaching, and printing, dyeing, and finishing cottons and muslins, cotton and silks, cotton and wool, and silk and wool mixed fabrics. Ferryfield was commenced as a block-printing establishment in 1831; but, as in the other establishments, manual labour in this particular department has been discarded, and machine printing substituted in its place.

At Croftingea Works (R. Alexander & Co.), where Turkey-red dyeing and calico printing are carried on in all their branches, there were employed, in 1856, a total of 621 individuals, consisting of 231 males, 193 females, and 197 juveniles. Levenfield, already referred to as the oldest printfield on the Leven, is also in the hands of this company, who keep employed there from 130 to 150 individuals of all descriptions.

Dillichip Works (Messrs. M'Allan Brothers) were commenced in 1848; and in the various departments of bleaching, printing, and dyeing, they employ a considerable number of hands, both adult and juvenile.

In addition to the above establishments in the Vale of Leven, but beyond the parish of Bonhill, are the extensive print and dye-works of Dalquhurn and Cordale (Messrs. Stirling), where above 1,000 individuals are regularly employed. Nor do even these exhaust the industrial establishments of the Vale—for some of the firms already alluded to, who do not engrave for themselves, give constant employment to several engraving works in the village of Alexandria; while at Millburn (S. Turnbull), where the parish joins with Cardross, extensive pyrolignous works have been carried on for about half a century.

As a class, the workmen in the Vale of Leven have long been remarkable for their intelligence; indeed, the labour required in some of the departments in connection with the manufacturing establishments demands from those performing it a very high degree of inventive and imitative ability. A Mechanics' Institution was established in 1834, and has been carried on with great success to the present time. The members have no hall of their own, but their library is extensive and valuable; and during the winter months lectures are delivered under the auspices of the institution by gentlemen eminent in the walks of literature, science, and art.



In Bonhill parish there are places of worship connected with the following denominations:—The Established, the United Presbyterian, and the Free churches, on the east side of the Leven; and the Established (*quoad sacra*), the United Presbyterian, the Free, and the Congregationalist churches in Alexandria. The schools in the parish are:—The parish school at Jameston, where there is also a Free Church school; Dalmonach male and female school adjoining the works, and the village school in Bonhill; the parochial male and female school, the village school, the Free Church school, and a female school in connection with the same body in Alexandria.



#### BONHILL GENEALOGIES—SMOLLETT.

IN the absence of positive information regarding the origin of the name Smollett, the etymologist is referred to the annexed letter from the novelist, in which he traces it to the Norman Malet or Molet. The address of the epistle has been torn off, but it was most likely forwarded to his cousin of Bonhill. The first of the name connected with Dumbarton appears to have been—

I.—JOHN SMOLLETT, who is witness to a deed, seizing John Macgregor in a tenement situate in the burgh of Dumbarton. He was a bailie of that town, and was married to Katherine Brown.\* In 1512, he resigned a tenement in Dumbarton in favour of Thomas Udard; and in 1515, he made a further resignation of his lands of Dowerling in favour of his son John. He seems to have occupied a prominent position in the burgh as a merchant and shipowner. References to him in these capacities will be found in the Books of the Lord Treasurer of Scotland. In 1504, he received 169<sup>lib</sup> 12<sup>sh</sup> for victualling the King's ships in the Isles, from the 13th August to St. John's Day, in Yule. He appears to have left—

1.—John, designated as junior in 1487.

2.—John, whose daughter, Katherine, wife of James Douglas,

\* Dumbarton Burgh Records.

Dear Sir

Chelsea March 4<sup>th</sup> 1756

Your very kind Letter afforded me real Pleasure, because it breathes genuine  
Friendship and Sincerity. Such Language of the Heart I prefer to all the Trappings of  
Eloquence; to all the Ribbons of Ostentation. — The Circumstance of our Cousin Thopph-  
-ilus is to me amazing; & resembles the suggestion of a Dream. I feel a strange cur-  
-iosity to see the man. — What says Mr. Bellhouse & the Females of our Family? — consider-  
-ing the low Est to which we are reduced, this is a sort of agony to the name — I be-  
-gird to think we were originally Males or Moles & came from Normandy with the Con-  
-queror — he had followers of both names, & they settled in the North. William Males  
was Governor of York & a very gallant Officer. — He may have hifted its place from  
the Seat of the Phenomen to the Begony of the Surname — there is a Norman who  
keeps a public House in the Streets of Chelsea of the name of Jonas mollet — I have by  
me an old Diploma signed at Paris about an hundred years ago, J Mallet and  
-quior Scholae medice Males magister. — I should be very glad to know if you have any  
 anecdotes of our little Family. — I have been told they were free holders in Dumbarton  
four hundred years ago — by the bye, I find Dumbarton was once the Capital of the  
Kingdom of Strathclyde inhabited by Britons or Cumbrans, whence it name of Dun-  
-borton; that this Kingdom extended westwily to the Extremity of Cunnyngham or the  
Cumeri-Islands in the mouth of the Clyde; that it was bounded by the Forth on one side  
and the Irish Channel on the other. — The greatest part of Dumbarton has been destroyed by  
an inundation. — I myself when at 30 years of age felt the force of that event under water  
between what is called the College and the Town's end. I think I remember to have seen  
the Ruins of old Stone Houses on the other side of the Sands; and on your ground at the  
Slough flat there are many Remains of Druid Worshipping Places. — I am persuaded that  
an antiquarian would find much entertainment about Dumbarton, & even some  
Noble Monuments of Roman Antiquity: for, there was a Camp within three miles of  
the Place at Redbank, for the Guard of the Wall built by Julius Verbeus in the  
Reign of Antoninus, commonly called Greaves Dyke; which Buchanan ignorantly  
confounds with the wall built by Severus from the Forth to the Tyne in the North of England;  
and as the Britons of Strathclyde were under the Roman Protection they must have entertained  
an intimate intercourse, & without doubt the Roman Generals & Officers of Rank lived at  
Dumbarton. — You will think this a strange Rhapsody. But to me this subject is interesting.  
I have had occasion lately to enquire into the antiquities of our Country. — I find the Scots name  
from Ireland but yesterday, in conjunction with the early Sibs of the Pictishians & Britons  
of Strathclyde. — I would fain derive myself from these last; but whether ancient Scot, Briton or Ro-  
-man, I certainly am with equal affection & esteem, D. Sir your very humble Servant  
T. J. Smollett

My wife presents her best wishes for Mr. Smollett & you,  
I hope she will also be comfortable —





I.—JOHN SMOLLETT—*continued*.

burgess in Dumbarton, was entered as heir of her grandfather, John Smollett, to certain properties in that burgh.

3.—Walter, a Presbyter in 1495, and probably another son.

II.—JOHN SMOLLETT appears as a bailie of Dumbarton in 1516.\* In 1524 he was one of the Commissioners appointed to negotiate with the burgh of Renfrew, regarding disputes as to the navigation of the Clyde.† In 1528, John Smollett, along with six others, authorizes parties to appear on their behalf before the Regent of England, to obtain restoration of gold, silver, hides, woollen cloth, and pickled salmon, belonging to them, captured in the ship “James” of Dumbarton. Along with his wife, Marion Houston, he had a charter of the lands of Kirkton of Cardross and Clerkhill, on the 21st August, 1528.‡ On the 16th of September, 1529, he gave a legacy to the Church of St. Mungo, in Glasgow, along with instructions as to his funeral:—“Die xvj mensis Septembris, 1529, Johanes Smollet constituit suam spon-  
“sam et Willielmum Smollet, suos executores in uberiori forma; et  
“legavit quatuor denarios ecclesie et fabrice Sancti Kentigerne, et  
“carpus suum sepeliendum ubi deus placuerit.”§ He married, in 1519, a daughter of Peter Houston of that Ilk. By a singular agreement contained in the family papers, he appears to have had the option of marrying either one or other of Houston’s daughters, each of whom had a tocher of 300 merks. He died before 1541, leaving—

1.—James, his heir.

2.—William, who also succeeded, and carried on the line.

3.—Margaret, who married John Williamson.

III.—JAMES SMOLLETT, designated of Over-Kirkton. He was infeft on a precept of clare-constat in 1570, and in 1577 was entered as heir of his father and mother to certain burgage tenements in Dumbarton, in which burgh he was repeatedly a bailie between 1561 and 1592. He married Margaret Montgomery, and by her had—

1.—Tobias, who succeeded.

2.—Margaret, married to James Bontine of Succoth.

\* Dumbarton Burgh Records.

† See Deed in “Clyde Disputes.”

‡ “Reg. Mag. Sig.,” xxii., 146.

§ Protocol Book of Matthew Forsyth, notary-public in Dumbarton—1517-29.

III.—JAMES SMOLLETT—*continued*.

James Smollett married secondly Elizabeth, daughter of James Sempill of Fulwood, whose second husband was James Hall, brother of Hall of Fulbar. She was infeft in a liferent of the lands of Clerkhill. By her marriage with James Smollett she appears to have had one daughter. James had also a natural son, John.

IV.—TOBIAS SMOLLETT of Over-Kirkton was entered as heir of his father and mother to certain tenements in Dumbarton, 15th March, 1602. He appears as a bailie of Dumbarton, 5th October, 1602, and in the February following was slain at the conflict in Glenfruin. His testament was confirmed in the Commissary Court of Glasgow by his wife in 1606. He left his sister, Margaret, his only executrix.

IV.—MARGARET also succeeded to the heritage, and her husband, James Bontine of Succoth, thereupon assumed the designation of Kirkton. She was infeft in Kirkton and Clerkhill, on a Chancery precept, as sole surviving child of James Smollett.

Having thus exhausted the male line of the elder Smolletts of Kirkton, it is necessary to return to—

III.—WILLIAM, second son of John, No. II. in our line. He was infeft in an annualrent of the lands of Dallebougart in Argyllshire, as heir of his father John, in October, 1541. He appears to have also obtained from his father some portion of the lands of Kirkton, his son being designated by that title. The elder branch of the family at that time was Over-Kirkton. William Smollett was repeatedly a bailie of Dumbarton. By his wife, Margaret Ireland, he left—

1.—John, who succeeded.

2.—George, who, in 1593, was charged before the Privy Council with interrupting the trade to the Highlands.\*

\* The complaint, which was made at the instance of the magistrates and community of the burghs of Glasgow and Renfrew, alleges that Smollett had, "upon sum sinister and wrong information maid to his hieness (the king) latlie

purchase ane prively letter or commission under his highnesses subscription and signet alanlerlie, without advice of counsale, tryale, cognitioun, or ony uthir process preceding, under colour quhairof, having associate unto himself certane debosheit

III.—WILLIAM SMOLLETT—*continued*.

3.—William, noticed in his brother John's disposition, but predeceased him, with all his male issue.

4.—A daughter.

IV.—JOHN SMOLLETT of Kirkton was entered as heir of his father, William, to certain tenements in Dumbarton, in 1571, and to others in 1587. In 1582 he was infeft on a precept from Esme Duke of Lennox, in the twenty pound land of Craig of Neilston, in Renfrewshire. He married Agnes Montgomerie. On the 6th of December, 1572, John Smollett obtained a conjoint infeftment of the glebe lands of Cardross from Thomas Archibald, rector thereof, at an annual feu duty of 4 pounds 4 shillings Scots. He was examined before the Privy Council in December, 1591, on the charge of being concerned in Bothwell's conspiracy for seizing the King in Holyrood House, and was kept for some time in confinement. It is probably to him the tradition refers regarding the blowing up one of the vessels belonging to the Spanish Armada, off the Island of Mull, 1588.\* The trading capabilities of

men and vagaboundis, he not only maisterfullie and perforce oppresses and revis the guidis and bestiall, clothing and uthir wares, brocht be the inhabitants of the Isles and uthir pairtis of the Hielandis to the said burrowis, baith be sey and land; bot takis, apprehendis, and impresonis thair personis, and sumtymes persuis thameselffis be way of deid: quhairupoun, the chieff personis, and utheris inhabitants of the saidis Hielandis has consauit sic haitred and malice agains the saidis complenaris, in particulair, as gif they wer a-thouris and allouaris of this forme of doing, that they have denunceit thair enmitie and evil will to thame, takin alreddy sum of thair nichtbouris prisonaris, intromitted with thair guiddis, and avowitt to use all kynd of rigour and extremitie again thame; quhairby, not onlie ar they liklie to be defraudit and disappointit of that mutuall interchange quhilk has bene had amang thame, to the common benefit of the haill inhabitantis of the Laulandis and incuntry, bot betyme, civil war is lyklike to follow, to the brek of the peace, and bringing on of mony inconvenientes, gif tymous remeid be nocht providit." From the nature of

the complaint, it is not unlikely that Smollett, in his apparently lawless proceedings, was merely carrying out the behests of his brother burgesses, who, it is well known, considered themselves entitled to compel all traders passing through the burgh, or past it by the Clyde, to make market with them, and pay customs to the port.

\* The circumstance is thus alluded to by Tobias Smollett in his novel "Humphrey Clinker:"—"In the early part of the eighteenth century, John Duke of Argyll, in searching among the Spanish records, is said to have discovered that the Florida had the military chest on board when blown up. For the purpose of clearing up this point the duke caused the wreck to be examined by several divers, who found the hull of the vessel still entire, but so covered with mud that they could not make their way between decks; they succeeded, however, in picking up several pieces of plate which were scattered about the bay, and also two fine brass cannons. A letter from Sir Walter Scott to Robert Surtees, the historian of Durham, illustrative of this subject will be found in the memoir of the letter published by the Surtees' Society, p. 118.



IV.—JOHN SMOLLETT—*continued.*

the family are further brought out in the career of this John, who undertook to supply the Western Isles with victual, the burgh of Dumbarton becoming security on his behalf. On the 14th February, 1600, John Smollett, "elder," burgess of Dumbarton, resigned his lands of Glen, with certain tenements in the burgh of Dumbarton, in favour of his cousin, Tobias, and his heirs male, whom failing, to himself and his heirs male. Soon afterwards, however, Cunningham of Gilbertfield instituted proceedings, showing that John, Tobias, and William, the persons specified in the destination, had all died without male heirs; and that the estate, in consequence, lapsed to the Crown. It was thereupon bestowed by the King upon Captain Robert Cunningham of Gilbertfield, who was infeft on a Crown precept, 26th March, 1603. The only known interest Cunningham had in instituting the proceedings which led to this grant, arose from the circumstance that his relative, Elizabeth, was married to John Smollett, a natural son of James of Over-Kirkton. Upon the acquisition of the property referred to in the deed executed by John Smollett in 1600, Cunningham of Gilbertfield gave infeftment to this natural son John, and Elizabeth his wife. On the death of Tobias Smollet at Glenfruin, the five pound land of Kirkton and Clerkhill fell into the hands of Margaret Smollett, and her husband, James Bontine of Succoth. The Crown precept in favour of Gilbertfield narrates that neither John, Tobias, nor William left male heirs; and, considering the nature of the plea set up, it is certainly singular that any son of John, who executed the conveyance, should be overlooked. Yet this appears to have been done. In the Council Records of the burgh of Dumbarton, 7th August, 1638, there is created a burgess, "John Smollet, son to James Smollet, in Sanchar (Sanquhar), and oye (grandchild) to umqhill John Smollett, eldest, sometyme in Kirk-toune." Attached to a notorial copy of this burgess ticket, among the Smollett Papers at Cameron House, is a memorandum written in 1676, to the following effect:—"The reason of extracting this "burgess ticket was, because it was allegit be the laird of Fulwood "in his debait before the Presbiterie with John and Mr. James Smol-

IV.—JOHN SMOLLETT—*continued*.

“lett anent a seat and buriall place belonging to thaim thair, that  
 “they had no interest in the old antient Smolletts who lived in and  
 “about Dumbartane, and this information was gevin be some  
 “invidious person who had taken friedome to vent that malicious  
 “untreuth, Bot this ticket, being marked in the town register by old  
 “David Watsoun, who was both the most honest and intelligent  
 “of all that race, and knew well the genealogies of all remarkable  
 “persons about Dumbartane, it putt these calumniators to silence,  
 “and restrained those traducing the said John and Mr. James  
 “as to their extraction.” This and the other evidents produced by  
 John Smollett, the son of James of Sanquhar, appears to have  
 satisfied the Kirk-session, and also the Presbytery, which, on the  
 23d May, 1676, came to the conclusion, that he being in actual  
 possession of the disputed seat and burying-ground, should retain  
 the same till he was legally dispossessed.\* It is from the John  
 concerned in this action we have to trace the house of Bonhill,  
 the descent of which from this point is quite clear.

JOHN SMOLLETT was admitted a burghess of Dumbarton in 1638. He passed  
 an apprenticeship with James Wallace, a merchant in Edinburgh,  
 and, on returning to Dumbarton, was several times chosen a bailie of  
 the burgh, and on one occasion Dean of Guild. He was also Bailie-  
 Depute of the Regality of Lennox and Provost of Dumbarton for a  
 number of years. John Smollett was infeft in Stainflett 19th June,  
 1659; and in 1666 he acquired Pillanflatt and Rosruvan from William  
 Lindsay of Bonhill, and his wife Anne. The affairs of John Smollett  
 falling into disorder, he resigned the management thereof to his son  
 James, in 1672. He died about 1680. By his first wife, Jean, second  
 daughter of Bontine of Ardoch, he left an only son, the above  
 James. By his second wife, Mary Sempill (probably of Fulwood), he  
 had no issue. In addition to James, however, John appears to have  
 had a daughter, Jean, who married William Corruth, burghess of  
 Dumbarton, in 1665.

I.—SIR JAMES SMOLLETT, son of the preceding John, and the first of Bon-

\* Smollett Papers.

I.—SIR JAMES SMOLLETT—*continued*.

hill, was born about 1648. Several of the most prominent incidents in his life have already been alluded to (pp. 228-9), in connection with the Union question; but the following may not be considered out of place in a genealogical account of the family of which he was in one sense the founder. In 1676, James Smollett was appointed Depute-Clerk of the Regality of Lennox,\* but within three years afterwards a prosecution was entered against him, at the instance of his Majesty's Advocate, for presuming to exercise his office without having signed the oath of allegiance.† He is likely to have made the required submission in this instance, as there is no evidence that he suffered in either person or estate from this cause. The circumstances of his falling under the suspicion of the Episcopalian party as a favourer of fanatics, and his subsequent removal to Edinburgh, have already been referred to, but his connection with Dumbarton affairs is brought out still more clearly in other passages of the "Memorials," which he compiled in 1708. The instructions forwarded to him by his constituents to oppose the Union as a measure detrimental to the welfare of Scotland, he seems to have thought an undue interference with his own independence, and a communication was in consequence made, on behalf of his constituents, explaining that their instructions "were never designed to invade the liberty of your own conscience, whether as to the Union or any other matter, nor to bind you up from following your own light according to the oath of Parliament."‡ In his "Memorials" he enters at some length into a defence of his conduct regarding the compromise between Dumbarton and Glasgow as to the Clyde dues, and as to the encroachments committed by the neighbouring proprietors on the Town Moor. Each of these questions gave rise to considerable discussion at the time, but Sir James's proceedings therein appear to have been actuated by a sincere regard for the interests of the burgh. This is best shown by the important commissions he afterwards held. Besides being repeatedly elected representative for the burgh of Dumbarton to the Scottish Parliament, he was also frequently chosen ruling elder for them in

\* Smollett Papers.

† Ibid.

‡ Ibid.



I.—SIR JAMES SMOLLETT—*continued*.

the Assembly, and in 1720, when the burgesses resolved that no non-resident burgesses should in future be elected a commissioner, an exception was made in favour of Sir James's family. He was created a Deputy-Lieutenant of the county in 1715.\* Having been knighted by King William, and made a judge in the Commissary Court of Edinburgh in 1690, Sir James resided chiefly in the latter city, and had thus frequent opportunities of serving his constituents at Dumbarton. He was also nominated one of the Commissioners appointed to visit and report upon the universities and schools in Scotland. Sir James had a resignation of Pillanflatt from his father, and was infest in Stainflett as his heir, and also in Howatshaws, in 1681. He purchased Bonhill from William and Anne Lindsay, 1684; Dalquhurn from Charles Fleming, 1692; and Croslet from David Watson, 1700. In 1721 Sir James Smollett executed a deed of entail in favour of James, his grandson, and nearest male heir, whom failing to James, another grandson, son of George Smollett. By his first wife Jane, a daughter of Macaulay of Ardincaple, he had—

- 1.—Tobias, a captain in Lord Strathmore's regiment, Sheriff-Depute of Dumbarton, and Provost of the burgh from 1696 to 1704. He died some years before his father, leaving by his wife Anne, daughter of Shaw of Greenock, an only daughter, Anne, who in 1720 was married to Lauchlan Maclauchlan of Inchconnal.

\* The Duke of Argyll, in announcing this honour to Sir James, writes:—"His Majestie having been pleased to give me the command of the shyre of Dumbarton, I have appointed you to be one of the Deputy-Lieutenants. I am very sensible of the good affection of your shyre for his Majestie's person and government, and I don't at all doubt but you will exert yourselves upon this occasion, for supporting me in reducing the rebels now in arms against their Protestant King, in favour of a Popish pretender. All the unhappy consequences which necessarily attend a war in the heart of our country, are the fruits of the rebellious practices of our enemies, and to be imputed to them alone. It was with the greater

satisfaction that I lately received from the King the honour of the lieutenantancy of your shyre, in that not only my ancestors have formerly been authorised to lead your men, but the peculiar uninterrupted friendship which the gentlemen of your shyre have always had personally for my family, is what I and my posterity will always think our duty to remember and return. And you cannot increase the obligation we owe you more than by showing at this tyme a faithfull resolute zeall for his sacred Majestie, and thereby endeavouring to establish the peace of our native country, now violated by the unnatural rage of the avowed abettor of Poperie and slavery.—I am, &c., ARGYLL."—From original in Smollett Papers.

I.—SIR JAMES SMOLLETT—*continued*.

- 2.—James, born in 1683, educated in Holland, and entering the bar, was made Commissary of Edinburgh in 1702. In 1712 he married Helen, third daughter of the Honourable Alexander Ogilvy of Forglen, and had an only son, James, who succeeded as heir male to the estates on the death of his grandfather, Sir James.
- 3.—George, also an advocate. He was called to the bar in 1708, and was associated with his father in the Commissary Court of Edinburgh. In the records of Dumbarton, over which burgh he was Provost for several successive years, he is designated of Inglestone (in the county of Edinburgh). Falling into difficulties in the latter part of his life, Sir James cut him off from the entail, which, in his lifetime, devolved upon his (George's) son James, on the death of his cousin. He was married to Katherine, a daughter of Sir Hugh Cunningham, of Bonnington, Provost of Edinburgh, and had an only child, the preceding James.
- 4.—Archibald, married Barbara Cunningham, of Gilbertfield, and had issue, of whom afterwards.
- 1.—Jean, married to John Bethune, collector of customs, Kirkcaldy.
- 2.—Eleanor, married in 1718 to Dugald Campbell of Craignish.

Sir James Smollett married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of William Hamilton of Orbiston, but had no issue thereby. He died in 1731.

II.—JAMES SMOLLETT, son of James, by Helen Ogilvie, succeeded as heir male of his grandfather. He was a lieutenant in Captain Paget's regiment. He purchased Kilmahew from George Napier in 1735, and Auchensail, Drumsiddoch, Walton, and other properties about the same time. He married Agnes, a daughter of James Haliburton of Pitcur, but dying without issue, in 1738, he was succeeded by his cousin—

III.—JAMES, the son of George of Inglestone (then alive). He also was Commissary of Edinburgh, and Sheriff-Depute of Dumbartonshire. In 1763 he purchased the estate of Cameron, from Mr. Charteris of Amisfield, and made his residence there in preference to Bonhill House, which

III.—JAMES SMOLLETT—*continued*.

had then fallen a little into decay.\* It was at Cameron he was visited by Tobias Smollett in 1766—a visit commemorated in the pages of “Humphrey Clinker.” Dr. Johnson also passed a night there on his return from the Highlands in 1773.† This James Smollett appears to have been a man of public spirit and good deeds, judging from the numerous bequests distributed by his instructions after his death, which happened in 1776.‡ He was married to Jean, third daughter of Sir John Clerk of Pennicuik, but had no issue. With this James ended the male line of Sir James’s descendants. It is now necessary to revert to Archibald, the fourth son of Sir James and his descendants.

ARCHIBALD being sent by his father to Leyden, to receive a mercantile education, contracted an ague there and was compelled to return to his father’s house. He afterwards married Barbara, daughter of Robert Cunningham of Gilbertfield. The marriage, it is affirmed, was contracted contrary to the opinion of Sir James, but as she was in every respect a most exemplary wife, the opposition manifested by the old gentleman became gradually modified, and he at length settled upon Archibald a liferent of the house and lands of Dalquhurn—a small property lying contiguous to his own grounds of Bonhill, and which, prior to its purchase by Sir James from Charles Fleming in 1692, had been the residence, first of the Spreull family, and then of a branch of the house of Dennistoun of Colgrain.§ By his marriage with Miss Cunningham, Archibald Smollett had two sons and one daughter, viz.:—

1.—James, who entered the army (in which he rose to the

\* The reader who is curious as to the situation of the house and the character of the scenery around it, will find both alluded to by Dr. Smollett in his novel of “Humphrey Clinker.”

† Some particulars connected with this visit will be found in “Boswell,” vol. v., pp. 111, 112.

‡ By a deed of settlement of date 1769, Mr. Smollett, among many other legacies, provides for his books on divinity, moral philosophy, and agriculture, with his editions of the Bible, polyglott lexicon, and works relating to the study of the Oriental languages, being taken for the com-

mencement of a parochial library, to be kept in the parishes of Bonhill, Dumbarton, or Cardross.

§ The Dalquhurn Writs, among the Smollett Papers, run thus:—

1.—Charter from Duncan, Earl of Lennox, to Walter Spreull, dom. de Coldoun, and the heirs male of his body, of the lands of Dalchurne, on his own resignation, dated at Bellach, 12th February, 1421.

2.—Charter from Malcolm, Earl of Levenax, to Walter Spreull, of the lands of Dalchorne.

3.—Instrument of sasine, on a precept of clare



ARCHIBALD SMOLLETT—*continued*.

rank of captain), and was lost in a transport vessel off the coast of America.

1.—Jane, who married Alexander Telfer of Scotston and Symington, and carried on the Smollett line—of whom afterwards

2.—Tobias, who made the name of Smollett so celebrated

constat, from Isabella, Duchess of Albany, Countess of Lennox, in favour of Thomas Spreull, as son and heir of umq<sup>i</sup> Walter Spreull, in the lands of Dalchurne and Dalmuir, 20th February, 1449. Dated from Inchmurrin.

4.—Charter under Great Seal from James V. to Robert Spreull (son and heir-apparent of Thomas Spreull), and Margaret Bruis, his spouse, of Dalquhyrne, on the resignation of Patrick de Colquhoun, 19th September, 1461.

5.—On 22d May, 1502, Matthew, Earl of Lennox, grants a discharge of the relief and forefaulture of Dalquhyrne and Dalmure, in favor of John Spreull of Coldon, and Elizabeth Blair, his wife.

6.—Charter from John, Earl of Lennox, in favour of dilecto consanguineo et servitore nostro John Sprewle de Coldoun, and Elizabeth Semple, his spouse, on his own resignation of the 5<sup>th</sup> land of Dalquhyrne, 16th April, 1515.

7.—Notorial copy of the sasine following on the last mentioned charter, 10th May, 1515.

8.—Instrument of sasine of Thomas Spreul of Coldoun, in Dalquhorne, on a precept of clare constat from Matthew, Earl of Lennox, as heir of his father, John Spreule of Coldoun, 4th June, 1541.

9.—Instrument of sasine of Thomas Sprewll of Coldoun, on a Crown precept in Dalmure (5<sup>th</sup> land), 15th September, 1559. On 29th August, of same year, is a Crown charter in favour of Thomas Sprewll of Coldoun, of Dalquharne and Dalmuir, formerly held by him of Matthew, Earl of Lennox, and forfeited by the attainder of the Earl.

10.—Instrument of sasine of John Spreull and Margaret Colquhoun, his wife, heir-apparent of his father, Thomas Spreull of Coldoun, in Dalchurne and Dalmure, on a precept from James Stewart of Cardonald.

11.—Charter from Ludovick, Duke of Lennox, to James Spreule, younger of Coldoun, and Agnes Kelso, his wife, of Dalquhirne and Dalmure, in fee, on resignation of his father, John Spreule of Coldoun, 24th July, 1589.

12.—Instrument of sasine of one-fourth of Dal-

churne in favour of Adam Colquhoun, in Hiltoun of Napierstoun, and Margaret Spreull, his wife, 26th May, 1612.

13, 14.—Instruments of sasine on a precept from Ludovick, Duke of Lennox, on a resignation from James Spreull, fiar of Coldoun, of Dalchurne, in favour of John Dennestoun in Kirkmichael, 1st December, 1620.

15.—Instrument of sasine of Dalchurne and Dalmuir, in favour of James Spreull of Coldoun, 17th January, 1621.

16.—Charter from Commissioners of Duke of Lennox of Dalchurne to Mr. Archibald Dennistoun, heir-apparent of John Dennistoun of Dalchurne, and Jean Noble, his wife, daughter of William Noble, fiar of Ardardan, on resignation of said John, 15th July, 1645—with infestment thereon, 8th March, 1645.

17, 18.—Infestment of annual rent of 300 merks by Mr. Archibald Dennistoun, with consent of his father and mother, in favour of Mr. David Elphinstoun, minister of Dumbarton, redeemable on payment of 5,000 merks,—13th February, 1657.

19.—Instrument of sasine in favour of Catherine Stirling, eldest daughter of Jas. Stirling of Auchyle, in liferent of part of Dalchurne, 11th April, 1657.

20.—Instrument of sasine in favour of Anne, Margaret, and John Dennistouns, in an annual of 240 merks out of Dalchurne, 20th Oct., 1665.

21.—Resignation by Mr. Archibald Dennistoun, in favour of Thomas Flemyng, merchant, burgess of Dumbarton and his son, Charles (by umq<sup>i</sup> Jean Semple), in fee of the lands of Dalchurne, with reservation in favour of John Semple of Fulwood, guidson of umq<sup>i</sup> William Semple of Fulwood, of the lands of Over and Nether Cordells, 30th July, 1669.

22, 23.—Charter and sasine from the Lennox Commissioners to the above effect. Sasine dated 19th August, 1669.

24.—Resignation of an annual (No. 17) in favour of John Semple, younger of Fulwood, by Mr. David Elphinstoun, 2d March, 1675.

DR. TOBIAS SMOLLETT—*continued.*

in the annals of English literature. Looking at him from a local point of view, he may be said to occupy a front place in that rank of eminent men of which the county has just reason to be proud. He was a distinguished son of Dumbartonshire, and that not alone by the mere accident of birth. He never forgot the place of his nativity. His best known poem is an exquisite sketch of the scenes amid which he played in infancy, and his happiest novel was based on a pilgrimage thither shortly before the close of his troubled career. Tobias, or, as the name stands at length in the baptismal register of Cardross parish, Tobias-George Smollett, was born in 1721. Being deprived of his father while very young, the education of the future novelist was at first conducted by his mother, an amiable and accomplished lady, and his grandfather, Sir James—a shrewd old country gentleman. Having thus received the rudiments of education at the domestic hearth, from the most careful of all monitors, young Smollett was transferred to the Grammar School at Dumbarton (then taught by John Love, an eminent scholar, before referred to), and afterwards to the University of Glasgow, at both of which places he prosecuted his studies with diligence and success. In Dumbarton and also in Glasgow young Smollett appears to have given good evidence of the possession of those talents by which he was distinguished in after life. While at Dumbarton he composed a variety of satirical verses on some of his school-fellows, whose conduct had annoyed him; and at the University the severity of some of his sketches gave offence to not a few of the more sober and industrious members of the community. After serving an apprenticeship with John Gordon,\* a surgeon of ex-

\* Among the Smollett Papers at Cameron House is an epistle from Tobias, bearing date September 15, 1738. "There is no matter (he writes to James, of Bonhill) of

DR. TOBIAS SMOLLETT—*continued*.

tensive practice, Smollett proceeded to London in 1739; and as his grandfather had made little or no provision at his death for the children of Archibald, the young aspirant for literary fame may be said to have had little else in his pocket than the tragedy of "The Regicide," which he had completed in the previous year. But in these days theatrical managers were as unwilling as they are now to risk expense upon the productions of young and unknown authors. The time of Smollett's arrival in London corresponded with the period which has been repeatedly described as the worst of all possible for a man of letters. The patronage of noblemen was passing away; and the patronage of the booksellers had not commenced. The day had gone by when a neat dedication to the Minister, or a well-turned compliment to the Minister's mistress, had a sure reward in the civil service at home or at the Court of some of our allies abroad. When Smollett went to London, Johnson, who had arrived the year before, was connecting himself in a stable kind of way with Cave; but the life of nearly every other author by profession at this time was of the saddest and most profitless description. His tragedy was highly praised by private individuals of taste and distinction; yet no one would venture to produce it on the stage; and at length the necessities of the young adventurer, rather than his inclination, led him to accept a situation as surgeon's mate on board one of the vessels which accompanied Admiral Vernon in the unfortunate expedition against Carthage. Harassed by the drudgery to which his professional duties exposed him, Smollett, though he had a certainty of being promoted, left the service and went ashore at Jamaica,

Tobias staying, for as he is sometimes troubled with a cough, I was satisfied that he got a week or two in the country. I hope he will do very well." John

Gordon and the Laird of Bonhill seem to have had business transactions together—a circumstance which may account for Tobias's apprenticeship.







JOHN HENRY STUART, ESQ.

DR. TOBIAS SMOLLETT—*continued.*

where he resided for two or three years. About 1746 he returned to London, and attempted to establish himself in practice as a physician ; but his success being, as usual, disproportionate to his expectations, he relinquished the idea, and, fortunately for his fame, became an author by profession. From this period the life of Smollett belongs not to the local historian, but to the historian of our national literature and manners. Without attempting to notice in detail the numerous works, historical and imaginative, which Smollett now gave to the world in quick succession, it may be stated generally, that those novels on which his fame now chiefly rests place him among the most eminent writers of the eighteenth century. Painting with the fidelity of Hogarth, rather than the rich imagination of Scott, there is doubtless in Smollett's writings many scenes and characters which offend well-regulated minds, and some which could not have withstood criticism, even in the author's time, plain-spoken though his contemporaries were ; but wit and humour, combined with sound sense and honesty of purpose, almost cancel this blot, serious as it is, and make the writings of the author of "Roderick Random" as instructive as they are entertaining. "His fancy," says Sir Walter Scott, "seems to run riot in accumulating ridiculous circumstances one upon another, to the utter destruction of all powers of gravity ; and perhaps no books ever written have excited such peals of inextinguishable laughter as those of Smollett. The descriptions which affect us thus powerfully border sometimes upon what is called farce or caricature ; but if it be the highest praise of pathetic composition that it draws forth tears, why should it not be esteemed the greatest excellence of the ludicrous that it compels laughter ? The one tribute is at least as genuine an expression of natural feeling as



DR. TOBIAS SMOLLETT—*continued.*

the other ; and he who can read the extraordinary career of Trunnion and Hatchway, when run away with by their mettled steeds, or the inimitable absurdity of the Feast of the Ancients, without a hearty burst of honest laughter, must be well qualified to look sad and gentlemanlike with Lord Chesterfield and Master Stephen. Upon the whole, the genius of Smollett may be said to resemble that of Rubens. His pictures are often deficient in grace, sometimes even vulgar in conception, deficient in keeping, and in due subordination of parts to each other, and intimating too much carelessness on the part of the artist. But these faults are redeemed by such richness and brilliancy of colours, such a profusion of imagination—now embodying forth the grand and terrible—now the natural, the easy, and the ludicrous ; there is so much of life, action, and bustle in every group he has painted—so much force and individuality of character—that we readily grant to Smollett an equal rank with his great rival, Fielding.”\* In his character of a historian, the position of Smollett as a continuator of Hume naturally leads to a comparison unfavourable to the former ; but hurriedly and carelessly written though it was, there is in the “Continuation” numerous passages which bespeak the sound judgment and manly independence of the author. As a poet and dramatist, the author of “The Regicide” occupies a creditable place. “His ‘Ode to Leven Water,’” says Dr. Anderson, the most careful of Smollett’s biographers,† “is distinguished by delicacy of sentiment, picturesque description, and simplicity of ex-

\* Sir Walter Scott’s “Lives of Eminent Novelists.”

† Smollett has not been over-fortunate in his biographers. Dr. John Moore, the friend and correspondent of the novelist, and Dr. Robert Anderson, have each given biographies of him to the world. They both write, it is but justice to say,

with every desire to speak well of Smollett, yet fail signally in giving a clear idea of his literary life, or even his exact position in the world of letters. Among the legacies provided for by James Smollett of Bonhill, in 1773, was fifty guineas to be paid to Dr. Gilbert Stewart, in the event of his writing and publishing the life of Dr. Tobias

DR. TOBIAS SMOLLETT—*continued.*

pression. The images are pastoral and pleasing, and the numbers correct and harmonious. The strain of the poet

Smollett. Among the most genial criticisms which have appeared is that of Sir Walter Scott, referred to in the text, and a carefully written paper in the "Quarterly Review," No. 205—January, 1858. As a slight contribution to the personal history of Dr. Tobias Smollett, we append a few extracts from a series of letters, mostly unpublished, written by the novelist in friendly confidence to Dr. John Moore of Glasgow, the originals of which have been kindly placed at our disposal by the present Alexander Smollett, Esq., of Bonhill:—

"CHELSEA, Sept. 28, 1750.

"I thank you for those curious criticisms on 'Roderick Random' which you have communicated; and congratulate you upon your prospect of enjoying a comfortable settlement among your friends. I have been favoured with two letters from Mr. Hunter of Burnside, the first of which was shown to the Duke of Dorset by Lady Vane, who spoke of the author as a gentleman worthy of the Government's clemency and protection, and represented his case and character in such an advantageous light, that the Duke expressed an inclination to befriend him, and advised Lord Vane to speak to his cousin, the Duke of Newcastle, in his behalf—this task his Lordship has undertaken, and there the affair must rest till the King's return. Make my compliments acceptable to your mother, and take it for granted that I am your sincere friend and humble servant,

"T<sup>s</sup> SMOLLETT."

"CHELSEA, March 1, 1754.

"Mr. Urie is misinformed about my intention to publish anything upon commerce, which is a subject quite foreign to my taste and understanding. I suppose the mistake arose from my having translated a collection of essays from a periodical work published in French, under the title of 'Journal Œconomique,' in which there are some papers upon trade—but this is no other than a paltry bookseller's job, in which my name ought not to be mentioned.

"I have nothing ready for the press but Doctor Smellie's second volume, containing cases in mid-

wifery, and my translation of 'Don Quixote,' which will be published next year. I have likewise made some progress in the 'History of the German Empire,' which I believe will be printed this ensuing summer; and 'Drummond's Letters' are now ready to appear.

"In short, dear John, I am so jaded that I now write with infinite reluctance, so that you must excuse my inaccuracy, and all other defects in your affectionate humble servt.,

"T<sup>s</sup> SMOLLETT."

"CHELSEA, Dec. 11, 1755.

"DEAR SIR,—I never repined so much at my own want of importance as at this conjuncture, when you have occasion for the interest of your friends; and it is with great mortification I now assure you that I have no sort of connection with the great man who is to decide between you and your competitor. Far from being used to the great, as you seem to imagine, I have neither interest nor acquaintance with any person whose countenance or favour could be of advantage to myself or my friends. I live in the shade of obscurity, neglecting and neglected, and spend my vacant hours among a set of honest phlegmatic Englishmen, whom I cultivate for their integrity of heart and simplicity of manners. I have not spoke to a nobleman for some years; and those I once had the honour of knowing, were either such as had little interest of their own, or very little consideration for me.

"I am heartily sorry to find your cause is so slenderly supported with the Duke of Argyle; because without his concurrence, or rather his creative word, I believe no professorship can be filled up—merit is altogether out of the question. Everything here, as well as in your country, is carried by cabal; and in Scotland the cabal of the Campbells will always preponderate. The time is fast approaching when all the lands, all the places of honour, power, and profit, will be in the possession of that worthy clan. Then you may exclaim,—*Non numinis sed Campbellorum omnia plena!*

DR. TOBIAS SMOLLETT—*continued.*

is yet softer than 'the shepherd piping in the dale,' or the murmurs of 'the dimpling wave.' He celebrates his

"Present my best wishes to Mrs. Moore and all your family; and be assured (if such a declaration can be of any consequence to a man whom I cannot serve in anything essential) that I am, with equal truth and affection, dear Sir, your very humble servt.,

"T" SMOLLETT."

—  
"CHELSEA, Aug. 3, 1756.

"By your asking if I am engaged in any new performance, and immediately after mentioning the 'Critical Review,' I conclude you have been told I am concerned in that work. Your information has been true. It is a small branch of an extensive plan which I last year projected for a sort of academy of the *Belles Lettres*; a scheme which will one day, I hope, be put in execution to its utmost extent. In the meantime the 'Critical Review' is conducted by four gentlemen of approved abilities, and meets with a very favourable reception.

"Tho' I never dabble in politics, I cannot help saying that there seems to have been no treachery in delivering up St. Philip's Fort, nor even in the scandalous affair with the French fleet, which was owing to the personal timidity of our admiral, who is at present the object of the public detestation. Indeed, the people seem to be in a ferment, and there are not wanting rascally incendiaries to inflame their discontent; so that in a populace less phlegmatic the consequences would, in all probability, be very mischievous.—Dear John, your very affectionate humble servt.,

"T" SMOLLETT."

—  
"CHELSEA, May 12, 1757.

"DEAR SIR,—You will forgive me for not having answered your letter sooner, in consideration of the hurry and fatigue to which I have been exposed in bringing out my 'History of England.' I sincerely rejoice in your success in business, as well as in the happiness you seem to enjoy amidst the comforts of matrimony, and I beg leave to make a tender of my best wishes to Mrs. Moore as the source of my friend's happiness. The little Irish-

man, about whom you express some curiosity, was my amanuensis, and has been occasionally employed as a trash reader for the 'Critical Review;' but you are not to number him among my companions, nor indeed does his character deserve any further discussion. The bearer, Captain Robert Mann, is my neighbour in Chelsea, and I recommend him to your friendship and acquaintance as a brave, experienced officer, and an honest tar in whom there is no guile. He is appointed Captain of the Porcupine sloop, stationed in the Frith of Clyde; and being an utter stranger in that part of the world, you must introduce him to your and my friends in Glasgow, and assist him with your advice and directions. His father was a Scotsman, and I believe a native of your town. My friend Bob has been round the globe with Anson, and proved in fourteen or fifteen sea engagements, during which he behaved with remarkable gallantry; but his good nature is equal to his courage, and indeed he is the most inoffensive man alive. If you want to know how I spend my time in this retreat, he can satisfy you in that particular, for he has been my Club companion these seven long years.—Dear John, your affectionate friend and servt.,

"T" SMOLLETT."

—  
"CHELSEA, June 4, 1757.

"DEAR SIR,—I sympathize in your affliction, which I hope has neither been so immoderate nor so unmanly as to hinder you from acting the part of a comforter to the companion of your sorrows. I am pleased with the kind expressions in which you mention my dedication to Mr. Pitt, who has treated me with that genuine politeness by which he is as much distinguished in private life as by his superior talents in the service of his country. I am afraid the 'History' will not answer the expectations that seem to be raised among my friends in Scotland. The fourth volume is now in the press, and will (I believe) be published in three months, if no unforeseen accident should intervene. You are right in your conjecture with regard to the criticism upon 'Douglas,' which, I assure you, I did not see until it was



DR. TOBIAS SMOLLETT—*continued.*

native stream with all the elegant simplicity of an Arcadian shepherd." After a life, not without its struggles, vexations, and disappointments, Smollett died in the

in print. I did not write one article in that whole number. By this time you have (I suppose) received my letter by Capt. Mann, so that you will excuse me from writing at large on this occasion; especially as I am so fatigued with the unintermitting labour of the pen that I begin to loathe the sight of paper.—Meanwhile I profess myself your affectionate humble servt.,

"T<sup>s</sup> SMOLLETT."

—  
"CHELSEA, June 1, 1762.

"I am much affected by your kind concern for my health, and believe the remedy you propose might have a happy effect; but it must be postponed. To tell you the truth, I have a presentiment that I shall never see Scotland again. Be that as it may, I shall ever retain for it a regard which is truly filial.

"I have had no attack of the asthma those two months; but I am extremely emaciated; and am afflicted with a tickling catarrh, and cough all night without ceasing. My appetite holds good; my spirits are tolerable, and I believe I might retrieve my constitution by a determined course of exercise and the cold bath; but neither my indolence nor my occupation will permit me to persevere in those endeavours.—Your affectionate friend and very humble servt.,

"T<sup>s</sup> SMOLLETT."

—  
"LONDON, July 16, 1765.

"DEAR SIR,—I take this opportunity of my friend Mr. Williams, to inquire after your health, and to let you know that I am returned to England after an absence of two years, during which I have been more than once at the brink of the grave. After all, I have brought back no more than the skeleton of what I was, but with proper care that skeleton may hang for some few years together. I propose to pass the winter at Bath, and if I find that climate intolerable, I shall once more go into exile, and never more think of returning.—Your affectionate humble servt.,

"T<sup>s</sup> SMOLLETT."

"BATH, IN SOMERSETSHIRE,  
Nov. 13, 1765.

"Your friendly solicitude about my health and concerns requires that I should give you a short sketch of my present situation. I gave up all connection with the 'Critical Review,' and every other literary system, before I quitted England. Since my return I have writt a few articles merely for amusement; but I have now no concern in the work. The observations I made in the course of my travels through France and Italy I have thrown into a series of letters, which will make two volumes in octavo. They are now printing, and will be published in the spring. I will not answer for their success with the public; but as I have given a sort of natural history of Nice, with my remarks upon that climate, and a register of the weather, I hope the performance may be useful to other valetudinarians who travel for the recovery of their health. With respect to my own health I cannot complain. I have not lately lost any ground, but on the contrary have gained some flesh since my coming to Bath, where I have been these five weeks. I do not, however, flatter myself that I shall continue to mend, for I have always found myself better for about a month after any change of air, and then I relapse into my former state of invalidity. My disorder is no other than weak lungs and a constitution prone to catarrhs, with an extraordinary irritability of the nervous system. . . . Nothing agrees with me so well as hard exercise, which, however, the indolence of my disposition continually counteracts. If I was a galley slave, and kept to hard labour for two or three years, I believe I should recover my health entirely. The Bath water agrees with me wonderfully well; and, upon the whole, I am so well at present that some of my friends declare they never saw me look better; but I will venture to say I am not above half as big as I was when you saw me last. To tell you the truth, I look upon my being alive as a sort of resuscitation, for last year I thought myself in the last stage of a consumption. I long eagerly to see you and some other friends in Scotland, but the distance between us is so great that I despair of being ever

DR. TOBIAS SMOLLETT—*continued.*



neighbourhood of Leghorn, in Italy, on the 21st of October, 1771, in the fifty-first year of his age. Three years afterwards a column of the Tuscan order, surmounted by an urn, was erected to his memory by his cousin, James Smollett of Bonhill.\* The monument is situated in the village of Renton, on the side of the public road; and while it is thus within a short distance of the spot where Smollett was born, it also overlooks that stream which in life he loved so well and sung of so melodiously. A lengthened and not inelegant Latin inscription sets forth the virtues and talents of the deceased.† The first four lines were adopted from an inscription written at the request of Lord Kames by Mr. Ramsay of Ochtertyre; several other lines were furnished by Dr. Johnson, at the request of Mr. Smollett, when the former passed a night at Cameron House on his return from the Hebrides; but by far the greater portion is from the pen of Dr. Stuart, Professor of

able to gratify my desire. Make my best compliments to Mrs. Moore: remember me to all our Glasgow friends: comfort me with a letter when you have leisure time, and believe me to be ever, dear Sir, your affectionate humble servt.,

“T<sup>h</sup> SMOLLETT.”

\* In March, 1773, some months before the monument was commenced, Mr. Smollett made a note in his settlement, authorizing an expenditure of seventy guineas for this purpose.

† The inscription is as follows:—

Siste, viator!

Si leporis, ingenique venam benignam,  
Si morum callidissimum pictorem,  
Unquam es miratus,  
Immorare paululum memoriæ  
TOBIÆ SMOLLETT, M.D.  
Viri virtutibus hisce  
Quas in homine et cive  
Et laudes et imiteris,  
Haud mediocriter ornat:  
Qui in literis variis versatus,

Postquam felicitate sibi propria,  
Sese posteris commendaverat,  
Morte acerba raptus  
Anno ætatis 51.

Eheu! quam procul a patria!  
Prope Liburni portum in Italia,  
Jacet sepultus.

Tali tantoque viro, patrueli suo,  
Cui in decursu lampada  
Se potius tradidisse decuit,  
Hanc Columnam,

Amoris, eheu! inane monumentum,  
In ipsis Levinæ ripis,

Quas versiculis sub exitu vitæ illustratas,  
Primis infans vagitibus personuit,  
Ponendam curavit

JACOBUS SMOLLETT de Bonhill.

Abi, et reminiscere,

Hoc quidem honore,

Non modo defuncti memoriæ,

Verum etiam exemplo, prospectum esse:

Aliis enim, si modo digni sint,

Idem erit virtutis præmium!

DR. TOBIAS SMOLLETT—*continued*.

Humanity in the University of Edinburgh.\* Speaking of his person, Anderson says, “Smollett was fashioned to  
 “prepossess all men in his favour. His figure was manly,  
 “graceful, and handsome, and in his air and manner there  
 “was a dignity that commanded respect joined with a

\* Among the family papers at Cameron House is a small bundle relating exclusively to the monument. It contains a series of inscriptions, both in Latin and English, with criticisms thereon, sent in to Mr. Smollett by various eminent scholars, the most curious, probably, being the copy bearing the corrections made by Dr. Johnson, before referred to. The English inscription, by Lord Kames, spoken of so contemptuously by the great lexicographer, is contained in the following letter:—

BLAIRDRUMMOND, 11th Oct., 1773.

MY GOOD FRIEND,—You have below an inscription for your pillar, which, on my part, is no more but giff-gaff, as Mr. Smollet in his review bestowed the warmest encomium on my “*Elements of Criticism*.” A good turn ought never to be forgot.

“No circumstance is trivial in the history of  
 “*eminent men*. Behold, *Passenger!* the birth-  
 “place of Tobias Smollet, destin’d by nature to  
 “banish spleen, and to promote cheerfulness,  
 “sweet balm of life. His grave, alas! is in a  
 “distant country. How opposite from an Alex-  
 “ander, or a Louis, men destin’d by nature  
 “for depressing the spirits of their fellow-  
 “creatures, and for desolating the earth! This  
 “pillar, erected by James Smollet of Bonhill,  
 “is not for his Cousin, who possesses a more  
 “noble monument in his literary productions;  
 “but for Thee, O! Traveller. If literary fame be  
 “thy ruling passion, emulation will enliven thy  
 “genius: indulge the hope of a monumental  
 “pillar; and by ardent application, why not hope  
 “to merit the splendid reward?”

Have I hit your thought? This is the first rude draught; and I would not bestow time in polishing till I should be informed how you relish it. I have hinted at the merit and talents of the deceased, as supposed to be universally known, which, in my opinion, makes a much more agree-

able impression than the beaten tract of collecting anxiously all the cardinal virtues, and spreading them on a tombstone like so many flowers; which, in particular, is the style of the Latin inscription you gave me. The inscription ought to be English, that all may read; and it ought to be simple and clear, that all may understand. These appear essential properties with respect to a monument erected at the side of a high road. My kindest wishes to Mrs. Smollet. May ye both have uninterrupted comfort in this life, till you be called to a better!

HENRY HOME.

A few weeks after, Lord Kames forwards a Latin inscription, written, however, he says, not by himself. This was probably the one prepared by Mr. Ramsay, which merits a place here from its local applicability:—

Siste, viator!

Si leporis, ingenique venam benignam,  
 Si morum callidissimum pictorem,

Unquam miratus es;

Domum istam inornatam paulisper intuere.

Ibi enim nascebatur

TOBIAS SMOLLETT, M.D.

In hocce agello, prope Levini marginem,

Saepissime lusit puer:

Illorum sub umbra arborum recubans felix,

Silvestris musae primitas olim meditatus est,

Denique, in patriam aliquantisper reversus,

Post varios casus, longamque peregrinationem,

Hujus anguli secura quiete,

Ac memoria vitae puerilis, solum fallere nesciae,

Mirifice refectus est.

Qualis, quantusque fuit in re literaria,

Non ignores viator!

Neque te morari fas est.

Abi igitur, valeque;

At semper reminiscere,

Quam dulcis et decorus est

Soli natalis amor!



DR. TOBIAS SMOLLETT—*continued.*

“benignity that inspired affection.”\* By his marriage with Miss Lascelles, Tobias Smollett had one child—a daughter, named Elizabeth, who died in infancy in 1753. After her husband’s death, Mrs. Smollett continued to reside in Italy, but her worldly circumstances were by no means equal to her deserts; and in 1784—thirteen years after Tobias’s death—a theatrical entertainment was given for her benefit in the Edinburgh Theatre Royal. The play selected was the unfortunate Otway’s tragedy of “Venice Preserved;” and to it Smollett’s friend, Graham of Gartmore, added a prologue highly suitable for the peculiar circumstances in which the play was brought forth. After James, the possessor of Bonhill, Tobias Smollett was the nearest heir,† but having left no successors, the estate, on the death of his cousin in November, 1775, passed to the novelist’s sister, Jane, who had married Alexander Telfer, as before stated.

III.—JANE of Bonhill, on succeeding to the estate, resumed her maiden name of Smollett. By her marriage with Alexander Telfer, she had—

1.—Alexander Telfer Smollett, who succeeded to Bonhill.

\* Some doubt may be reasonably indulged in regarding the current portraits of the novelist—painted as well as engraved. The one inserted in this volume is reputed to be from a painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds. It is not clear, however, that he ever sat to this great artist. No allusion is made thereto in his correspondence, so far as known, nor are we aware of even any stray notice connecting the pencil of Sir Joshua with the author of “Roderick Random.” The sketch, however, possesses a strong family likeness, and in point of execution is infinitely superior to the ordinary run of Smollett portraits. Probably the best authenticated original finds an appropriate place on the walls of Cameron House. It was formerly in the gallery of Lord Woodhouselee, in whose catalogue it is thus entered:—“Tobias Smollett, M.D., by W. Verelst, 1756—A half-length portrait of the celebrated author of ‘Roderick Random,’ ‘Pere-

grine Pickle,’ and other works of imagination and genius. This is a highly finished portrait of this eminent writer, then in his thirty-sixth year of his age. He is in full dress; a stone-coloured full mounted coat, with hanging sleeves; a green satin waistcoat, trimmed with gold lace; a tye-wig; long ruffles, and sword, agreeably to the costume of the London physician of the time. This was the family picture which belonged to the doctor’s widow, and was traced through the hands of two or three different collectors to her possession by Mr. Wooding, from whom it was purchased by Lord Woodhouselee. Size, four feet four inches high by three feet four inches wide.”

† In November, 1770, James Smollett being about to carry out some improvements on the estate, communicated with Tobias, then in Italy, as his nearest heir of entail.—Smollett Papers.

III.—JANE SMOLLETT—*continued*.

- 2.—James Telfer, who died young. 3.—Archibald, who married Louisa Smith, and had issue. 4.—James.

IV.—ALEXANDER of Bonhill married Cecilia Renton, sister of the Miss R ———, mentioned in “Humphrey Clinker,” as one of the belles in Edinburgh who had taken captive the heart of Jerry Melford. It is from this lady the village of Renton, in the Vale of Leven, derives its name; the first houses built there for the accommodation of those employed in the print-works having been so called by Jane of Bonhill, in honour of her daughter-in-law. Alexander Smollett died in 1799, having had issue:—

- 1.—Alexander, a lieutenant-colonel in the army, and member of Parliament for the county of Dumbarton. He succeeded to the estates, but was killed the same year at the Battle of Alkmaer, in Holland. 2.—John, who succeeded to the estate. 3.—Tobias-George. 4.—James. 5.—Archibald.
- 1.—Susan—married first to ——— Pigott, and secondly to Edward Nagle.

V.—JOHN (ROUET) SMOLLETT of Bonhill, married first, Louisa, daughter of William Rouet of Auchindennan, by whom he had a daughter, who died young; and secondly, Elizabeth, second daughter of the Honourable Patrick Boyle, by whom he had—

- 1.—Alexander, now of Bonhill, and member of Parliament for the county of Dumbarton from 1841 to 1859.
- 2.—Patrick Boyle, of the East India Company’s Civil Service, elected member of Parliament for Dumbartonshire in 1859, on the retirement of his brother.
- 1.—Elizabeth, married in 1830 to Charles William Stuart.
- 2.—Helen Mure. 3.—Louisa Cecilia, married to Rev. John Macfarlane, Dalkeith. 4.—Cecilia. 5.—Augusta—died 1809.

John Rouet Smollett died in 1842, and Mrs. Smollett in 1858.

FAMILY ARMS:—Az. a bend or, between a lion rampant, ppr., holding in his paw a banner, arg., and a bugle horn, also ppr. Crest—An oak tree, ppr. Motto—“Viresco.”

## BONHILL LANDS.

At the south end of Bonhill, and extending a considerable way into Dumbarton parish, is the estate of Strathleven, formerly Levenside, and part of which was known still earlier as Kirkmichael-Fleming. On the west the estate is bounded by the Leven, and on the east it extends into Kilmaronock parish, where it embraces a portion of what formed at one time the common moor of Dumbarton. The lands of Murroch, now part of Strathleven estate, were attached in the thirteenth century to the Castle of Dumbarton, and were held by the governors thereof for many generations. In 1465, Sempill of Fulwood had a crown charter of the lands of Kirkmichael-Stirling, which continued in the hands of his descendants till 1670, when they were acquired by William, first Earl of Dundonald, along with Kilmalid, the Cordales, Nobleston, Ladyton, and Ardoch-Campbell. These different properties were settled upon William Cochran, second son of the Earl's eldest son, William, Lord Cochran. He erected a mansion at Levenside, and otherwise improved the estate by enclosing and planting. William Cochran of Kilmaronock, as he was designated, took a prominent part on the Jacobite side in the public questions of his day. He was chosen member for Dumbartonshire in 1703, and nearly got himself into trouble by the violence of his opposition to the Union, which took place soon after. In the early part of the eighteenth century, the principal portion of the lands belonging to this branch of the Dundonald family were acquired by Archibald Campbell, advocate. This Archibald was father of John Campbell, admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates, 9th January, 1748, and on the death of Charles Erskine of Tinwald, in 1762, elevated to the Bench, under the title of Lord Stonefield. On the resignation of Francis Gordon of Gordenstone, in 1787, he was nominated a Lord of Justiciary, but resigned this appointment about five years afterwards. He retained, however, his seat on the Bench for the long period of thirty-nine years. He died on the 19th of June, 1801. The present proprietor of Stonefield is Colin, great grandson of Lord Stonefield. Lord Stonefield was patron of Kilmaronock parish, but exchanged with the Duke of Montrose for that of Bonhill.

Levenside was acquired from the grandson of Lord Stonefield by the late James Ewing, Esq., an eminent Glasgow merchant. On the estate passing



into his hands, he changed the name to Strathleven, and commenced a series of improvements which greatly altered the appearance of the place. Mr. Ewing, who was born in 1774, was well known in his day as a West India merchant of extensive connection, and having filled the highest civic offices in his native city, was elected one of its representatives in the first Reformed Parliament. On this occasion Mr. Ewing was at the head of the poll; he received 378 votes more than his brother member, Mr. Oswald, and from 1,000 to 2,000 more than some other of the candidates. He was elected an LL.D. by the University of Glasgow. Being a munificent supporter of most of the institutions in his native city, and also in the county of his adoption, Mr. Ewing was widely esteemed for his private worth no less than his ability. He died in 1853. Strathleven is now held in liferent by Mrs. Ewing, from whom it passes to James Ewing's nephew, Humphrey Ewing Crum Ewing, Esq., merchant, Glasgow. Each successive proprietor of the estate appears to have made judicious additions to it from the lands originally in the possession of the burgh of Dumbarton. These lands were feued out in small holdings to burgess tenants, who rendered suit and service to the burgh as superior. Their lengthened legal contests, however, compelled the burgesses to alienate the most part of their landed possessions. It was thus with Aikenbar, Guisesholm, and Maryland, now all included in the Strathleven estate.

On the west side of Bonhill parish, and a little north of the Hill of Carman, celebrated in the superstitious legends of the district, are the lands of Darleith, formerly in the possession of a family of that name, but alienated in 1670 to John Yuille, originally a writer in Inverary, Argyllshire. The oldest of the Darleith Papers bears date 1510, being the sasine of John Darleith of that ilk, and his wife, Janet Dennistoun, given by Matthew, Earl of Lennox, of the Blackthird of Darleith on his own resignation. John appears to have been succeeded by his son, Arthur, who was entered on a precept of clare constat in 1519; and who was in turn succeeded by a son, John, who, in 1598, contracted a marriage with Janet, daughter of John Crawford of Crawfordland. They appear to have had two sons, Arthur, married to Marion Colquhoun; and John, whose first wife was Marion Watson. The former resigned Darleith in favour of his eldest son, John, in 1663; which John sold the estate in 1670, to John Yuille, Inverary. As has been noticed before (p. 213), this John Yuille suffered in both person and estate

during the persecution, and died, it is believed, from the effects of his confinement, in 1688. He was married to Ann Fisher, and had at least one son, Alexander, who succeeded to the estate. The succeeding possessors were,—Thomas, married to Elizabeth Boyle of Shettlestone, and Robert and George, sons by that marriage. The latter, George, was married to Margaret, only daughter of George Murdoch, merchant, and Lord Provost of Glasgow, by whom he had six sons and seven daughters. The eldest, Thomas, succeeded to the inheritance, and died in August, 1827, when he was succeeded by his nephew, Andrew Buchanan, eldest son of George Murdoch Yuille, by Matilda, daughter of Andrew Buchanan of Ardinconnal. This is the present proprietor. In July, 1834, he married his cousin Margaret Murdoch, daughter of John Buchanan, Esq., Edinburgh. Darleith Arms:—Argent, on a fesse between three crescents, sable, a garb, or, banded gules. Crest—an ear of wheat ppr. Motto—"Numine et virtute."

In the north-west part of Bonhill parish are the lands of Tillichewan, or Tilly-Colquhoun. Tillichewan-Dennistoun and Tillichewan-Sempill were confirmed in 1543 to Patrick Dennistoun of Dalvait, by Matthew, Earl of Lennox, after which date the lands came to be designated as Little and Middle Tillichewan. The former gave designation to a family of Buchanans for more than two hundred years. Middle Tillichewan was acquired by the Luss family, and gave a designation to one of the numerous offshoots of that house. Alexander, the first of Tillichewan, was the third son of Sir John Colquhoun of Luss by Lady Lillias Graham, sister of the celebrated Marquis of Montrose. He was succeeded by his eldest son, John, who, upon the death of Sir Humphrey of Luss, in 1718, without male issue, came to represent the male line of that family, and assumed the title of Baronet, as heir of his grandfather, the patentee. In this assumption, however, it seems to have been overlooked that the destination of the baronetcy had been altered by the resignation and re-investiture of Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss, in 1704, in terms of whose settlement it became vested in the male issue of the marriage of his daughter Anne with James Grant of Pluscardine. The direct line of the Colquhouns of Tillichewan became extinct in 1838. While the superiority was thus held by a branch of the house of Luss, the property itself was feued out to a younger son of Buchanan of Drumhead, whose successor sold it in 1792 to John Stirling, merchant, Glasgow, who also acquired Little Tillichewan from Buchanan of Ledrishmore. He erected an

imposing residence here from a design by Lugar, and had the surrounding grounds laid out under the superintendence of the celebrated Naysmith. Tillichewan was afterwards purchased by John Horrocks, Esq. It is now the seat of William Campbell, Esq., of Sir J. & W. Campbell, warehousemen, Glasgow. The adjoining lands of Bromley was held with their Bonhill property by the Lindsay family. On their decay it fell into the hands of — Carmichael, who erected a residence there, which lapsed to the Misses Alston, who sold it to the present proprietor, William Campbell, Esq. An ancient burying-ground existed near the south lodge at Tillichewan, and a little streamlet which traverses this portion of the estate is still known as the “Ghaisty-ford Burn.” Proceeding northward from Tillichewan, the first property of any note is Cameron, already alluded to in connection with the Smollett family. In 1612, Cameron was purchased from Walter Dennistoun of Colgrain, by Sir Alexander Colquhoun of Luss, who feued out the chief part of it between two families named Smith and Shaw. From them it was acquired in 1696 by Donald Govan, the “Old Admiral” of “Humphrey Clinker,” who sold it in 1749 to Hugh Maclachlan, merchant, Glasgow. This latter sold Cameron in 1756 to Sir Francis Charteris of Annisfield, who again sold it, seven years afterwards, to Commissary James Smollett of Bonhill. Since then it has been the seat of the Smollett family.

The lands known as Stuikrodger, appear, like several others already noticed, to have formed part of the Lindsay estate. On the sale of their property this portion seems to have been divided, Stoneymollen and Drumkinnon being latterly acquired by George Buchanan of Arden, while a third went to — Scott, who erected the villa of Woodbank, purchased in 1836 by John Horrocks, Esq., and now the property of W. Campbell, Esq.

Northward of Cameron are the Auchindennans, which have given a designation to different families. The superiority of Auchindennan-Rhie or King’s Auchindennan, was acquired very early by the burgh of Dumbarton, probably as a gift for the support of some of the religious establishments in the burgh. It was feued in the early part of the sixteenth century by Sir Thomas Watson, chaplain of the Rood Altar in Dumbarton, to Andrew Dennistoun of the Ferrylands of Cardross, whose descendants continued in possession of it till 1609, when it was purchased by Robert Napier of Blackyards. His son sold it in 1620 to John Napier of Kilmahew, in whose family it continued for about a century, when it was alienated by George



Maxwell Napier to Peter Napier of Napierston. From this Napier Auchindennan-Rhie was acquired in 1718 by a younger son of Nicol Bontine of Ardoch, the rental at that time being 650 merks. It was subsequently purchased by William Rouet, who erected a residence in the Italian style, to which he gave the name of Belritero. In 1858, on turning up an old burying ground at Auchenheglish, within the lands of Auchindennan-Rhie, several stone coffins and portions of human remains were discovered. The tradition is, that a church stood on a rising piece of ground near where the road diverges from Lochlomond at Auchenheglish Brae. About 1770, Auchindennan-Dennistoun and Bannachra, were acquired from the Donaldson family by George Buchanan, merchant in Glasgow, who also purchased about the same time the lands of Drumkinnon and part of Stuikrodger. He made his residence at Auchindennan, and changed the name to Arden. By his wife, Miss Buchanan, of the family of Catter, he had two sons, John, who predeceased his father, and Herbert, who succeeded. The latter was married to Agnes, daughter of Robert Fulton of Hartfield, and died in 1825, leaving issue—George, who succeeded, and several other sons and daughters, designated of Arden. Herbert Buchanan, son of the last mentioned George, is the present proprietor. The Auchindennans border with the south end of Luss parish.

Retracing our course for a few miles southward, and crossing the Leven at what used to be the Ferry of Balloch, now superseded by an elegant suspension bridge, erected by Sir James Colquhoun of Luss, the first estate of historic note reached is Balloch, literally the “field of the pass.” Here the Earls of Lennox, prior to the fatal blow inflicted on their house by James I., kept up a state worthy of their exalted rank. Their frequent residence here is established by numerous charters and agreements, several of which have been already noticed. On the division of the earldom, in the fifteenth century, the stronghold of Balloch was retained in the hands of the Darnley family, who, on more than one occasion, entertained their sovereign within its walls.\* It seems to have been gradually abandoned, however, in favour of Inchmurren, which, as early as 1511, is described as the chief messuage of the earldom. No portion of the original castle at Balloch remains, but it is known to have been situated close to the edge of Lochlomond; the fosse, which thus could be readily filled with water as occasion required, still exists, and

encircles the knoll on which the castle stood. On making a slight excavation in that quarter some years since, certain pieces of old timber, firmly bound together, were found in a position corresponding with that where the draw-bridge may be supposed to have stood. A kind of causeway was also laid bare at the same time, and along its course vast quantities of mussel shells were found. The site of the old castle at Balloch, commanding as it did a ready access to the country up Lochlomond, and also down the Leven to the Clyde, was highly suitable for a residence in the stirring times when it was occupied by the Earls of Lennox. It continued in the hands of the Darnley branch of the house of Lennox till 1652, when James, the fourth Duke, sold Balloch to Sir John Colquhoun of Luss, along with his fishings in Lochlomond and the Leven. The superiority, however, seems to have remained for some time with the Lennox family, as it is included in the retour of Charles II. to the Darnley portion of the Lennox in 1680. The fishings, with the stance of an important horse fair held at Balloch in September, still belong to the Luss family. About the commencement of the present century Balloch, along with various contiguous portions of the barony of Haldane, was acquired by John Buchanan of Arden, who erected a castellated mansion on the estate, from a design by Lugar. In 1830, it passed into the hands of Gibson Stott, Esq., who greatly improved and adorned the grounds. The new mansion not only overlooks the site of the old castle, but commands, from its elevation, a view of the entire lower end of Lochlomond. It is now the seat of A. J. Dennistoun-Brown, Esq., great-grandson of John Brown, Provost of Glasgow, by Jean, second daughter of John Dennistoun of Colgrain.

Marching with Balloch on the east and north are a portion of the lands which accrued to Haldane of Gleneagles on the division of the earldom of Lennox. In the indenture entered into at Drymmen, in 1493, between John, Earl of Lennox, and John Haldane, the share of the latter is described as consisting of "Calemor, the Rossmakrath, Lurglorn, Keleydeyn, the half of Drumakill, the three Catyrs, Fynwick-tennant, Blairquhoish, Blarnyle, Shenagles, Ladryshbeg, the two Botturichs, the Isle of the Ross, Durinch, and Ellan-darg, with a quarter of the fishing in Lochlomond, but excepting the fishing at the Loch-mouth, or in the Water of Leven." A portion of the lands above referred to are now included in Balloch estate, others are within the parish of Kilmaronock, under which head notices of those of historic note will be

found. The superiority of these lands continued till recently in the hands of Duncan, Earl of Camperdown, who represents the family of Haldane of Gleneagles. Southward from the Mill of Haldane, and on the same side of the Leven, is the village of Jameston, the Mill of Balloch, Lennoxbank Print-works, Dalmonach Print-works, the village of Bonhill, the Kirkland, and Dillichip Print-works, all within the estate of Strathleven, already noticed. Bonhill-Napier was added to that property by Archibald Campbell of Stonefield, who purchased it from Napier of Kilmahew.

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#### ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES—SUCCESSION OF MINISTERS.

THE earliest mention of the church of Bonhill occurs in a charter granted by Donald, Earl of Lennox, about the middle of the thirteenth century. The superiorities are therein confirmed to Robert de Dunbretane, clerico, “pro *“fidei auxilio et consilio nobis impenso et impendendo, totam terram nostram de Bullul superiorie propinquius jacentem ecclesie de Bullul.”* The living was in the gift of the house of Lennox. In 1450 it was bestowed on the Collegiate Church of Dumbarton by Isabella, Duchess of Albany and Countess of Lennox. In later times, the cure, like many others in the county, was served by a vicar-pensioner. In the rental of the Provostry of Dumbarton for 1561, the parsonage of Bonhill is valued at five chalders of meal, and in the account of the collector-general of thirds for the same year, the money value appears to have been £6 13s. 4d. From the Book of Assumption, the living seems to have been given up at ten merks, with a chamber, an acre of land, and the offerings, which were then “decayit.”\* On the dissolution of the collegiate establishments, the parish of Bonhill may be supposed to have reverted to its originally independent position; but its circuit was so limited, that, before the annexations on the north and east, already referred to, the number of communicants did not amount to more than 120. The succession of ministers appears to have been as follows:—

1458.—SIR JAMES HAMILTON is described as rector of Bonhill.

1475.—THOMAS WISHART, vicar.

1495.—ANDREW MENTEITH, vicar.

\* Dumbarton Burgh Records.



- SIR GEORGE AUCHINREOCH having resigned, was succeeded by  
1522.—THOMAS LINDSAY, as vicar.  
1567.—NINIAN GALT, reader.  
—— PATRICK REID, vicar. He had ten merks yearly, besides 44s. 5d. as  
the third of the vicarage tiends.  
—— MALCOLM STEVENSON.  
1603.—GEORGE LINDSAY, minister.  
1618.—ANDREW SEMPILL, minister. It was during the occupancy of the  
charge by Sempill that the parish became involved in a dispute  
with the burgh of Dumbarton, as to the fruits of the benefice.\*  
—— WILLIAM STIRLING.  
1639.—JOHN CORBET. Having refused the Covenant in 1639, Corbet left  
Bonhill and fled to Ireland, where he was well received by the  
Bishop of Kilmore, and presented to a living in his diocese.  
The attachment appears to have been of brief duration; and,  
principally through the proceedings of Corbet, the Bishop was  
deprived of his high office, and a rabid anti-Presbyter, named Max-  
well John, chosen in his stead. While in Ireland, Corbet pub-  
lished a tract, entitled “The Ungirding of the Scottish Armour;”

\* The following “information,” copied from the original document, may be taken as a fair statement of the case of the town of Dumbarton against Mr. Andrew Sempill, the minister referred to :—  
“The said Maistere Andro, conform to ane decreit of ye Lords Commissioneris of Plantin, dated 2d July, 1618, hes chairgit the tennentis of Nobilstoun, Hiltoun, and Naperstoun for payment of xvij bolls victuall yeirlie, cropis 1619 and 1620. As ane part of fyve chalders twa bolls victuall of constant stipend, and mortefeid to the said kirk.

“The tennentis of the saids lands hes reisit suspensioun and doubill poynding againes the said Mr. Andro on the ane pairt, and the toun of Dumbartane on the uther pairt, upon payment made be thame *bona fide* of the said victuall the forsaidis croppis, to the Proveist and Bailzies of Dumbartane, to quham they wer ever in use of payment; and that lang before the chaarge, and his recoverit acquittance producit in proces before your Lordship.

“The said Mr. Andro alledgis that he aucht to

be ansrit and obeyit of the forsaid 18 bollis victuallis, as the teinds of the forsaidis landis, the saids twa yeiris, and in tyme cuming dureing his remaineing minister at the said kirk, as ane pairt of the stipend thereof, conforme to the said Decreit of Plantin.

“It is aunsrit, that in the same decreit, it is speciallie declairit, that the plantatioun of the said kirk, the stipend forsaid, sall be allwayis but [without] prejudice to the Proveist and Bailzies of Dumbartane of their ryt of the chaplanrie of the Virgin Maire, situat in the College Kirk of Dumbartane, and of the fruits belonging thairto; whereof the saids 18 bollis victuall is ane pairt, lyke as his Majestie be his infestment under the gritt seall, daitit in ano 1609 (producit in process), ratefeit in Parliament hes disponent to the toun of Dumbartane—the advocatione, donatione, and ryt of patronage, of the forsaid chaplanrie of the Virgin Maire, with all teinds, fruitts, rentis, and dewteis belonging thereto, lyke as thai have beine in possessioun of the forsaid victuall as perteyning thereto thir many yeirs, applyit be

being "An answer to the informations for defensive armes against the King's Majestie, which were drawn up at Edinburgh by the common help and industrie of the Three Tables of the Rigid Covenanters, of the nobility, barons, ministry, and burgesses." To this pamphlet Corbet appended a postscript, explanatory of the reasons which led him to decline the jurisdiction of the brethren of Dumbarton, before whom he had been summoned to appear. Another pamphlet alleged to be written by Corbet when in Ireland, is "The Epistle Congratulatorie of Lysimachus Nicanor," being an attempt to show "a sweet harmony" between the Jesuits and the Covenanters; and an answer to which was written by the celebrated Principal Baillie. Of the latter days of Corbet little is known beyond the brief entry in Wood's "Athenæ Oxonienses," which states that he was beheaded by two swineherds during the rebellion in Ireland in 1641.

1640.—JOHN STEWART appears to have succeeded Corbet in the charge of

them to the help of the maister of thair Gramer Schoole.

"And siklyke, your Lordship, be your Decreit in ano 1631 (producit in proces), given at the instance of [Walter] Watsons, prebender of the said chaplanrie for the time, against Walter Stewart, son to Lord Blantyre, proveist of the said College Kirk of Dumbartane—decernit the said prebender to be aunsrit and obeyit of the forsaid 18 bolls victuall, crophe 1613; and in time coming, as pertaining to the said chaplanrie of the Virgin Marie.

"And in lyke manere in ane action and caus of improbatioune perseuit be our Sovereign Lords Advocate, and the said Walter Stewart, proveist forsaid, againes the toune of Dumbartane, for improbatioune of their ryts and securities of quhatsumever lands, teinds, and utheris belonging to thame, pertaining to the benefice of the said proveistrie,—your Lordship, by sentence interloquatorie, 2d Merche, 1614 (also producit), fand and declairit that the said chaplanrie was nawayis comprehendit within the boundis of the lnd<sup>e</sup> of said improbatioune; and sua can nawayis pertaine to the said proveistrie, nor to ye kirk of Bolull, ane of the kirkis thereof.

"As also the toune of Dumbartane, as patrones of the said chaplanrie, presentit the said Mr.

Andro (being ane schoolmastre for the tyme), as prebendar thair of quha be his lettres of bak band (also producit), band and obleist him to dimit the said prebendaire into the hands of the forsaid patronies immediatlie after his removing fra the said scule, and band and obleist him to sett no takis, nor do no deid in prejudice of his patrones. And, trew it is, that the said Mr. Andro left ye said scule at Witsunday, 1620, and hes not yet dimittit it, sua that ye fruittis of the said chaplanrie perteines to ye saidis patrones.

"To the quhilk it is aunsrit be the said Mr. Andro: That the said toune of Dumbartane can pretend no ryt to the said chaplanrie, except onlie to the patronage thair of and presentation of ye chaplane, and sua, not being chaplanes, can pretend na ryt to ye fruittis.

"To the quhilk it is aunsrit that, *cede vacante* [the see being vacant] ye toune, as patrones, hes right to the fruittis, and Mr. Andro, present chaplane, is chairgit by horning to dimitt conform to his bak band *et sic per eum stat*. And be your Lordship's forsaid interloquatorie, it is fand that the said chaplane nawayis perteines to the benefice of the proveistrie of the College Kirk of Dumbartane; and, thairfor, can not be ane pairt of the stipend of the said kirk of Bolull."

Bonhill. He became proprietor of Little Tillichewan in 1657, and conformed to the established order of things in 1663. Stewart died in 1676.

1689.—WILLIAM M'KECHINE [or M'KENZIE] may have succeeded Stewart, but we have discovered no notice regarding him before 1689, when he was ejected for refusing to pray for King William and Queen Mary.

1691.—ALEXANDER KING; translated to Elgin by a decision of the Synod against the finding of the Presbytery.

1702.—JAMES BAINE, whose son James, by Grizel Sempill of Dalmoak, was originally minister of Killearn, but afterwards joined and became a leader in the Relief body.

1756.—JAMES GRAHAM.

1768.—GORDON STEWART.

1803.—PATRICK SLIGHT.

1809.—WILLIAM GREGOR. James M'Gowan was ordained assistant and successor in 1840, but in 1846 he accepted a call to Laurencekirk. William Shaw was thereupon ordained assistant, and succeeded to the charge in 1848.

1843.—WILLIAM SHAW; translated to Ayr in 1851.

1851.—FREDERICK LOCKHART ROBERTSON, the present incumbent.

## KILMARONOCK.

THE most evident derivation of this name is the church or burying-place (Kil) of St. Marnock. Other derivations, however, are not wanting. One is "Kil-ma-Ronach," the church of the holy Ronach, or, more properly, St. Ronan;\* and another, "Kil-Mirrannoch," the church of St. Mirren, a female saint, to whom the Abbey Church of Paisley was dedicated, and from whom the island of Inchmurren may have probably derived its name. The generally accepted etymology, however, is the one first mentioned, which gives the honour to St. Marnock. About his history little or nothing is known with certainty. An old well in the parish bears his name, and is reported to have

\* In the "Breviarium Aberdonense," the church at Kilmaronock is said to be dedicated to Bishop Conan. Ronan is not unlikely to be the correct reading.



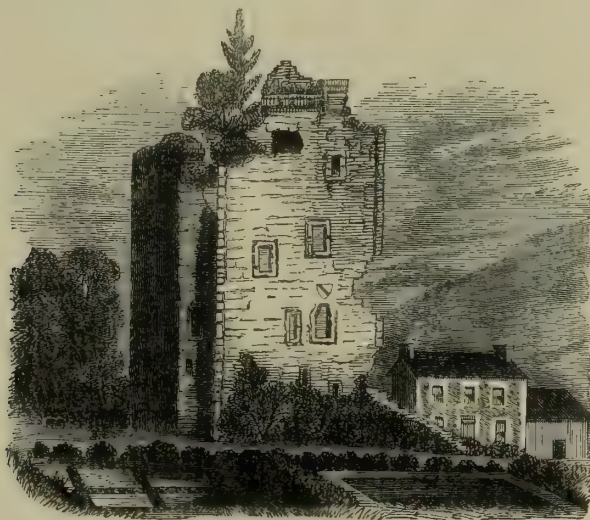
wrought wonderful cures in bygone times, but its virtues, as Sir Walter Scott remarks, like the merits of its patron, have now fallen into oblivion.

Kilmaronock is bounded on the north-west by Lochlomond, on the north by the Water of Endrick, which separates it from the country of the Buchanans, on the south by Bonhill and Dumbarton parishes, and on the south-west by the parish of Bonhill. This parish is of an irregular shape; the greatest length is five miles, extending from the church, in the north of the parish, to the boundary with Dumbarton parish, on the south; and its greatest breadth is seven miles, extending from Boturich Castle, on Lochlomond side, to Spittal, on the borders of Stirlingshire. For fully two miles on the south, the parish is hemmed in to a breadth of little more than a mile by Bonhill on one side, and on the other by a portion of Stirlingshire.

In the Cartulary of Lennox there is no reference to the lands of Kilmaronock as a distinct subject, but there can be no doubt the superiority and the patronage of the church were vested in the older Earls. The earliest notice of Kilmaronock occurs in connection with the Fleming family. In 1329, Sir Malcolm Fleming, steward of the King's household, and sheriff of Dumbartonshire, when rendering his account of the "tenth penny" and "the contribution for the peace," refrained from stating the rent of the lands of Kilmaronock, "because they were in his hands for life, for the keeping of "Dumbarton Castle." About the middle of the fourteenth century, David II. confirmed an infeftment granted by Malcolm Fleming, Earl of Wigton, to John Dennistoun of the Isle of Inchcalliache and the lands of Kilmaronock. From the Dennistoun family the barony of Kilmaronock passed, in 1404, to the house of Cunninghame, by the marriage of Sir William Cunninghame of Kilmaurs with Margaret Dennistoun, who, with her sister Elizabeth, married to Sir Robert Maxwell of Calderwood, shared between them the large estates of their father, Sir Robert Dennistoun of Dennistoun. Kilmaronock was held blench of the Crown for the payment of 4d. annually to the Lord Chamberlain. The property included Ross, Duncryne, the Finnaries, Mill of Mavie, Cambusmoon, Blairquhomrie, Aber, and Gartocharn. From the Cunninghames it passed into the hands of William, the first Earl of Dundonald, and was erected into a barony in favour of William Cochran, brother of John, the second Earl. He feued out the most of it among small holders, long known in the parish as "Aber lairds." Finnaries was acquired by Thomas, son of Alexander

Gairdener, whose descendants retained it till 1811, when the property was divided, part being acquired by Dr. Drummond, and the remainder, now known as Caldarvan, by Robert Mackenzie, grandfather of the present proprietor, Robert Duncanson Mackenzie, Esq. Blairquhomrie and Ferkins, marching with Dumbarton muir, were purchased some time before 1740 by Archibald Campbell, and added to his estate of Levenside. On the passing of the Heritable Jurisdiction Act, he claimed, but failed to obtain, £1,000 as compensation for his right of jurisdiction within the regality of Kilmaronock. Duncryne, originally part of the possessions of the Abbey of Paisley, and celebrated as a resort of the Lennox fairies was acquired by the Duke of Montrose, and is now covered to its summit with young trees. Gallingad, on the east side of the parish, was the original family property of the Grahams of Gartmore.

The castle, situate within what is known as the Mains of Kilmaronock, is of very ancient date. A lozenge-shaped shield, charged with a bend dexter, the simple bearing of the Dennistouns of that Ilk, which still exists over an arched window on the east side, would lead to the belief that it was erected before the estate passed out of their hands, though it is not improbable the Glencairn family, considering the circumstances under which they acquired the estate, might, in erecting such a building, display in a prominent position the arms of the family with whom they had become allied. The ruined tower,



RUINS OF THE CASTLE AT MAINS, KILMARONOCK

still a conspicuous object in the landscape, measures thirty-eight feet by thirty-two feet, and appears to have been carried to a height of five storeys, exclusive of strong battlements which commanded the approaches on each side. Sibbald describes it as “one proper fyne tower of the Earl of Glencairn “on the east syde of Lochlomond, which has a most pleasant prospect to the “guide lake.” In 1727, the Dundonald family, who succeeded the Cunninghames in Kilmaronock, sold Mains to an ancestor of Robert Macgounie’s, from whose sister it passed into the hands of the present proprietor, Bruce Macadam, Esq.

Adjacent to Mains, and at the extreme north of Kilmaronock parish, are the lands of Catter, or Cather, where there was another stronghold erected by the Earls of Lennox. Donald, the sixth Earl, in granting a charter to Maurice Buchanan of the lands of Buchanan, allowed him the privilege of holding courts of life and limb within his territory, on the condition that every one sentenced to death should be executed on the Earl’s gallows at Cather.\* In an inventory of charters compiled by Buchanan of Auchmar mention is made

\* The charter is in these words:—“Omnibus hanc cartam visuris vel audituris Donaldus comes de Levenax salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis, nos dedisse concessisse et per presentem cartam nostram confirmasse, Mauritio de Buchquhanane filio et heredi quondam Mauriti de Buchquhanane, illam carucatam terre que dicitur Buchquhanane una cum Sallachy, videlicet per has divisas, a Kelyn usque ad Aldmarr sicut descendit infra aquam de Hannerch, et illam terram de Sallachy, par has scilicet divisas, a Sallachy usque ad Kelg, et sicut descendit in stagno de Lochlomond: Tenendam et habendam eidem Mauritio et heredibus suis de nobis et heredibus nostris, in feodo et hereditate in perpetuum, per omnes rectas divisas suas et consuetas, et cum omnibus justis pertinentiis suis, libere quiete honorifice bene et in pace, in bosco et plano, in pratis et pascuis, in viis et semitis, in moris et maresiis, in stagnis et aquis, in molendinis et murturis, in merchetis et bludwytis, in aucupationibus et venationibus, et cum omnibus aliis libertatibus commoditatibus aisiamentis et justis pertinentiis suis, ad easdem terras spectantibus seu in futurum spectare valentibus; et cum curia vite et membrorum habenda et tenenda in dictis terris quotienscunque voluerit, exitibus earundem

gaudendis, ita tamen quod si aliquis sit attentus de hujusmodi querelis, quod sit judicatus ad curiam dicti Mauriti et heredum suorum, et quod ponatur ad mortem ad furcas nostras de Cather; et cum omnibus aliis justis suis pertinentiis, tam non nominatis quam nominatis, ad dictas terras spectantibus seu de cetero spectare valentibus in futurum: Redendo inde nobis et heredibus nostris in communi exercitu domini nostri Regis, quum contigerit, unum caseum de qualibet domo in qua fit caseus in dictis terris; et reddendo inde nobis et heredibus nostris annuatim sex denarios argenti, nomine albe firme si petantur, per equales portiones ad festa Pentecostes et Sancti Martini in hyeme, pro wardis releviis maritagii sectis curie duplicatione firme, et omnibus aliis servitiis consuetudinibus et exactionibus que per nos et heredes nostros, de predicto Mauritio et heredibus suis, de predictis terris exigi poterint seu in perpetuum requiri, salva nobis et heredibus nostris ab hominibus suis in predictis terris manentibus ostentione armorum suorum. Nos vero Donaldus comes de Levenax predictus et heredes nostri, omnes predictas terras donationes concessionem et libertates in omnibus et per omnia ut premititur, predicto Mauritio et heredibus suis contra omnes homines et feminas



of one granted by Matthew, Earl of Lennox, in 1505, "from his manor "house of Middle Catter," to Robert Buchanan of Drumakill, conveying four acres of land, with grass for four cows and a horse, to the said Robert, for maintaining a ferry boat at Catters; he further becoming bound to ferry all comers gratis on Sundays, and the poor at all times, and to keep three masses yearly for the Earl and his family, at the chapel at Finnick. No trace of the original manor house remains, but the moat hill, to which reference is made in the charter of Earl Donald, is still in excellent preservation. After continuing for many successive generations in the hands of a family named Buchanan, it was added to the Montrose estate. Catter is now the seat of Stewart Jolly, Esq., factor to the Duke of Montrose, whose seat, Buchanan House, is beautifully situated on a rising ground on the opposite side of the Endrick.

The winding Endrick, bounding as it does the north end of Kilmaronock, separates this parish from a district which may be described as the country of the Buchanan family. The lands of Buchanan proper were originally included in the parish of Luss, but about the middle of the seventeenth century they were annexed to Inchcallioch, in exchange for Baron M'Auslan's lands, which lay conveniently within the parish of Luss. The church on Inchcallioch seems to have been allowed to fall into decay, and latterly the chapel at Buchanan, originally a private establishment for the use of the family, came to be used as the parish church. A new church was erected here about 1770. When the old chapel was pulled down, the right of sepulture which the Buchanans had enjoyed for many generations, was reserved for two branches of the family—Auchmar and Spittal. For ecclesiastical purposes the parish is included in the presbytery of Dumbarton, but the lands are within the county of Stirling, and do not, therefore, come within the scope of this work. It may save future repetition, however, to mention here, that the branches of the house of Buchanan, connected more or less with Dumbartonshire, were Lenny, founded by Allan, second son of Maurice, the ninth laird of Buchanan (from whom also Ardinconnal, Drumpeller, and Auchintorlie);

warantizabimus acquietabimus et in perpetuum defendemus. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti carte nostre sigillum nostrum fecimus apponi. Hiis testibus, dominis Malcolmo Flemyng comite de

Wygton, Willielmo de Levyingstone, et Gilberto de Carryc, militibus, Waltero de Fosselane, et Evaro Cambel, Finlaio filio Roberti de Campsy, Kessano clerico nostro, et multis aliis."

Carbeth, founded by Thomas, third son of Sir Walter, the thirteenth laird (from whom also Ballot, Boquhan, and Ardoch); Drumakill, founded by Thomas, second son of Patrick, the fourteenth laird (from whom Moss, Ibert, Boturich, Drumhead, and Ross); Arnpryor, founded by John, the second son of Walter, the fifteenth laird; Spittal, founded by Walter, second son of Patrick, the sixteenth laird; and Auchmar, founded by William, eldest son, by the second marriage, of George, the seventeenth laird. The direct line of the old family became extinct in 1682, in the person of John, the twenty-second laird, and grandson of the Sir John Buchanan referred to in the Records of the Burgh of Dumbarton, as giving various grants for the erection of an hospital there, between 1635 and 1636. The present representative of the family is John Buchanan-Hamilton, Esq., of Spittal, Lenny, and Bardowie.

On the western side of Kilmaronock parish, and bounded for a considerable distance by Lochlomond, are the lands of Ardoch, the earliest notice of which occurs in connection with the family of M'Aulay of Ardincaple. They were added to the estate of Kirkmichael-Sempill, but in 1683 were feued out by William Cochran of Kilmaronock to William Buchanan, son of John Buchanan, and grandson of Thomas of Carbeth, by his second marriage. He was married to a daughter of Kincaid of Auchenreoch, and died in 1723. William Buchanan was succeeded by his grandson, John, son of Thomas, who married—first, Mary, daughter of William Crawford, merchant in Glasgow, by whom he had Thomas, born in 1733, who succeeded, Mary, married to the Rev. James Graham, and Agnes, married to John Buchanan of Ledrismore; and, secondly, in 1747, Elizabeth, daughter of William Buchanan, writer in Glasgow, by whom he had a daughter, Frances, married to John Maxwell of Dargavel. Thomas, the third of Ardoch, married—first, Margaret, daughter and heiress of Moses Buchanan, by whom he had John, his successor, born 1761; secondly, Jean, daughter of John Gray of Dalmarnock, by whom he had a son and daughter; and, thirdly, Helen, daughter of William Graham of Birdstone, by whom he had four sons and two daughters. John Buchanan, fourth of Ardoch, was a Deputy-Lieutenant of the county, and Member of Parliament for the same, from 1821 to 1826. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Parkes of Netherton, Worcestershire, by whom he had John, now of Ardoch; Mary,

married in 1810 to Robert Finlay, Esq. of Easterhill (now of Boturich); Elizabeth; and Margaret, who died in 1825. FAMILY ARMS:—Or. a lion rampant, sa., in the dexter paw a dagger, ppr. within the royal tressure, flowered and counter-flowered with fleurs-de-lis of the second, all within a bordure, invecked, gules. Crest—Two hands grasping a two-handed sword, ppr. Motto—"Clariora sequor."

North of Ardoch is the estate of Ross, which was acquired in 1624 from James Cunningham by Walter Buchanan of Drumakill, who bestowed it on William Buchanan, his grandson by his second marriage with a daughter of Ross of Kippenross. William Buchanan was married to a daughter of Buchanan of Gartincaber, by whom he had three sons and three daughters—John, who succeeded; William, who purchased the paternal estate of Drumakill; and George: the three daughters were married respectively to Cunningham of Trinbeg, Buchanan of Auchmar, and Buchanan of Carbeth. John, the second of Ross, married three times—first, Cunningham of Drumquhassil's daughter, by whom he had a son, who succeeded, and two daughters—one of whom, Elizabeth, married Andrew M'Farlane of Arrochar, and another, who married Robert Taylor of Mansfield; second, to a daughter of Crawford of Kilbirnie, by whom he had a son, William, who acquired Drumakill from his uncle, of the same name, and a daughter, married to Buchanan of Spittal; and third, Lady Ann Bickertoun, by whom he also had issue. About the beginning of the present century a lengthened and intricate legal contest was entered into by the descendants of the first William Buchanan of Ross. The result was, the titles of Jean Buchanan of Ross were declared inept, and the lands in dispute fell to Lillias Bald as heir of her grandfather, William Buchanan, younger of Drumakill. Jean Buchanan married Hector, son of Colin Macdonald of Boisdale, who reunited by purchase different properties which had become detached from the family estate. At his seat, Ross Priory, he was frequently visited by his friend and brother Clerk of Session, Sir Walter Scott.\* Mr. Buchanan lived to mourn the loss of five promising sons. A daughter, Jemima, now of Ross, married, in 1830, Sir

\* It was at Ross Sir Walter was made acquainted by Principal Macfarlan with the lines used as a heading for the twenty-eighth chapter of "Rob Roy:"—

"Baron of Buchlyvie,  
May the foul fiend drive thee,  
And a' to pieces rive thee,  
For building sic a toun,  
Where there's neither horse meat, nor man's meat,  
Nor a chair to sit down."



Alexander-Wellesley-William Leith, and had issue—the present Sir George Hector Leith, of Burgh St. Peter's, Norfolk; James, a lieutenant in the 92d Regiment, who died at Gibraltar in 1857; and John, a captain in the 92d Regiment.

The south end of Kilmaronock parish is composed in a great measure of the barony of Haldane, acquired, as before stated, by the Gleneagles family at the tripartite division of the earldom of Lennox. There was a stronghold on the lands of Boturich, which, though not much used by the family, is yet invested with a peculiar interest from being the scene of an adventure recorded in Sir David Lindsay's poem of "Squire Meldrum." While dallying with Meldrum in her castle in Stratherne, news reached the fair lady of Gleneagles that the Macfarlanes had taken possession of her seat in the Lennox, and were "harrying" the lands about Boturich. On acquainting Meldrum with the news, he chivalrously undertook the recovery of her castle, which the poet describes him as accomplishing amid circumstances of unparalleled bravery.\* The Lady Gleneagles of the time was Marion, daughter of Lawson of Humble, Provost of Edinburgh. Andrew Macfarlane was then chief of the Clan Farlane. At the time "Squire Meldrum" appeared, the lands of Boturich were in the hands of William Buchanan, third son of Thomas of Drumakill. He married the heiress of M'Aulay of Blairhenechan (now Drumhead), Cardross, a granddaughter of the Laird of Ardincaple, by whom he had at least one son, Robert, who received a charter of the four merk land of Blairhenechan, with the garden and tower from his cousin, Alexander M'Aulay of Ardincaple, in 1552.† This Robert is reported to have made an excambion with Haldane of Gleneagles of the lands of Boturich for those of Blairquhous (the modern Westerton). Robert left three sons—Robert, who succeeded, Mungo of Tillichewan, and John, or probably Thomas, of Drumfad.‡ Like the neighbouring stronghold of Balloch, little of the original castle of Boturich now remains. On its site a modern castellated mansion was erected, in 1834, by John Buchanan Esq. of Ardoch, and is now occupied by his son-in-law, Robert Findlay of Easterhill, son of Robert Findlay, by Dorothea, youngest daughter of Robert Dunlop, Esq. of Househill, and grandson of Dr. Robert Findlay, Professor of Theology in the University of Glasgow.

\* See Appendix, "Lennox Garland." † Drumhead Writs. ‡ Buchanan of Auchmar, p. 91.

## PARISH STATISTICS.

KILMARONOCK is what may be called an agricultural parish, the population being almost entirely dependent on that branch of industry; but unlike some other localities in the county in the same position, the inhabitants, so far from decreasing, have increased at a fair ratio during the last ten years. In 1839, when what is called the "New Statistical Account" was compiled, it was stated, in reference to Kilmaronock, that there was no village in the parish, nor even four dwelling-houses closely contiguous. Since then, the small village of Gartocharn has sprung up, and the population has increased from 931, in 1841, to 1,033, according to the census return of 1851. The Forth and Clyde Railway traverses the parish from east to west.

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## ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

THERE is no known record relating to this parish of date prior to 1324. In January of that year, Robert Bruce, who was then at Scone, granted the church of Kilmaronock to the Abbey of Cambuskenneth "in propria usus." Towards the close of the next year, and at the King's special request, the Bishop of Glasgow confirmed the grant to the monks, which confirmation was ratified by the chapter of Glasgow in 1327, "on Friday after the feast of the translation of St. Thomas the Martyr;" and finally by Pope John XXII., at Avignon, on the 22d of June, in the eighteenth year of his pontificate.\* Prior to its transference to Cambuskenneth, the church is supposed to have been a free parsonage in the gift of the Earls of Lennox. After that event, the charge was served by a perpetual vicar, who was bound to pay all the ordinary, and his share of the extraordinary burdens, according to his portion of the benefice. Immediately after the grant was made, the then rector, John de Lindsay, resigned his charge; and "on the Tuesday before the Feast of St. Barnabas," John, Bishop of Glasgow, addressed a letter to "the Dean of Christianity for Lennox," commanding him to give the monks of Cambuskenneth possession of the benefice of Kilmaronock. The "Dean of Christianity," at this time, and Lindsay's successor in Kilmaronock, was Maurice, who appears as witness to two charters in the Lennox Cartulary,

\* Orig. Par., vol. i., p. 34.

"Mauritio perpetuo vicario de Kilmerannok tunc temporis decano Christianitatis de Levenax."\* From the Registry of Cambuskenneth, this Maurice appears to have been concerned as defendant in an action brought against him for the payment of certain procurations due to the abbey. An amicable arrangement, however, was entered into between the parties on the 31st of January, 1351—Maurice agreeing to pay all procurations due whenever a canonical visitation should be made; the abbot, on the other hand, becoming bound for the expenses incurred in the litigation.† In the "Libellus Taxationum," the vicarage of Kilmaronock is valued at £6 13s. 4d. In addition to the old church in the north of the parish, a chapel seems to have been erected at Shenagles, or "Old Kirk," Ballagan.‡ No records connected with this church are known to exist; but it is not unlikely to have been built by the Friar Preachers of Glasgow, as Ballagan was among the lands gifted to that body by Isabella, Countess of Lennox, for the weal of the souls of herself and her murdered relatives.§

Up to the year 1771, the Established Church was the only place of worship in the parish; but a violent settlement having been made at that time by the patron, Lord Stonefield, the great majority of the parishioners withdrew from the Establishment, and built a place of worship in connection with

\* "Cart. de Lev.," p. 53.

† Reg. de Cambus, as quoted in Orig. Par., vol. i., p. 34.

‡ An ancient sepulchral urn, nearly six inches in height, was found by Mr. Buchanan of Ardoch in one of the many stone cairns which stood on his farm of Shenagles. It was five and a-half inches in height, about the same in width near the top, but tapering to three and a-half inches at the bottom. It was composed of burnt clay, about half-an-inch in thickness, and contained a few burnt bones.

§ This grant of the lands of Kilmaronock is to the following effect:—"To all who shall see or hear this charter, Isabella Duchess of Albany and Countess of Lennox, greeting, &c. Know us, with the consent and assent of our dearest sister-german, Margaret, spouse of the late Lord of Rusky, to have given, and for the sake of charity to have granted, and by this our present charter to have confirmed perpetually, to the honour and praise of God Almighty, and the glory of his

Mother, the blessed Mary, everlasting Virgin, of the holy archangel Michael, of Saint Dominic and all the Saints,—to our dear brothers, John de Govane, Prior of the Predicant Friars of Glasgow, and his successors, for the safety of our soul, and that of our dearest spouse of blessed memory, Sir Murdoch, Lord Duke of Albany, and also of the soul of the deceased Sir Duncan Earl of Lennox, our progenitor, and of the souls of Walter, James, and Alexander, our sons deceased; and of the souls of all who have died in the faith, &c., our lands of Kilmaronock within our Earldom of Lennox, to be held of us and our heirs for ever in pure and perpetual charity, with all the pertinents, freedoms, and liberties belonging to the lands. Dated at our manor of Inchmyrryne, 18th May, 1451," and witnessed by Murdoch, Arthur, and Robert Stewarts of Albany. The seal of the Duchess is appended with the seal "of our dearest sister." Mr. Dennistoun's Book of Transcripts, as quoted in Mr. Napier's "Partition of the Lennox."



the Relief denomination. This is the only incident in the modern ecclesiastical history of the parish which calls for special notice. The Established Church, which was built in 1813, is situate in the north of the parish, and the Relief (now the United Presbyterian) stands more conveniently in the centre. So far as parish records are concerned, it appears from a statement in the "New Statistical Account," that no regular session-book was kept between December, 1771—three years before the secession—and 1834—sixty after it. The only minutes extant having reference to that long interval, are written on a few loose leaves. They do not exceed five in number, and are unsigned. Among the other records there is a collection of detached minutes, having reference to church affairs, the earliest of which bears date April, 1647.

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#### SUCCESSION OF MINISTERS.

- 1325.—JOHN DE LINDSAY, rector. (See *ante*, p. 373).  
 13—.—SIR MAURICE, perpetual vicar. (See *ante*, p. 373).  
 1477.—ROBERT FOSTER, vicar. (Reg. Mag. Sig., xiii., p. 303).  
 1498.—ANDREW WHITEHEAD, vicar—resigned in 1507. (Reg. Mag. Sig., xiii., p. 345).  
 1507.—JOHN NAPIER, of the family of Kilmahew. He died in 1522. (Cart. de Cambuskeneth).  
 1522.—RICHARD STIRLING. (Cart. de Cambuskeneth).  
 152—.—WALTER MELVILLE—resigned.  
 1527.—ROBERT GRAHAM, translated to Stirling.  
 1527.—MAURICE CLERK, who, on the 15th July, 1527, was put in possession of the vicarage by delivery to him of the door-key, the font lock, the vestments of the high altar, and a chalice and missal.  
 1532.—SIR NINIAN CLERK, vicar. He continued in office till 1541.  
 1568.—JOHN PORTERFIELD, minister, with 120<sup>lib.</sup> Scots as salary.  
 ——— SIR JAMES HUNTER, who died in 1574.  
 1574.—GEORGE MACLEISH, vicar pensioner.  
 1582.—PETER WALKINSHAW.  
 1597.—JAMES GILLESPIE—translated to Killearn.  
 1600.—LUKE STIRLING—previously of Dalziel, was inducted into Kilma-

ronock in 1600, and died in 1655, in the ninety-eighth year of his age.

1650.—THOMAS MITCHELL, who had been ordained as an assistant and successor to Mr. Stirling, continued in the charge for about thirty years. He was among those deposed for nonconformity in 1681. James Gillespie at Tarbolton was then called, but his settlement did not take effect.

1682.—ROBERT ANDERSON, son of William Anderson at Inchcalloch, was placed in the charge in 1682, but at the Revolution was “rabbléd” for conformity, and in 1690 was allowed to demit his charge. He afterwards renounced Episcopacy, and was called to Drymen parish.

1689.—THOMAS MITCHELL, before referred to, now claimed to be reinstated into the charge, as he had done nothing contrary to the practice of Presbyterian worship. He forwarded a representation of his case to the Presbytery, but as they hesitated to reponé him into office, he formally resigned the charge in 1690, and obtained a retiring allowance.

1695.—ROBERT ANDERSON was called to the charge this year, but died in 1702.

1703.—THOMAS LECKIE—died in 1723.

1724.—THOMAS ANDERSON—translated to Prestwick in 1731.

1733.—WILLIAM BROWN—died in 1760, bequeathing about £200 to the Society for the Diffusion of Christian Knowledge.

1761.—COLIN CAMPBELL of Eaglesham was presented to the charge by Lord Stonefield. He was translated to Renfrew in 1769.

1771.—JAMES ADIE was appointed as a successor by the patron, Lord Stonefield, but the opposition to his settlement was so serious as to lead to the formation of a congregation in connection with the Relief body. Mr. Adie died in 1787.

1789.—ANDREW WHYTE, the coadjutor with Dr. (afterwards Principal) Macfarlan, in preparing “The Agricultural Account of Dumbartonshire.” He died in 1834, in the forty-seventh year of his ministry. Mr. Crichton was then presented to the parish, but falling under the censure of the Presbytery, his license was withdrawn. Mr.

Crichton, the next presentee, withdrew, and the present incumbent was thereupon inducted.

1836. W. B. S. PATERSON, the present incumbent.

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## LUSS PARISH.

THE name of this parish is derived from the Gaelic "Lus," a plant—though some fanciful etymologists trace it to the French fleur-de-luce. This latter derivation is founded on the legend that a certain Baroness Macauslan, whose husband distinguished himself at the siege of Tournay, having died in France, was brought over to this country, and buried in Luss churchyard. In accordance with the fashion of the time, her coffin was strewn with flowers, and in particular with the fleur-de-luce—some of which grew to the surface of her grave, and were found miraculously efficacious in staying a pestilence then raging throughout the country. Another derivation has also been suggested—"the Vallis Lucis," or "Valley of Light,"—a name which it is thought may be applied to Luss, not only in conformity with its physical peculiarities, but also in strict harmony with the results which attended the teachings of the early Christian missionaries in this part. The etymology ordinarily accepted, however, is that first given—Luss, a plant—and which is not out of unison with the legend upon which the second is founded.

The parish of Luss is bounded by Arrochar on the north, Bonhill and Cardross on the south, Lochlomond on the east, and Row on the west. Its length from north to south is fully twelve miles, and it varies in breadth from two and a-half to five miles. The parish was originally of much larger dimensions, having included the greater part, if not the whole, of Arrochar on the north, Buchanan on the east side of Lochlomond, and the lands on the south of the parish formerly alluded to as annexed to Bonhill in 1650. In lieu of these, however, Luss, in modern times, has had added to it the lands of Caldanach, Prestelloch, and Conglens, which were formerly attached to the parish of Inchcalloch. The islands in Lochlomond included within Luss parish are —Inchlonaig, celebrated for its yew trees ; Inchtavanach, or "The Monk's Island," said to have been the residence of St. Kessog



Inchconachan, or "Colquhoun Island;" Inchmoan, or "Moss Island;" Inch-friechlan, or "Fern Island;" Inch-Galbraith, and two or three small islets of less note.

Maldowen,\* the Dean of Lennox, who seems to have been a near kinsman of the Earls of Lennox,† obtained a grant of the greater part of the land in Luss parish from Alwyn, the second Earl, who died about 1225. The charter is not among the others in the "Cartularium de Levenax," nor is it known to be in existence at all; but the fact is fully established by the charter of confirmation or "recognitio" granted by Maldowen, Alwyn's successor in the earldom, to Gillemore, son of Dean Maldowen. In this latter charter, the grant is described by the following boundaries:—"From Old Luidheadhi,‡ and from Laueran to Lower Duueglas, as the said Duueglas falls from the mountain into Loch Lomne on the one side, and "from the head of the Laueran across by the summit of the mountains to the lower just boundary between the land of Luss and the land of Nemedh (Roseneath) as it descends into Loch Long on the other side, thence to Old Bealach Nascamche, as the same descends into Loch Long, and from the head "of the said Old Bealach Nascamche right across to the said Duueglas, as it "falls into Loch Lomne." For the whole of this territory the holder paid to the Earl when with the King's host, two cheeses out of every house where cheese was made; and he was burdened with as much of the common service to be done to the King as pertained to two arachor, or a carucate and a half of land.§ Soon after this grant, the possessors of the lands referred to therein adopted the practice of signing themselves "De Lus," as "Duncano de Luss," "Malcolmo de Luss," and "Domino Johanni de Luss." The lands of Luss continued to be possessed by a family of this name till the reign of David II., when they passed, by the marriage of the heiress of Duncan de Luss, to Sir Robert Colquhoun of Colquhoun, in whose family they still continue.

The antiquities in Luss parish are not numerous, though some of them

\* This name is spelt in the charters, Maldowen, Maldouen, Maldouin, Maldouni, and Maldoven.

† Auchmar, in his account of the Colquhouns, says it is asserted on good grounds that this Maldouen was nothing less than Earl Alwyn's son. This, however, is a mistake; for, in a grant

by this Earl of the lands of Cochno to the church of Kilpatrick, there appears among the witnesses, Malduino et Malcolmo "felis meis," as well as Malduino "decano de Levenax."

‡ Proper names are spelt as in the Latin original.

§ "Cart. de Lev.," as quoted in Orig. Par., vol. i., p. 31.

possess a peculiar interest. Many years since, when digging in the churchyard, two stone coffins were come upon; but there was neither inscription nor design upon them by which their age could be traced. The tradition runs that one of them contained the body of that Baroness M'Auslan, the flowers from whose grave gave name to the parish; another, reputed to be the coffin of Saint Kessog, bears on one side a rude representation of an hour-glass, and on the other an open book. As an evidence of the regard entertained for Saint Kessog, it may be mentioned that, on the 6th of March, 1316, Robert Bruce confirmed to John de Luss a charter granted originally by Malcolm, Earl of Lennox, in which, "for the honour of his patron, the most holy Saint Kessog," he granted his faithful and beloved "bacularis," Sir John of Luss, freedom from exactions for the royal household during the King's progress within the lands of Luss, and exemption from appearing as a witness before the King's justiciary court.\* At Dumfin, on the northern bank of the Fruin, traces are visible of a fortification, which tradition affirms was held by the Celtic hero, Fingal. Near to Rosdhu there are the ruins of a chapel, erected it is believed about the commencement of the twelfth century. The portion of the building still remaining is used as the family burying-ground of the Colquhouns of Luss. At Glenmollachan, an earth-covered ruin was long known as "the Chapel." On breaking into it some years ago, for stones to build a farm-steading there, an arched vault, with narrow lancet openings, was come upon, and within was found a font, cross, and other ecclesiastical garniture. In Camstradden Bay, when the water is low, a heap of stones is said to indicate the site of the ancient residence of the Colquhouns of Camstradden. Camden, in his "Atlas Britannica," describes an island as existing there in his day, on which was a dwelling-house and an orchard. About five miles farther south, another cairn of stones is supposed to be the ruins of a church, and a field opposite is known as Ach-na-heaglass, or "the church field."† At the south end of the parish are the lands of Bannachra, where the Colquhouns erected a stronghold, a portion of which still remains. It was within the walls of Bannachra Sir Humphrey

\* "Cart. de Lev." The witnesses to this confirmation are:—"Dominies Duncano filio Auleth, Arturo de Galbraith, Thoma de Cremenane, Umfrido de Colquhoune, Duncano Macedolf, militibus,

Waltero Sprewel, Malcolmo Macabsolon, Eugenio filio Kessan, Johanne Naper et aliis."

† Dr. Stewart, in the first Statistical Account.

is reputed to have been assassinated in 1592. The first notice of Rossdhu occurs in connection with the Galbraith family, on whose forfeiture it was bestowed upon Adam Bothwell, brother of Patrick, Earl of Bothwell. It afterwards fell into the hands of the Galbraiths, and was sold along with the adjoining property of Auchindennan-Dennistoun, to George Buchanan of Arden. At Rossdhu there is also a rude stone figure, said to be of Saint Kessog (the tutelary saint of the parish), which formerly stood at Bandry. The old mansion-house at Rossdhu was a place rich in historic associations, but about 1770 it was superseded by a new erection, to which large additions have since been made.

The village of Luss has been in a great measure rebuilt within the last few years, and though it has been thereby shorn of much of its romantic beauty, it still presents an aspect not unworthy of its beautiful situation. The parish, as a whole, is agricultural; but in the neighbourhood of the village there are extensive slate quarries, which have been wrought for many years with great success. There were also at one time a few coopers, and a number of hand-loom weavers in the parish; but both these branches of trade are now mostly given up. A considerable amount of business is transacted at the annual fair, which is held in the village under the authority of an Act of Parliament passed in the year 1695, and registered in 1780. This act gives liberty to the family of Colquhoun of Luss to hold a weekly market at Luss, and four fairs yearly, each of which may last three days. The weekly market is totally unknown, and the fairs are now limited to one held in the month of August. In 1841, the population of Luss parish was 1,052; but in 1851, and probably owing to the diminution of small farms in the interval, it had decreased to 907. Gaelic was, till a few years since, spoken very generally among the old people in the parish, and Divine service was conducted in that language in the parish church on certain occasions; but its use has been in a great measure abandoned, and will, to appearance, soon cease altogether.

There are two churches in the parish—the Established Church, built in 1771, and a Free Church, built soon after the Disruption. The former is situate near the village of Luss, and is considered convenient for the bulk of the parishioners; the latter stands at Bandry, more to the south, and is on the side of the highway running along the east side of the parish.



There are two schools in the parish—the parochial, situate close by the village of Luss ; and a side-school at Moorland, supported principally by Sir James Colquhoun. A girl's seminary was originated, and for many years supported, by the Dowager Lady Colquhoun, the mother of the present Baronet.

The most important events in the civil history of this parish are associated with the annals of the house of Colquhoun, the descent of which we will now attempt to trace.

#### LUSS GENEALOGIES—COLQUHOUN OF LUSS.\*

THE first member of this family of whom there is any written notice, was Umphredus de Kilpatrick, who, in the reign of King Alexander II., obtained a grant of the barony of Colquhoun, “pro servitio tenius militas,” and, as was the custom of the time, assumed the name of the lands so granted. The barony formed a portion of the parish of Kilpatrick, and on the most commanding point of it—the rock of Dunglass—they erected a stronghold, upon the ruins of which their armorial bearings may still be seen. The Umphredus or Humphrey above referred to, had a son Ingleramus, who appears as witness to a charter granted in 1280. He was father of another Umphredus, who witnesses a charter granted by Malcolm, fifth Earl of Lennox. The son and successor of this second Umphredus was a Sir Robert Colquhoun, who married the heiress of Luss of Luss, and founded the family whose descent we are about to trace.



I.—SIR ROBERT COLQUHOUN, the first of the Colquhouns of Luss, upon his marriage with the daughter of Humphrey of Luss, came to be desig-

\* In explanation of the numerous discrepancies between this and other printed accounts of the Luss descent, it may be mentioned, that it is based al-

most exclusively upon notes made from the Luss Papers, by the late James Dennistoun, Esq. of Dennistoun.

I.—SIR ROBERT COLQUHOUN—*continued.*

nated Robertus dominus de Colquhoun et de Luss.\* He appears as witness to one charter in 1368, and another in 1373. By the heiress of Luss he left issue—

- 1.—Sir Humphrey, his heir.
- 2.—Robert, first of the Camstradden family.
- 3.—Patrick.

## II.—SIR HUMPHREY, his successor, appears as witness to charters granted by the Earls of Lennox in 1390, 1394, and 1395.† He appears to have left—

- 1.—Sir John, his heir.
- 2.—Patrick, first of the Colquhouns of Glinns.
- 1.—Margaret, married to Sir Patrick Houston of Houston.
- 2.—Christian, married to James Cunningham of Glengarnock.

## III.—SIR JOHN held the important office of governor of the Castle of Dumbarton during the minority of James II. Buchanan records that he was treacherously assassinated by a body of lawless Highlanders in 1440. By his wife, Jean, a daughter of Robert, Lord Erskine, he had—

- 1.—Malcolm, who was one of the hostages for payment of the ransom of James I. He predeceased his father, leaving issue—

## IV.—SIR JOHN, who succeeded his grandfather about 1440. In 1457 a Crown charter was granted to John de Colquhoun of that Ilk, of the lands of Luss, Colquhoun, and Garshake, in Dumbartonshire, and certain others in Stirlingshire, erecting them into a free barony on his own resignation. Next year he had also, on his own resignation, a charter of free forestry of the Park of Rosisdhu, and in 1465, a charter under the Great Seal of the lands of Kilmardiny. In 1471 he was made sheriff of Dumbartonshire, and in 1474 had a Crown charter of Strone, Kilmun, Invercaple, and Cayveland in Argyllshire, on the resignation of James Scrymgeour of Dudop. In the same year, 1474, Sir John Colquhoun was raised to the dignity of grand chamberlain, and, accompanied by Bishop Spence of Aberdeen, the Laird of Sauchy, and the Lion-king-at-arms, proceeded to

\* Luss Writs.

† “Cart de Lev.”

IV.—SIR JOHN COLQUHOUN—*continued*.

the Court of England with plenipotentiary powers to treat of a marriage between the young members of the two royal families. Though the intended marriage, for certain reasons of state, never took place, yet the King was so highly pleased with the wisdom displayed by Sir John in this delicate mission, that he made him governor of the Castle of Dumbarton for life: “Custodem castri de “Dumbret pro toto tempore vitæ suæ cum omnibus feodis et com-  
“moditabus, prout habuit et nunc habet pro custodia dicti castri,  
“viz., terras de Cardross, Cumray, annuo redditu terrarum Cadiow,  
“una cum farina de Paslay, vulgariter dict.”\* His commission passed the Great Seal in September 1477, and the next year this skilful statesman and brave soldier was killed by a cannon ball at the siege of the Castle of Dunbar, which the Duke of Albany had garrisoned against the King. In “Douglas’s Baronage,” it is stated he was married to a daughter of Thomas, Lord Boyd, and had two sons and one daughter:—

1.—Humphrey, who succeeded.

2.—Robert, an ecclesiastic, who had the rectories of Luss and Kippen prior to 1473, and was raised in that year to the see of Argyll.

1.—Margaret, married to Sir William Murray, seventh Baron of Tullibardine, from which union came several families of the name of Murray.

V.—SIR HUMPHREY had a precept of clare-constat, as heir of his father, from John, Earl of Marr, of certain lands in Fife, in 1479. Next year he had a remission from the Crown for the relief duties of his lands, in consideration of his father, Sir John, having fallen at Dunbar. Sir Humphrey was twice married—first, to Jean, daughter of Thomas, Lord Erskine, by whom he had—

1.—John, who succeeded.

2.—Walter of Lettyr.

3.—Humphrey.

4.—Archibald.

\* “Officers of State,” vol. i., pp. 318, 319.



V.—SIR HUMPHREY—*continued*.

1.—Agnes, married to James Galbraith of Culcreuch.

2.—Elizabeth, married to James Cunningham of Polmaise.

Sir Humphrey married secondly Agnes, a daughter of John, third Lord Somerville, without surviving issue.\* He died in 1493.

VI.—SIR JOHN COLQUHOUN was called upon, in 1493, for the following relief duties upon the lands to which he had succeeded:—40 lib. for the lands of Colquhoun, 10 lib. for Salquhy, 10 lib. for Glinns, and 9 lib. for Garscube, with 10 cheeses to the army for Luss. Sir John was twice married—first, in 1496, to Lady Margaret Stewart, fourth daughter of John, the first of the Darnley Earls of Lennox. She was dowered with the liferent of certain lands in Glenfruin. In 1500 Sir John obtained from his brother-in-law, Matthew, who had succeeded to the earldom, a precept infesting him in Lettrowal-mor and Stuckenduff. In 1502, he had a charter of Finnart and Portincaple; in 1513, of the four merk land of Blairvaddan (formerly possessed by Patrick Ardincaple); and in 1519, of Rachane with the Spittal.† As illustrative of the local feuds of the period, it may be mentioned that in February, 1514, Sir John Colquhoun obtained a summons of spulzie against Robert Dennistoun of Colgrain, for having harried the Mains of Luss, and the mailing of Dumfyn of certain kye, horse, and sheep, all duly specified and appraised in the summons. By Lady Margaret Stewart, Sir John had—

1.—Humphrey, who succeeded.

2.—Patrick of Ballernick.

3.—Adam, who obtained, in 1543, from his relation, Matthew, Earl of Lennox, a grant of the lands of Faslane and Ballernick-mor. He appears as rector of Kilpatrick in 1555.

4.—David, designated of Drumfad in 1543. In 1558, he was retoured heir to his brother Adam, but died soon after, leaving all his property to John Colquhoun of Kilmar-dinny, who, in 1559, resigned the whole to Sir John of Luss.

\* The above marriages are mentioned on the authority of Douglas's "Baronage." They are not inserted in the "Peerage."

† Luss Writs.

VI.—SIR JOHN COLQUHOUN—*continued*.

Sir John married secondly, Margaret, daughter of William Cunningham of Craigends, by whom he had two sons—James of Garscube, and Thomas. Lady Colquhoun subsequently became the wife of Adam Colquhoun of Blairvaddoch.

## VII.—SIR HUMPHREY was served heir to his father in 1536. He seems to have left—

- 1.—John, who succeeded.
- 2.—James, who acquired Easter Tillichewan, which he settled upon his natural son, Patrick, legitimated in 1576. He married—first, Janet, sister of Murray of Strowan; and secondly, Isabella Buchanan.
- 3.—Adam, who, in 1561, obtained from his brother John “the byeganes of rent of Craigcoon and Fynlas.”
- 1.—Elizabeth, married, in 1539, to Ewan Campbell, Strachur.

## VIII.—SIR JOHN succeeded his father in 1540, and made up titles to the estate the following year. In 1568, he had a remission from the Regent Murray for his absence from the muster at Maxwellheugh. By his wife, Agnes, daughter of Robert, fourth Lord Boyd, he had—

- 1.—Humphrey, who succeeded.
- 2.—John, described as the second son of Sir John, in a reversion granted in 1573 to Robert Colquhoun of Camstradden. He had an annual out of Kirkmichael-Sempill, to which his brother was retoured heir in 1607. He seems to have been passed over in the order of succession in favour of his brother, Alexander; a circumstance which gives a faint support to the statement made in Birrell’s “Diary,” that he was executed for the murder of his brother, Sir Humphrey. This matter, however, is involved in much obscurity. The tradition of the district does not mix up John Colquhoun with the assassination in any way.
- 3.—Alexander, who also succeeded and carried on the line of the family.

VIII.—SIR JOHN COLQUHOUN—*continued*.

1.—Margaret, who married James Edmonstone of Duntreath.

Sir John had also a natural son, Gavin, infeft in an annual of 40 lib. out of Bonhill, in 1590.

IX.—SIR HUMPHREY succeeded his father in 1575. In 1582, he purchased from Robert Graham of Knockbain the coronatorship of the county of Dumbarton, to be held blench of the Crown for one penny. During one of the many feuds which distracted the Lennox in his time he is reported to have sought refuge in his castle of Bannachra, when the treachery of a servant, in lighting him up one of the stairs, made him a mark for the arrows of the clan who had pursued him to his stronghold. Another account of his death is referred to in the notice of his brother John.\* At his death Sir Humphrey left three daughters—

1.—Margaret. 2.—Ann, married to Colin Campbell of Carrick. 3.—Jean. These daughters resigned to their uncle any rights they possessed as heir of line.

X.—SIR ALEXANDER COLQUHOUN succeeded to the estate on the assassination of his brother, Sir Humphrey, in 1592. In 1599, a precept of sasine was issued in his favour under the Great Seal, of the four merk land of Garshavok, and various tenements and annualrents in the burgh of Dumbarton. He was infeft the same year into the coronatorship of the county, on a renunciation in his favour of Ann and Margaret, daughters of his brother, Sir Humphrey. The most prominent occurrence in Sir Alexander's life was the Conflict at Glenfruin with the Clangregor, in 1603, a subject investigated and illustrated at some length in the preceding pages of this work† (see

\* In a collection of MSS., the property of W. B. D. Turnbull, Esq., sold in Edinburgh, in 1839, mention is made of a "Gift by James VI. of the escheat and liferent of Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss, Kn<sup>t</sup>, who had been a year and day rebell, and denounced at the hour for non-payment of his part as Collector-Depute for the Sheriffdom of Dumbarton, of 20,000 merks, as the rest of the 40,000 lib. granted by the barons—to Mr. Robert Chirnsyde of Over-Possil, 28th Nov., 1589. Also, the ward, relief, marriage, and non-entry of the

lands and lairdship of Luss, gifted to Walter Commendator of Blantyre, and to Robert Chirnsyde of Over-Possil. In Nov., 1593, the Commendator disposed his part thereof to Alex. Colquhoun of Luss for a composition not exceeding 80 lib."

† The printed accounts of the Luss descent are grievously incorrect at this point. Douglas, in his "Baronage," antedates the Conflict at Glenfruin by eight or nine years, and makes Sir Humphrey the head of the family at the time.



X.—SIR ALEXANDER COLQUHOUN—*continued.*

*ante* p. 141 to 165). He married, in 1595, Helen, daughter of Buchanan of that Ilk, and left—

- 1.—John, who succeeded.
- 2.—Humphrey, who acquired the estate of Balvie, in virtue of a provision made by his father. By the judicious interference of this son, the estate seems to have been saved from destruction, when in the hands of his elder brother John.
- 3.—Alexander, who died without issue, his nephew, Sir John being served heir to him in certain tenements in the burgh of Dumbarton.
- 4.—George. 5.—Walter. 6.—Adam, who succeeded Patrick in Glinns, and married a daughter of Lindsay of Bonhill, with issue. 7.—Patrick. 8.—Adam.
- 1.—Katherine [or Jean], married, first, Allan, Lord Cathcart; second, Duncan Campbell of Auchencree; and third, Sir William Hamilton, brother of the Earl of Abercorn.
- 2.—Helen, married to John Mure of Auchendrain.
- 3.—Mary.

XI.—SIR JOHN COLQUHOUN obtained in his father's lifetime a charter under the Great Seal of the lands of Dunnerbuck. In 1620 he married Lady Lillias, eldest daughter of John, fourth Earl of Montrose, and five years afterwards Charles I. created him a baronet of Nova Scotia. In 1632, criminal proceedings were instituted against Sir John for absconding with his wife's sister, the Lady Catherine, who, along with a third sister, Beatrice, had taken up her abode at Rossdhu, after the death of her father.\* At an adjourned diet of the Court in January, 1633, Sir John and a German servant implicated failed to appear, and sentence of

\* The indictment against Sir John is curiously illustrative of the superstition of the times. After reciting the Act of Queen Mary, 1563, prohibiting all persons from using any manner of witchcraft, sorcery, and necromancy, and the Act of James, 1567, prohibiting marriage within certain degrees, the libel records, that Luss "first insinuated himself by subtle and enticing speeches

into the said Lady Catherine's favour to deprive her of her chastity; and not being able by that his craft and subtilty to prevail over and ensnare her, he thereupon addressed himself to certain witches and sorcerers, consulted and dealt with them for dreams and incantations, namely, with Thomas Carlippis, whom he kept and used as his ordinary servant, and procured from

XI.—SIR JOHN COLQUHOUN—*continued*.

fugitation was pronounced against them. A gift of the liferent of the Luss estates was made the following year to Sir George Douglas of Spott, afterwards Viscount Belhaven; but at this juncture Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Balvie came forward, and after much negotiation completed an arrangement with the numerous creditors against the estate. This Sir Humphrey obtained charters of the estate, and resigned the same in 1646 to Sir John's eldest son, John, who was duly infeft the next year. Of Sir John Colquhoun little or nothing is heard of till the 26th of April, 1647, when his brother, of Balvie, and Adam Colquhoun of Glinns appear before the Presbytery of Dumbarton, and inform that reverend body that the Laird of Luss had only recently heard of the sentence of excommunication pronounced against him, and desired that some of the brethren should consult with him thereanent. On the 11th of May following, there is in the Presbytery records an entry to the effect, that Luss "with many tears did regret and bemoan his case, and wished "for nothing more than to be received again into the bosom of the "church in which he was born and baptized, and where the ordinances "of God were so pure; but he did somewhat decline a plain and "true confession of the sin of incest with his sister-in-law, Lady "Catherine Graham, till he had settled his estate in the world." As the law of this country still prohibits marriage with even a deceased wife's sister, it is hardly possible to imagine the horror with which the Scottish divines of the seventeenth century regarded the marriage of a man with the sister of his wife, while that wife was still alive; and the Presbytery therefore, finding Luss unwilling to make "a plain "and true confession," do not appear to have modified in any way their sentence of excommunication. By his wife, Lady Lillias Graham, Sir John had—

## 1.—John, his successor.

him, being an necromancer, certain philtre or potions of love, or poisonable and enchanted tokens of love, especially a jewel of gold, set with divers precious diamonds or rubies, which was poisoned and intoxicated by the said necro-

mancer, and had the secret and devilish force of alluring the receiver thereof to expose her body, and fame, and credit, to the unlawful will and pleasure of the giver and propoyner thereof."

XI.—SIR JOHN COLQUHOUN—*continued*.

- 2.—James, who also succeeded.
- 3.—Sir Alexander, of Tillichewan, who carried on the male line of the family. (See *ante*, p. 358).
- 1.—Jean, who married Walter Stewart.\* 2.—Lillias, who married John Napier of Kilmahew. 3.—Another daughter married to Drummond of Pitkellony.

XII.—SIR JOHN COLQUHOUN, with whom the preceding Sir John is frequently confounded, was a warm adherent of the Royalist party in Scotland, and patriotically endured many hardships on its account. He was fined by Cromwell in the sum of £2,000, modified afterwards to £666 13s. 4d. He obtained a conveyance from his uncle, Sir Humphrey, of the Luss estates in 1646, and made up his titles in 1653. He purchased Balloch in 1652, from James, the fourth Duke of Lennox, and by his marriage with Margaret Baillie acquired the barony of Lochend in Haddingtonshire. He had one son, and four daughters—

- 1.—John, who predeceased his father.
- 2.—James, who also died young.
- 1.—Lillias, married, first, to Sir John Stirling of Keir, and secondly, to Charles Maitland, second son of Charles, Earl of Lauderdale, with issue. 2.—Christian, married to William Cunningham of Craigend. 3.—Helen, married to Sir John Dickson of Carberry. 4.—Magdalene, who died unmarried. 5.—Magdalene. 6.—Anne. 7.—Isabella. 8.—Beatrice. 9.—Jean.

\* In 1647, the Presbytery of Dumbarton found that Mr. Archibald M'Lachlan had married Mr. Walter Stewart to Jean Colquhoun, daughter to the Laird of Luss, contrary to orders, and as it surmised without the consent of the said Jean's father. M'Lachlan affirms (continues the Presbytery records), that he had the consent of her father from Robert Colquhoun of Balernick, quhilk consent he behovet to accept, as the Laird of Luss was excommunicated; and as for the breach of order, he knows he proclaimed them

once upon a Thursday, the ordinary week-day of proclamation, and twice upon the Lord's-day thereafter; and at the earnest desire of the said Robert Colquhoun, who informed him that it was the wish of her father to have the marriage hastened for their repentance for their sin before marriage. On considering the matter, the Presbytery continued their censure till their return from the Synod, and, in the meantime, ordered the minister of Luss to be rebuked in the face of his congregation.



XII.—SIR JOHN COLQUHOUN—*continued*.

As Sir John died without surviving male issue, the estates devolved upon his eldest brother,—

XIII.—SIR JAMES COLQUHOUN, who married Panuel, daughter of William Cunningham of Ballichen, Ireland. He was infeft in the ten pound land of Craigrostan, as heir of his brother, Sir John, in 1679. Among the Luss papers is a “Protection,” granted to him by General Monk in 1655, “to pass with his traveyling traines to London or “other parts in England, and to repair into Scotland without “molestation.” He left one son, Humphrey, his heir, and one daughter, Elizabeth, who married Alexander Falconer of Kipps, advocate.

XIV.—SIR HUMPHREY COLQUHOUN, one of the representatives for Dumbartonshire in the last Scottish Parliament, and a strenuous opponent of the Union. He married Margaret, daughter of Houston of Houston, and had issue one daughter, Anne. In December, 1706, Sir Humphrey executed a deed, entailing the estate of Luss on his only daughter, and her husband James, son of Ludovick Grant of that Ilk, and the heirs male of the marriage; whom failing, to the eldest heirs female, without division; whom failing, to the heirs male whatsoever of Sir Humphrey: “And if any of the heirs male “of that marriage shall succeed to the estate of Grant, that the “next son of that marriage shall succeed to the estate of Luss; “Such failing, to the eldest heir female of that marriage, without “division; whom failing, to the heirs male, who shall be Lairds of “Grant, descending of the body of the said Anne, until a second “son exist, to whom the estate of Luss shall fall; such second son “failing, to the eldest heir female of the body of the said Anne, “without division. The person so succeeding to bear, in all time, “the name and arms of Colquhoun of Luss.” Sir Humphrey died in 1718, and was succeeded by his son-in-law, the above James Grant, designated by Phiscardine, who thereupon assumed the name and arms of—

XV.—SIR JAMES COLQUHOUN OF LUSS; but his elder brother, Alexander, of Grant, dying without issue, he succeeded to that estate, when

XV.—SIR JAMES COLQUHOUN—*continued.*

LUSS devolved upon a younger brother, Ludovick, who assumed the name and arms of—

XV.—SIR LUDOVICK COLQUHOUN OF LUSS. He also succeeded to the Grant estate, when Luss devolved upon the next brother, James, who assumed the name and arms of—

XV.—SIR JAMES COLQUHOUN OF LUSS. A dispute being likely to arise with the Tillichewan branch of the family, regarding the old patent of baronetcy, Sir James was created a baronet of Great Britain in 1786. He married Lady Helen, daughter of William, Lord Strathnaver, only son, by the first marriage of John, fifteenth Earl of Sutherland. The shore part of the land of Milligs, which had been purchased from Shaw of Greenock, who bought them from Archibald M'Aulay of Ardincaple, was feued out by Sir James, and named Helensburgh, in honour of his wife Lady Helen. He died in 1786, leaving issue—

1.—James, his successor.

2.—William, who entered the army.

3.—Ludovic, who left issue.

1.—Catherine, married to Sir Roderick M'Kenzie of Scatwell.

2.—Mary, married to General John Campbell of Barbreck.

3.—Ellen, married to William Colquhoun, Esq.

4.—Margaret, married to Lord Polkemmet, one of the Senators of the College of Justice.

5.—Janet, married to Ebenezer Marshall Gardiner, Esq. of Hillcairney.

XVI.—SIR JAMES COLQUHOUN, Bart., Sheriff-Depute of Dumbartonshire, and a Principal Clerk of Session. He died in 1805. By his marriage with Jane, daughter and co-heiress of James Falconer of Monkton, he left—

1.—James, who succeeded.

2.—Patrick-Ludovick, advocate.

3.—John Campbell, Sheriff-Depute of Dumbartonshire.

4.—Sutherland-Morrison, who entered the navy, and died in the West Indies in 1828.

5.—Roderick, who entered the East India Company's service, and died in 1831.

XVI.—SIR JAMES COLQUHOUN, Bart.—*continued*.

- 1.—Jane-Falconer, married to David Kemp, Esq. of Balsusney Lodge.
- 2.—Helen-Sutherland.
- 3.—Wilhelmina, married to John Campbell, Esq. of Stonefield.
- 4.—Catherine, married to Alexander Miller, Esq. of Dalnair.

XVII.—SIR JAMES COLQUHOUN, Bart., elected representative for Dumbartonshire in 1802. In June, 1799, he married Janet, only surviving daughter of the Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair of Ulbster, Bart., by his first marriage with Sarah, daughter of Alexander Maitland, Esq. of Stoke-Newington. Lady Colquhoun was highly esteemed, not only in her own district, but far beyond its bounds, for her active practical philanthropy. She lived to carry on her good works till October, 1846. Sir James died in 1836, leaving issue—

- 1.—James.
- 2.—John, married in 1834 to Frances Sarah, fourth daughter of E. Fuller-Maitland, Esq. of Park Place, Henley-on-Thames, and has issue.
- 3.—William.
- 1.—Sarah Maitland.
- 2.—Helen, married to John Page-Reade, Esq. of Sutton House, Suffolk, and died 1852.

XVIII.—SIR JAMES COLQUHOUN, Bart., now of Luss, Lord-Lieutenant of Dumbartonshire, married Jane, second daughter of Sir Robert Abercrombie, Bart. of Birkenbog, who died 3d May, 1844, leaving one son, James, born 1844. Sir James was elected member of Parliament for Dumbartonshire in 1837, and continued to represent the county for four years.

FAMILY ARMS:—Argent, a saltier, engrailed, sable. Crest—A hart's head, erased, gules. Supporters—Two greyhounds, collared, sable. Motto—"Si je puis."

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COLQUHOUN OF CAMSTRADDEN.

THIS was the earliest offshoot of the house of Luss Robert, the first of the name, being the second son of that Sir Robert Colquhoun, who married the heiress of Luss in the fourteenth century. In 1395, he obtained from his



brother, Sir Humphrey, a charter of the lands of Camstradden and Achingawn, "*cum pertinentiis jacentes in domino meo de Luss; reddendo " duos caseos de qualibet domo in qua fit caseus in dictis terris Camysradok et " de Achigahane; et faciendo in communi auxilio domini regis quantum per- " tinet ad tantas terras infra dominium de Luss pro omni alio servitio exac- " tione seu demanda.*" The lands referred to continued in the hands of the Camstradden branch for more than four hundred years, fifteen successors from the preceding Robert, bringing us down to Robert, the son of Walter, who sold the estate, in 1826, to Sir James Colquhoun of Luss, whose lands surrounded it on all sides. The possessors of the estate appear to have been John, son of the first Robert, in 1439, Robert in 1443, John, 1473; Robert (whose daughter, Jean, was married to Walter Macfarlane of that Ilk) in 1490; John in 1518, married to Christina, daughter of Lindsay of Bonhill; Robert in 1540; Robert, son of the preceding, married to Margaret Murray of Strowan in 1554; John, married to Elizabeth, daughter of Dennistoun of Colgrain in 1603; Robert, married to Margaret, daughter of M'Aulay of Ardincaple, 1644; Alexander, 1666, who had a daughter, Janet, married in 1694 to Patrick Williamson in Mains of Colquhoun; John, who married Margaret, daughter of John Yuill of Darleith, 1676;\* John, son of the preceding, who had a resignation of the estate from his father in 1707, on his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Donaldson of Murroch. He left a son, Robert, who succeeded to the estate, and by Helen, daughter of James Johnstone, merchant in Glasgow, had, among other children, Walter, his heir, who became a merchant in London, but afterwards went out to Antigua. By his wife, Elizabeth Macallister, this Walter had Robert, who succeeded to Camstradden in 1802, and married Harriet Forrest of Warwick county. He died in 1830, leaving Robert-Gilmour Colquhoun, who succeeded, and Harriet-Livingstone, who, in 1827, was married in Paris to M. Charles Augustus Aucher, but died without issue. Robert Colquhoun commenced a negotiation for the sale of Camstradden to Sir James of Luss, which was concluded by the above Robert-Gilmour, who purchased a small property in Perthshire. He was for a

\* Among the Camstradden Papers is a letter from Archibald, first Duke of Argyll, dated from Portincapill, 17th July, 1689, authorizing John Colquhoun of Camstradden to raise fifty or sixty

of the most fencible men within the shire of Dumbarton, and to repair with the same, sufficiently armed, to the rendezvous at Inverary.

number of years British Consul at Bucharest in Wallachia. He married a daughter of Hogg of Newliston, but died without issue. His death closed the direct line of this old family. For distinction, the Camstradden branch of the house of Luss bore the saltier engrailed sable within a bordure gules.

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#### ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES—SUCCESSION OF MINISTERS.

THE earliest reference to the ecclesiastical affairs of this parish occurs in connection with Saint Kessog or Mackessog, who is reported to have testified with his life for the truth at Bandry, a few miles south of the present church of Luss. This event is said to have taken place A.D. 520. There is no authentic record relating to the church prior to the thirteenth century, about the middle of which, Maldowen, the third Earl of Lennox, confirmed the patronage to Maldowen, Dean of Lennox, and also to his son Gillemore. It then appears to have been an independent rectory, and "Nicholas, rectore ecclesie de Luss," appears as a witness in several charters. About 1429 John Cameron, Bishop of Glasgow, with the consent of Sir John Colquhoun of Luss, changed the living into a prebend of his cathedral, and had its duties discharged by a vicar pensioner. It was taxed three pounds yearly in support of the cathedral, and yielded to its vicar an annual provision of twenty merks. In consideration of his consent to these changes, Sir John Colquhoun retained the patronage of the prebendary. The vicarage was vested in the Bishop of the diocese. The original large extent of this parish has been referred to in our notice of its boundaries. The following appears to have been the succession in the church of Luss:—

—— SIR NICHOLAS, above referred to, about the beginning of the fourteenth century. ("Cart. de Lev.")

1393.—ADAM, rector.

1429.—SIR JOHN DE ROSNEATH, perpetual vicar. (Luss Writs.)

1432.—WILLIAM ADAM, rector of Luss, gifted a copy of "Hector Boece" to the church of Glasgow this year. (Reg. Epis. Glas.)

1460.—MALCOLM DE COLQUHOUN, rector.

1471.—ROBERT COLQUHOUN, rector of Luss and Kippen; raised to the see of Argyll.

1482.—ROBERT WATSON.

1489.—PATRICK M'ALPINE, vicar.

1497.—ROBERT ERSKINE, rector. (Reg. Mag. Sig. xiv., 241.)

1506.—JOHN WALKER, rector. ( „ xiv., 268.)

1513.—JAMES COLQUHOUN, rector. ( „ xxiv., 172.)

1547.—MALCOLM STEVENSON, vicar till 1573.

1560.—JOHN LANG, rector. (Reg. of Min.)

1572.—WILLIAM CHYRNSIDE, rector. Commissary of Glasgow in 1587.

—— DAVID [or DANIEL] CHYRNSIDE, titular parson in 1583, but was not in holy orders. He also seems to have been Commissary of Glasgow, and acquired the lands of Easter Possil.

—— DUNCAN ARROL, minister of Luss.

1610.—JOHN CAMPBELL, charged in May, 1610, before the Presbytery of Glasgow, with having assisted the Clangregor at Glenfruin against his patron. (See *ante*, p. 148.)

1633.—ARCHIBALD M'LAUCHLAN, suspended in 1641 for celebrating irregular marriages, but reponed a month afterwards. Having visited the “leauger” at Bothwell, and “drank James Graham’s health,” he fell under suspicion of malignancy, and in 1647 was deposed for marrying Jean Colquhoun in an irregular manner. He afterwards went to Ireland.

1656.—ROBERT MITCHELL was ordained this year, but the Presbytery afterwards finding him to be deficient in Gaelic, sent him to study at Tiree for a short time. On returning to his charge, he was ejected for nonconformity (according to Wodrow), but accepted the indulgence in 1669. A long vacancy seems to have existed in the parish church about this time. There is no notice of any other minister till

1685.—WILLIAM ANDERSON, who was translated from Inchcalliach. He was deposed in 1690, when another long vacancy occurred in the parish, in consequence principally of the probationers being deficient in Gaelic.

1698.—DANIEL GILCHRIST. Died in 1716.

1719.—JOHN M'LAURIN was next ordained. He received a call from the North-west Church of Glasgow in 1722, on the death of John



Anderson, but his translation was refused by the Presbytery, on the ground that no preacher could be obtained to supply his place; this objection, however, was overruled by the Synod.

1724.—JAMES ROBSON, from Balquhiddy, succeeded, and died about 1771.

1772.—WILLIAM GRANT. Died in 1776, and was succeeded by—

1777.—JOHN STUART, the very eminent Gaelic scholar. The great labour of his life, and the one on which he brought to bear his many other accomplishments, was the translation of the Scriptures into the Gaelic language.\*

1821.—ROBERT CARR. Died 4th September, 1845, in the twenty-fourth year of his ministry.

1846.—ROBERT WRIGHT. Translated to Dalkeith, 1851.

1852.—DUNCAN CAMPBELL, the present incumbent, formerly of Fossoway.

### LOCHLOMOND.

EXTENDING along the east side of Luss parish, and also the more northerly parish of Arrochar, is Lochlomond, which may rightfully claim the distinction of Queen among the Scottish lakes. “I have seen” (says Smollett), “the Lago di Gardi, Albano, De Vico, Bolsena, and Geneva, but prefer Lochlomond to them all.” Professor Wilson, who can hardly be said to have been a prejudiced observer, is still more enthusiastic on the beauties of this inland sea. “Oh!” (he exclaims) “for the plumes and pinions of the poised eagle that we might hang over Lochlomond, and all her isles. From what point of the compass would we come on our rushing wings? Up from Leven banks, or down from Glenfalloch, or over the Hill of Luss, or down to Rowardennan, and then up and away as the chance currents

\* A monument in the churchyard bears the following inscription:—

In memory of  
JOHN STUART, D.D., F.R.S.,  
Born at Killin, 1743,  
Successively minister of  
Arrochar, Weems, and Luss,  
Whose genuine piety and amiable temper  
Endeared him to his family and his flock,  
Whilst his profound and varied knowledge,

Devoted to the noble object of translating the  
Holy Scriptures  
Into his native language,  
Under the sanction of the Church of Scotland,  
Gained for him universal respect.  
His useful life was closed  
By a peaceful death,  
May 24, 1821.

Filius mœres

Hoc patri corrisimo monumentum possuit.







in the sky might lead, with the glory of Scotland, blue, bright, and breaking into foam, thousands on thousands of feet below, with every island distinct in the peculiar beauty of its own youthful or ancient woods." Another writer truthfully remarks that, "if Lochlomond had no other beauties but those of its own shores, it would still be an object of prime attraction; whether from the bright green meadows, sprinkled with luxuriant ash trees, or its white pebbled shores on which its gentle billows murmur, or its bold rocky promontories rising from the dark water, rich in wild flowers and ferns, and tangled with roses and honey-suckle, or its retired bays, where the dark waves reflect like a mirror the trees which hang over them." Measuring in a straight line from the head of the loch at Ardlui, to the mouth at Balloch, it may be said to extend to twenty-two miles, but the course taken by the steamboat between these points is rather over than within thirty miles. The south end of the loch, where it widens out to distances of four and five miles, from shore to shore, is thickly studded with beautifully wooded islets, which gives to Lochlomond much of its peculiar charm to travellers. Several of these are rich in historical associations; the most important probably, in this respect, being Inchmurren, the largest and most southerly of the group. On the decay of the castle at Balloch, and possibly from a feeling of the greater security it afforded, the Duchess Isabella of Lennox retired to the family seat on Inchmurren after the cruel execution of her relatives by James I. The castle is not much spoken of as a stronghold during the wars with which Scotland was afflicted when under the house of Stuart, but its occupancy by the house of Lennox is sufficiently established by various charters and agreements, which bear to have been drawn up on this island retreat. Latterly it seems to have been more used as a hunting lodge during the season than a regular residence.\* Inchmurren is now the property of the

\* Notice of it, when used in this way, will be found in the extracts formerly quoted from the Books of the Lord Treasurer (*ante*, p. 95). Inchmurren was among the places visited by James VI., when in Scotland in 1617. Ludovick, second Duke of Lennox, despatched on the occasion the following epistle to his "Very good Lord, the Lord of Kilsyth," Sir William Livingston:—

"My hartly commendations remembered, these are to give you notice that his Ma<sup>tie</sup> hath changed his resolution of breaking his fast at the Castle of Dumbertane, now hee hath concluded to dyne at Inchmerin, where his dinner shall bee sent, and there are tents to be provyded for that effect as you told me; and you must expect a good nombre of sharpe stomaches. You must take some care also that boats may be in readines

Duke of Montrose, by whom it is used principally as a deer park. The old castle, situate on a hill of easy ascent, is now a crumbling ruin. A modern lodge has been erected nearer the edge of the island. It seems formerly to have been attached, for parochial purposes, to the parish of Inchcalliache, the church of which was on an island between three and four miles north-eastward, but it now forms part of Buchanan parish, which was in a great measure formed out of the old one of Inchcalliache. North-west from Inchmurren is Inchgalbraith, so called from the residence of a family of that name, who possessed the lands southward, known as Ban-nachra. A reference to the map will show the other islands or "inches," included in Luss parish. Lochlomond has been repeatedly frozen over in modern times: once in 1814; again in 1838, when the ice bore well from the 14th of February to the 1st of March; and a third time in the severe winter of 1855, when the ice bore from 19th February till 24th February. About the beginning of the present century various surveys were made of Lochlomond with the view of connecting it by the Leven with the Frith of Clyde on the one side, and by the chain of lochs from Loch Katrine with the Frith of Forth on the other; but the schemes, one after another, were abandoned as impracticable or unremunerative.

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### ARROCHAR.

A REASONABLE doubt may be indulged in regarding the origin of the name Arrochar. The Gaelic *Ard-thir*, or *Arrar*, "a hilly country," is in exact unison with the physical aspect of the parish; yet a derivation equally significant is to be found in the term "*arachor*," a measure of land; but the exact extent of which it is now impossible to state. This latter etymology is supported by a phrase in the charter of Duncan, Earl of Lennox, to Duncan Macfarlane, where Arrochar is described as "the upper carucate of Luss, "otherwise known as Macgilchrist's land,"—"de superiori carucata terre de "Luss que vocatur carucata terre Macgilchrist;" and still more significantly in another, "terris de superiori 'arachor' de Luss." Arrochar, which is the

again his Ma<sup>tie</sup> come hither: so I rest your loving friende,—LENOX.

"If there bee two tents they will serve; if but

one, there must bee some sommer houses drest up for the Lords and the company.

"Glasgow, the 23d of July, 1617."

most northerly parish in the county of Dumbarton, is bounded on the east by Lochlomond, on the west by a portion of Argyllshire and Loch Long, on the south by Luss, and on the north by Strathfillan in Perthshire. From Nether-Inveruglass on the south, to Inverarnan on the north, the extreme length of the parish may be set down at fourteen miles; the breadth varies from two to six. A small portion of Arrochar parish, consisting of the lands of Doune and Ardleish, lies round the north-east point of Lochlomond, and forms the boundary at that place between the properties of Sir James Colquhoun of Luss and his Grace the Duke of Montrose.

From a circumstance above referred to, of certain lands in the upper part of Luss having been held as an independent subject before 1425, there is certainly some room for doubting whether Earl Maldowen's grant, explicit as it seems to be, conferred upon Gillemore the whole of what is now known as the parish of Arrochar; but there can be no question that, so far as the ordinary civil and ecclesiastical privileges were concerned, the parish formed a portion of Luss till the middle of the sixteenth century. The Macfarlanes, who were the hereditary lords of the soil, recognized Luss as their parish, worshipped in its church, and buried in its churchyard.\*

In size, the parish extends to fully 31,000 English acres, but it is so mountainous, that not more than 500 acres are under cultivation. The highest mountain in Arrochar is Ben Vorlich, which rises to the height of 3,000 feet above the sea level, and is otherwise remarkable for its rich verdure and rare botanical productions. From the increase in feuing along the romantic shores of Lochlomond and Loch Long, the parish is increasing in value, and may soon rank in importance with some which are exclusively agricultural. The value of this parish is specially alluded to here from the fact that it has, as a whole, been twice sold in modern times, and thereby furnishes decisive evidence as to the great advance which has taken place in the value of land in even the wildest portion of Dumbartonshire. In 1785, when the gross rental of the parish was set down at £600 per annum, Arrochar was sold by John, the last chief of the Clanfarlane, to Ferguson of Raith, for £28,000. In 1821 it was sold by the latter to Sir James Colquhoun of Luss for £78,000.

\* A gravestone, built into the present church of burial appointed for the Lairds of Arrochar, Luss, bears the inscription,—“This is the place of 1612.”



There are two places of worship in the parish—the Established Church, situate near the head of Loch Long; and the Free Church, situate between Arrochar village and Tarbet. Gaelic was generally spoken in Arrochar district till within the last thirty years; but, since then, it has been gradually losing ground, and is now almost entirely thrown aside, though the natives are generally able to use it as occasion requires. In 1831 the population was 560. An increase of twenty took place within the next ten years; but in 1851 it had again receded to 562.

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#### MACFARLANE OF ARROCHAR.



As in the case of Luss, the most prominent events in the parochial history of Arrochar are connected more or less with the annals of the lords of its soil—the Clanfarlane. They trace their origin to Gilchrist, the fourth son of Alwyn, Earl of Lennox, who obtained a grant of the land, as before described, in the reign of Alexander II. He was succeeded by a son, Duncan, who, by his cousin Matilda, daughter of Malcolm,

fourth Earl of Lennox, had a son, Malduin, who was father of Bartholomew, or Pharlan, in the Gaelic, probably the chief who gave name to the clan. The early history of the Clanfarlane presents many deeds of turbulence and bloodshed; yet their hostility seems to have been directed more frequently against the still more lawless clans on their north, than towards their more settled and industrious neighbours on the south. In one instance, they seem to have had a narrow escape from extirpation. Their cattle having been “lifted” by a body of Lochaber men, the Macfarlanes pursued and overtook the plunderers asleep in a booth. Fire was instantly applied to the building, and the avenues of escape being most strictly watched, the whole of the Lochaber people were slain or burnt. The fire, however, caught the forest, and a hurricane scattering the embers on every side, the Clanfarlane were

surrounded by a circle of flame, from which they only escaped by crowding into a small loch at the bottom of a valley. Tradition has preserved another story illustrative of the feuds of this clan. Hearing of an unexpected incursion from the north, one of the Macfarlanes, known as Duncan the Black Son of Mischief, stationed an ambush at a ford on the Falloch, where he also set up the effigy of a follower in kilted array. On this object the invaders expended the most of their arrows, which were secured by the party in concealment, and returned with effect among their unprotected foes.

The earliest and principal stronghold of the Clanfarlane was situated at Inveruglass; but it was destroyed in Cromwell's time; and their chief afterwards fixed his residence partly at Tarbet, where it is said Robert Bruce erected a castle, and partly on the small island of Ellan Vhow, in the north end of Lochlomond. The gathering-place and slogan, or "crie de guere" of the clan was "Loch Sloy," a small lake a few miles to the north-west of Inveruglas. On the death of Donald, the sixth Earl of Lennox, without male issue, the representation of the male line of that family devolved upon Malcolm Macfarlane, son of the Bartholomew before mentioned, who, about 1344, obtained from his cousin Donald a confirmation of all the lands and liberties previously in the possession of his family. His son and successor, Duncan, obtained a charter of the lands of Arrochar,\* and married Christian,

\* This charter is in these words:—"Omnibus hanc cartam visuris vel audituris Duncanus comes de Levenax salutem in Domino sempiternam. Vestra noverit universitas, nos dedisse concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse, dilecto et speciali nostro Duncano filio Malcolmi Makfarlane et heredibus suis, pro suo homagio et servitio nobis et heredibus nostris impensis et impendendis, unam quartariam terre et dimidian quartariam terre, jacentes inter rivulos qui vocantur Dywach et Aldanchwlyn ex parte una, et rivulos qui vocantur Hernane, Hynys et Trostane ex parte altera, cum insulis de Elanvow, Elanvanow, Elan-dowglas et Elaig, infra comitatum nostrum de Levenax; quamquidem quartariam terre, cum dimidia quartaria terre cum insulis predictis, Bartholomeus pater dicti Malcolmi Donaldi comiti de Levenax sursum reddidit, pureque et simpliciter in presentia plurium virorum nobilium resignavit:

Tenendas et habendas dicto Duncano et heredibus suis de nobis et heredibus nostris, in feodo et hereditate perpetua, per omnes rectas divisas et metas suas, in bosco et plano, in pratis pascuis et pasturis, in viis et semitis, in aquis et stagnis, in molendinis et multuris, in eschaetis et merchetis, in aucupationibus venationibus et piscationibus, et cum omnibus aliis libertatibus commoditatibus aysia-mentis et justis suis pertinentiis quibuscunque, ad dictam quartariam terre et dimidiam quartariam terre et ad insulas predictas spectantibus, seu quovismodo juste spectare valentibus in futurum, adeo libere quiete plenarie integre et honorifice in omnibus et per omnia, sicut carta originalis, facta per antecessores nostros antecessoribus dicti Duncan, de superiori carucata terre de Lus que vocatur carucata terre Macgilchrist, plenius in se proportat et testatur: Faciendo inde nobis et heredibus nostris dictus Duncanus et heredes sui,

daughter of Sir Colin Campbell of Lochow. The chiefs of the Clanfarlane, after this time, were—John, married to Jean, daughter of Sir Adam Mure of Rowallen; Duncan, served heir to his father in 1441; Walter, married to a daughter of James, second Lord Livingstone, and from whose son, Dougal, came the Macfarlanes of Tullichintill, Finnart, and Garton; Andrew, married to a daughter of John, Earl of Lennox; Sir John, knighted by James IV., and slain at Flodden—from whom came the Macfarlanes of Inversnaid, Gartartan, and Ballagan; Andrew, married to a daughter of the Earl of Glencairn; Duncan, an active supporter of the Regent Lennox, who married, first, Isabella, daughter of Andrew Stewart, Lord Ochiltree; and secondly, Ann, daughter of Sir John Colquhoun of Luss. He fell fighting bravely at Pinkie, and was succeeded by his son, Andrew, who rendered substantial service to the Regent's cause on the field at Langside. (See *ante*, p. 120). His son and successor, John, is said by Douglas to have founded an alms-house at Bruitfort on the mainland, opposite Ellan Vhow, and endowed it with a revenue sufficient to provide for the accommodation of all travellers seeking shelter there. His son, Walter, attached himself to the cause of Charles I., and besides having his castle destroyed by a party of Cromwell's soldiers, was fined in the sum of 3,000 merks for his loyalty. He had two sons—John and Andrew, who each succeeded to the estate, the latter being the father of John, who sided with the Revolution party in 1688, and was appointed colonel of a volunteer force raised in his own locality. This John married, first, Agnes, daughter of Sir Hugh Wallace of Woolmot, by whom he had a son, Andrew, who died young; and secondly, Helen, daughter of Robert, second Viscount Arbutnot, by whom, among other children, he had Walter, his heir; William, who also succeeded, and Alexander who died in Jamaica.

Walter Macfarlane, son of the John last mentioned, was amongst the most industrious and exact antiquaries of his time. His transcripts of ancient cartularies, obtained at considerable cost, and certainly with great labour, are

servitium in communi exercitu domini nostri Regis quantum pertinet ad tantas terras infra comitatum de Levenax, et servitium antedictum, pro omni alio servitio consuetudine exactione seu demanda. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum presenti carte nostre fecimos apponi apud Inehmuryne, in festo corporis Christi, anno Domini millesimo

tricentesimo nonagesimo quinto. Hiis testibus, Umfrido de Colquhoun domino de Luss, Waltero de Buchquhanane domino ejusdem, Duncano Campbell domino de Guanane, domino Roberto Lang, domino Nigello de Balnory, capellanis nostris, Gilberto de Galbraith et Malcolm Macalpyne, cum multis aliis."







J. CROSSLAND DEL. A. HAY

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF LONDON

IN TWO VOLUMES. BY SAMUEL JOHNSON.

still referred to as high authority, and in some instances, as in the case of the Lennox Cartulary, where the original has been lost, furnish the only evidence extant as to the nature of these early deeds. His valuable collection, always freely open to inquirers in his lifetime, was at his death, in 1767, purchased by the Faculty of Advocates, and has since been frequently of the greatest use to antiquarian students. They have been repeatedly referred to with advantage for this history of a county to which it may well be supposed he felt peculiar attachment. He married Lady Elizabeth Erskine, daughter of Alexander, sixth Earl of Kelly, but died without issue in June, 1767. His life seems to have been of the most uneventful description; indeed, little more is known regarding him than what is mentioned above. The original painting, from which the fine portrait herewith given has been engraved, finds an appropriate place on the walls of the museum of the Society of Antiquaries, Scotland. The portrait is well authenticated, having been gifted to the Society, in 1786, by Walter Macfarlane's nephew, Walter.

Alexander Macfarlane, brother of Walter, was educated for a merchant, and went to Jamaica, where he was very successful in business. He was appointed one of the assistant-judges of the island, and made a member of the Legislative Assembly. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and attained great eminence as a mathematician. At his death in August, 1755, Alexander Macfarlane bequeathed his collection of instruments to the University of Glasgow.\* His worldly estate fell to be divided between Walter, then of Arrochar, and William, who succeeded in 1767.

This William, who appears to have practised as a physician in Edin-

\* In the "Scots Magazine" for August, 1757, there is the following notice:—"Alexander Macfarlane, Esq., of Jamaica, brother to Walter Macfarlane of that Ilk, having left, by his will, to the University of Glasgow, his noble apparatus of astronomical instruments, which they lately received; and the university having, a little before, purchased some excellent instruments of the same kind, made by the best hands, to a considerable value; being now well furnished for observation, they extended their garden to the east of the city and college, so as to inclose the summit of the Dove Hill, on which to build an

observatory; and on Wednesday, August 17, the professors, accompanied by the magistrates, laid the foundation, extending sixty feet in front, and named it, 'The Macfarlane Observatory,' in honour of their generous benefactor. In each of the four corners, under the foundation, they deposited a medal, having on one side an inscription, viz., 'Observatorii Macfarlanei fundamenta jecit alma mater Glasguensis xvii. August MDCCCLVII;' and on the other side, a portion of a convex celestial sphere, with the constellations, and round it these words, 'Felix animæ quibus hæc cognoscere cura.'"



burgh, was married to Christian, daughter of James Dewar of Vogrie, by whom he had three sons and three daughters. John, the eldest, succeeded, and married Catherine, daughter of James Walkinshaw of Walkinshaw, by whom, among others, he had Margaret Elizabeth, who died 12th May, 1846, aged twenty-nine years. A monument, on the west side of the Greyfriars' Church, Edinburgh, records that, "at the period of her decease she was the "lineal representative of the ancient and honourable house of Macfarlane of "that ilk." It was during the possession of Arrochar by this John Macfarlane (1785) that it was brought to a judicial sale, and purchased by Ferguson of Raith, as before stated. Since then there has been no Macfarlane of Arrochar; but the district, up to this time, was so peculiarly their own that, common as the name seems in the west country, there is scarcely a family bearing it but can trace their descent from some inhabitant of the Clanfarlane country.

FAMILY ARMS:—Argent, a saltire engrailed betwixt four roses, gules. Crest—A demi-savage grasping in his dexter hand a sheaf of arrows, and pointing with his sinister to an imperial crown, or. Supporters—Two Highlandmen in belted plaids, with broadswords, and bows, and arrows, in full draught, all proper; and on a compartment wavy the words "Loch Sloy." Motto—"This I'll defend."

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#### ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES—SUCCESSION OF MINISTERS.

ABOUT 1648, the church in Luss being considered inadequate to the population, the Laird of Arrochar brought the matter under the consideration of the Presbytery, and offered to bear the burden of a new kirk, manse, and glebe, he being the only heritor within the proposed bounds, with the exception of Macfarlane of Gartartan. After various delays the Presbytery, in 1649, perambulated the new parish, and fixed upon West Tarbet as the site of the church. The tithes at this time amounted to 400 merks, payable out of the estate of Arrochar, and 15 bolls meal from that of Gartartan, with 10 lib. vicarage. The patronage was to be in the family of Luss. In 1676, another perambulation took place; but the matter was not brought to a conclusion till 1682, when Archibald Maclachlan was ordained.

- 1682.—ARCHIBALD MACLACHLAN. In 1697, he was threatened with a libel by the parishioners for negligence in parish duty and family worship, and, in 1706, demitted the charge, upon the ground of “infirmity of body and various secular discouragements,” the latter consisting in the want of church, manse, or glebe. He lived in the parish for about thirty years afterwards, upon an allowance of 100 lib. Scots out of the teinds, and appears to have been from time to time charged with solemnizing clandestine marriages.
- 1702.—ROBERT MACFARLANE having been called, refused to accept of this living, to the great indignation of the Presbytery, who had educated him as their bursar eight or nine years, with the express view of filling one of their Gaelic parishes. The Synod, however, compelled him to undertake the charge, but declared him “transplantible,” on proving to the satisfaction of that reverend body, that there was neither church, manse, glebe, kirk-session, or school, in the parish. He was translated to Fintry in 1705.
- 1707.—DANIEL REID appears to have succeeded Macfarlane. On being brought before the Presbytery for domestic irregularity, he admitted the charge, and was deposed in 1716, but reponed next year, with the sanction of the Synod, on manifesting signs of repentance. He died about 1719. Ten years elapsed before the vacancy could be supplied. In 1709 (two years after the induction of Daniel Reid), the Presbytery obtained a decreet of the Court of Session for erecting a church, manse, and glebe, but the minority of the Laird of Arrochar, and the embarrassed state of his affairs, led to still more delay, and it was not till 1734 that the church was actually built.
- 1729.—JOHN MACALPINE, having officiated some time in the parish as a missionary on the Royal Bounty Fund, was ordained to Arrochar charge in 1729. He was translated to Campbelton in 1750.
- 1754.—ALEXANDER MACFARLANE, formerly minister at Kilmilfoot, in Lorne, succeeded, and died in 1763.
- 1764.—JOHN GRANT. Translated to the united parishes of Abernethy and Kincardine the following year, 1765.

1766.—WILLIAM GRANT. Obtained another charge, 1773.

1774.—JOHN STUART. Translated to Luss, 1776.

1776.—JOHN GRANT.

1782.—JOHN GILLESPIE. Died 28th August, 1816.

1817.—PETER PROUDFOOT. Died 27th October, 1843.

1844.—JOHN MACFARLANE, D.D., the present incumbent. Ordained assistant minister of Saddell, 1822, and admitted to Arrochar 21st March, 1844.

### ROSNEATH.

THE surmises indulged in regarding the origin of the name Rosneath are endless. Among the most plausible are Rhos-noeth, "the bare or unwooded promontory;" Ross-na-choich, "the Virgin's promontory;" and Ross-Neyt, "the point of Neyt or Neueth." The first is the derivation commonly accepted, and corresponds with what is supposed to have been the condition of the peninsula in ancient times; the second is supported by the assertion that there was a church in the district reared by an Earl of Lennox to the memory of the blessed Virgin; and the third, by a practice observed among early writers of spelling the name Neueth and Neyt. This latter, however, is too slender a basis upon which to construct an etymology; for in the books of the very monastic establishment in which Rosneath is described as Neueth and Neyt, it is also called Rosneth and Rusnith.\* In the "Cartularium de Levenax," the territory is described in one charter as "ecclesiam de Renyt," and in the next as "ecclesia de Rosneth."†

The parish of Rosneath is so much of a peninsula, that among the inhabitants it is described in common parlance as "the island." At its point of junction with Row parish, at Gareloch-head, the distance from shore to shore is not above a mile—a breadth which the parish maintains for two or three miles south, where it begins to expand till it measures, at the extreme southern curve, nearly four miles. On the south, Rosneath is bounded by the

\* Reg. de Passelet, pp. 114, 209, 346, and 388.

† It may be proper here to allude to a modern custom of spelling the name of this parish, "Rose-neath." This is wrong. Whatever doubt there

may be concerning the etymology of the latter syllable, there is none about the first—which is Rhos, or Ross, "a point." Roses have nothing to do with it whatever.



Frith of Clyde, on the east by the Gareloch, on the west by Loch Long, and on the north, as already stated, by the parish of Row. Up till 1643, Rosneath included within its boundaries the greater part of the present parish of Row, and was designated as "the parochin within and without the isle;" but in that year a disjunction was effected, and a parish erected on the east side of the Gareloch.

The lands of Rosneath appear to have frequently changed owners. In 1264, they were held by Alexander Dunon, who, having become indebted to the King, had his property burdened with a payment of twenty-two merks, eight shillings, and tenpence, till he would deliver at one time 600 cows. The property was afterwards possessed by the Drummonds, ancestors of the house of Perth, who, on an occasion of "feud stanching" between them and the Menteiths, agreed to assign over to Alexander de Menteith, the whole lands of Rosneath as an "assythment" for the murder of his brothers. They were afterwards formally annexed to the Crown, along with the Castle of Dumbarton, and continued in that state till 1489, when a charter under the Great Seal of the lands of Rosneath was obtained by Colin, the first Earl of Argyll, and Chancellor of Scotland. The lands referred to in this charter, which were mostly situated in the south of the parish, was the first territorial acquisition made in the Lowlands by the great house of Argyll, and in after years its peculiarity of position was of essential service to several members of this active and distinguished family.

In modern times, Rosneath derives its chief distinction from being one of the seats of the Argyll family. In 1803, on the destruction of their old residence by fire, a new one was erected in the Italian style, near the southern extremity of the peninsula. Few of the exciting events in which this family took part happened within the parish, but there can be no doubt that their plans were often formed there, and, according to Principal Baillie, it was the scene of certain superstitious omens which preceded the execution of Archibald, the first Marquis.\*

\* One of these incidents is thus recorded:—  
"When the Marquis of Argyll went to see the King after his return from exile, Mr. Gordon, minister, with some others, accompanied him to the boat, and after said Lord was upon his voyage, they, returning home, met a dumb man, who falls a whining and mourning, and having a staff in his

hand, laid down the staff on the ground, and lays his body on the ground, and his neck upon the staff, and smyting the upper part of his neck with the edge of his hand, he arose from the ground, and pointed at my Lord Argyll; which accordingly fell out, for he was beheaded."

The existing antiquities in Rosneath are not numerous, though the names of some of the localities indicate that religious establishments existed in different quarters of the parish at a very early date. Thus, there is Kilcraigin, "the chapel of the rock," now a fashionable watering-place; and Portkill, "the harbour of the chapel," where a number of stone coffins were found in the early part of the present century. On the farm of Marson, the remains of what is supposed to have been an ancient chapel were used to complete certain enclosures formed there; but on this point no very decisive information can be obtained. At Knocderry, on the western side of the parish, there are the ruins of an old fort, possibly coeval with the Norwegian invasion by Haco, and which, from its situation, is likely to have been used for purposes of observation as well as defence. Regarding the castle of Rosneath, there is reason to believe (says the "*Origines Parochiales*") that it existed as a royal fortress before the end of the twelfth century. It is said to have been destroyed on one occasion by Wallace, and from a circumstance formerly referred to, his name is still given to a rock a little north of the old castle. (See *ante*, p. 53.)

A remarkable echo also exists in the parish, an account of which was communicated by Sir Robert Murray to the Royal Society in 1662. It has not been heard in modern times with anything like the distinctness referred to in Sir Robert's report.

Commencing our survey of this parish from the north, the first property entered is that of Fernicary, held, with the adjoining lands of Mamore and Mambeg, by Colquhoun of Luss, in 1545. It then passed into the hands of Campbell of Ardkinlass, who sold it to the Argyll family. The designation of the second son of Archibald, the ninth Earl of Argyll, was John Campbell of Mamore, previous to his succeeding to the Dukedom, on the death of his cousin Archibald, without issue, in 1723. Rachane was given by Bruce to Duncan, son of Matthew, probably an ancestor of the family of Lecky. It was acquired by Robert, a younger son of John Campbell of Ardkinlass, and sold, in 1762, to John, second of Mamore, and fifth Duke of Argyll. Peatoun, anciently Altermonyth-Lecky, was acquired from Campbell of Skipness, by John Campbell, third son of Archibald, the fourth of Rachane. He was a Commissioner of Supply for Dumbartonshire in 1715, and appears to have had a grandson, named Donald Smith, who took the name of Campbell on

succeeding to the Peatoun property. Douchass, in 1465, belonged to James Stewart of Baldarran, but about the middle of the following century it was acquired by Campbell of Carrick, from whose hands it passed into those of Henry, second son of John, fourth Duke of Argyll, and ultimately by his brother, Lord Frederick, to Lord John Campbell and his successors. Barremann was originally part of the estate of Campbell of Ardentinny; but about the commencement of last century was acquired by — Cummin, whose representatives still possess it. What is known as the Kirkton of Rosneath, gave designation to a family of Campbells in the sixteenth century, and to a branch of the Clanfarlane in the seventeenth. On its acquisition by the Honourable John Campbell, he erected the family mansion here, and planted an avenue, portions of which are still preserved as a fine specimen of the Dutch style of ornamentation. Camsail was for many successive generations the property of the Campbells of Carrick. They built a mansion here, the ruins of which are yet observable, and planted a number of silver firs, two of which yet remain, and are justly looked upon as the botanical glory of the parish. The last distinguished member of this family was John, who fell at Fontenoy, in 1745. He appears to have been privately married to Margaret Cochrane of Bollinshaw, relict of the Honourable Louis Kennedy, Irvine, but contracted an open alliance with Jean, fourth daughter of John, third Duke of Argyll. At John Campbell's death, Camsail was added to the Argyll property.

Rosneath parish is exclusively agricultural, and has greatly increased in value by the improved cultivation adopted within recent years—an improvement which, while it was inaugurated by a former Duke of Argyll himself, was also largely promoted by successive factors, and particularly by the late Lorn Campbell, Esq., a distinguished member of the Highland and Agricultural Society. There is no village of any importance in the parish, yet the population has continued steadily to increase during the last half-century. In 1801, the inhabitants were set down at 632; in 1811, it had increased to 747; in 1821, to 754; in 1831, to 825; in 1841, to 941; and in 1851, to 1,044. In Rosneath parish there are places of worship in connection with two denominations—the Established Church and the Free Church, and two schools.



## ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES—SUCCESSION OF MINISTERS.

THE date of erection of the first church in Rosneath is not known, but one is referred to in a charter conferred by Alwyn, the second Earl of Lennox, so early as the last year of the twelfth century. In a grant made by that Earl to the church of Kilpatrick, in 1199, there appears among the other witnesses, "Michael Gilmodyne, persona Renyt." Alwyn's son, Amelec or Aulay, having obtained from his elder brother, Earl Maldowen, a grant of the lands of Neved (Renynt or Rosneath), Glanfrone, Moigliag, Letblaen, Ardereran, Kil-Meaghdha, and Dolenchin, gifted the church of the first mentioned territory, with all its pertinents, to the monastery of Paisley, in pure and perpetual alms: "*Ecclesiam de Renyt cum omnibus justis pertinentiis suis, in liberam puram et perpetuam elemosinam: Tenendam et possidendam ita libere quiete et honorifice, sicut alias ecclesias suas ex dono patronorum liberius quietius et honorificentius tenent et possident.*"\* This grant was confirmed, first by Amelec's brother, Earl Maldowen, and afterwards by Alexander III. In addition to this grant of lands, the monks of Paisley also received from Amelec the gift of a salt-pan in his lands of Rosneath, and to which gift there appear as witnesses, Nevinus, parson of Neuth, and Gilmothan, son of the sacristan of Neuth. In a dispute which took place between Walter, Bishop of Glasgow, and William, Abbot of Paisley, regarding certain vicarial churches, it was arranged, among other matters, "on Tuesday, before the "feast of St. Martin," that the church of Neuth should belong to the monks, "in proprias usus," and be exempted from the payment of procurations, on condition that they should present to the church a fit secular chaplain who would answer to the bishop.† The church of Rosneath was dedicated to Saint Modan, a certain abbot and confessor, who, withdrawing from the monastery at Falkirk, after he had converted many unbelievers in that district, "settled "in the western coast of Scotland, not far from Dunbertane and Loch Gair. "There" (continues the "*Brevarium Aberdonense*") "is the parish church of "Rosneath dedicated to his memory, and in a chapel of that cemetery do his "relics rest in honour,"‡ Father Hay mentions that there was attached to the establishment at Rosneath a priory of canons regular. A like statement is

\* *Cart. de Lev.*, pp. 13, 14.

‡ "*Brev. Aberd.*," in *Orig. Par.*, vol. i., p.

† *Reg. de Pas.*, as quoted in *Orig. Par.*, vol. i., p. 28.

made by Spottiswoode, who further affirms that the priory was under the control of the Abbey of Cambuskenneth; but the fact is far from being clearly established. Indeed the ecclesiastical history of this parish is involved in more than ordinary uncertainty, from the circumstance of there being notices of a church in the twelfth century at Renyt, and also at Altermonyth (Peatoun), when there is good ground for believing there was only one church in the district. In the "Libellus Taxationum," the rectory and vicarage of Rosneath are estimated at £40, and in 1561 they were let for £146 13s. 4d.; twenty-seven years later, both the patronage and tithes were possessed by Lord Claud Hamilton, as commendator of Paisley, and they continued in the hands of his successors till their transference to the Argyll family, by whom the patronage is still held.

The succession of pastors in Rosneath appears to have been as follows:—

1250.—MICHAEL GILMODYNE, parson. ("Cart. de Lev.")

1350.—SIR RICHARD SMALL, rector.

1458.—WILLIAM, chaplain. (Dumbarton Writs.)

1515.—SIR JOHN CLERK, curate.

1545.—JOHN SCLAITER, dean. About this date John Wood had a nineteen years' tack of the vicarage and parsonage, with the glebe and house, from John, Abbot of Paisley.

1565.—MALCOLM STEINSON, who had a stipend of 40 lib.

1566.—DAVID COLQUHOUN, minister. (Dumbarton Writs.)

1601.—GEORGE M'GLEIS.\*

1618.—GEORGE LINDSAY.

1646.—EWAN CAMERON, previously of Dunoon. It was during his incumbency the parish of Row was formed, and he was compelled to give up one chalder of the parsonage teinds and all vicarage east of the Gareloch, in support of the new charge, which he was to supply,

\* MAR. . . 1601.—Quhilk daye George M'Gleis minister at Rosneth, haveing teichit upone the 4 chap. and at the beginning thair of, of the first epistle of Paul to the Corinthians this present daye, is ordenit to teiche againe upone the 13 chap. of Luik, at the beginning thair of, upone the 8 daye of Aprile nixtocum; and ordenit to

frame his speiche as to his congregatioun, and to na wayes precipitat his language, but to mak the samin sensabill, and to conceive his prayer with fervencie of the spirit, and estir sermont to mak his pastoral prayer; and is continewit to the said daye, summondit apud acta thairto.—Register of Presbytery of Glasgow.

as well as his own, till a proper minister was obtained. He opposed the change, and ultimately resigned.

- 1650.—NINIAN CAMPBELL succeeded, and died about 1657. There was drawn up at this time, for the satisfaction of the Synod, a roll of persons in the parish who could speak the Gaelic only; thirty-six were found in this condition: upon which the Presbytery declared that Gaelic was not a necessary qualification for a minister, if one could be found otherwise suitable; a protest, however, being entered on behalf of the new parish of Row, against adding those who spoke Gaelic to that congregation.
- 1659.—ANDREW [or ADAM] GATTIE, was ordained to the charge about this time, but ejected in 1663, for nonconformity to Episcopacy.
- 1665.—ALEXANDER CAMERON; removed to Balfron in 1676.
- 1682.—JAMES GARDINER, son of Hugh Gardiner at Cardross, was next ordained; but refusing to pray for King William and Queen Mary at the Revolution, he was libelled before the Presbytery, and ejected. He died in 1694.
- 1689.—ROBERT CAMPBELL, ejected from Rye in Ireland, ministered temporarily in this parish till he was reinstated in his own in 1690.
- 1690.—DUNCAN CAMPBELL succeeded, and died in 1707.
- 1709.—NEIL CAMPBELL, from Kilmalie, Lochaber, was next ordained. He was translated to Renfrew in 1716, and in 1728, was chosen Principal of Glasgow College.
- 1719.—DANIEL MACLAURIN, also from Kilmalie, and uncle to the celebrated mathematician, Colin Maclaurin, was ordained in 1719. There were then twenty-six Gaelic families in the parish. He died in 1720.
- 1722.—JAMES ANDERSON, son of John Anderson, Dumbarton, was ordained, after some difficulty on account of his deficiency in Gaelic, there being still twenty-six heads of families in the parish who could not speak English. The heritors ultimately undertook to procure a Gaelic schoolmaster who would act as catechist. Mr. Anderson was father of John Anderson, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, and founder of the Andersonian Institution. He was born at Rosneath in 1726. James Anderson died in 1744.



- 1745.—MATTHEW STEWART succeeded to the charge on the death of Anderson. He was born at Rothesay in 1717, his father, Mr. Dugald Stewart, being minister there. He entered the University of Glasgow in 1734, and his extraordinary aptitude for geometrical studies soon brought him into close contact with Dr. Simpson and Dr. Hutchison. Shortly after his appointment to Rosneath, he published his first work, "General Theorems," which brought him into still wider repute, and secured for him, on the death of Mr. Maclaurin, the mathematical chair in the University of Edinburgh. This was in 1746. "The duties of his new office" (says Professor Playfair) "gave a somewhat different turn to his mathematical pursuits, and led him to think of the most simple and elegant means of explaining those difficult propositions which were hitherto only accessible to men deeply versed in the modern analysis. In doing this he was pursuing the object which, of all others, he most ardently wished to attain, viz., the application of geometry to such problems as the algebraic calculus alone had been thought able to resolve." His first work of this kind was the solution of Kepler's problem, which appeared in the second volume of the Essays of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh, for the year 1756. Dr. Stewart afterwards published a series of tracts on important points in physical astronomy, and in 1763, "*Propositiones Geometricæ more veterum Demonstratæ ad Geometriam Antiquam Illustrandam et Promovendam Idoneæ.*" He died in 1785, leaving by his wife, Marjory Stewart, an only son, Dugald, who had been elected joint professor with his father in 1775, and became afterwards so celebrated as Professor of Moral Philosophy.
- 1748.—ALEXANDER DUNCANSON, formerly of Kilcolmonnel, was ordained minister of Rosneath soon after the removal of Dr. Stewart to Edinburgh, but a charge being made against him of misapplying the poor's funds, he resigned in 1763, on a retiring stipend.
- 1764.—JOHN KENNEDY.
- 1766.—GEORGE DRUMMOND. Died 14th February, 1819.
- 1819.—ROBERT STORY, the present incumbent, ordained assistant and successor in March, 1818.

## ROW PARISH.

THE name of this parish is generally supposed to be derived from the Gaelic "Rhue," or point of land which extends into the Gareloch, near the church. The parish of Row is about twelve miles in length, and has an average breadth of fully four miles. It is bounded on the north by a narrow strip of Arrochar and a portion of Luss parish, on the west and south-west by the Gareloch, on the south-east by Cardross, and on the east by Luss.

It was not till the middle of the seventeenth century that Row was formed into an independent parish, by the separation of land from Rosneath on the one side, and Cardross on the other. The land detached from the former parish lay principally on the east side of the Gareloch, and that from the latter, adjacent to its present northern boundary, known as the valley of the Fruin. In 1620, Parliament was petitioned to transfer the church of Rosneath to the lands of Ardinconnal opposite; but instead of this the Commissioners for the Plantation of Kirks erected Row into a distinct parish, though it was not till 1648 that the boundaries between the different districts concerned were finally settled. The new parish owed its existence mainly to Aulay M'Aulay of Ardincale, who undertook not only to erect the church, but to furnish land for a manse and glebe.

During the supremacy of the old Earls of Lennox the most of the lands within Row parish were held by Amelec, the chief of the Faselane branch of that family, which ultimately succeeded to the honours of the earldom. In 1225, Amelec received from King Alexander, at Cadihow, a confirmation of the grant which his brother Maldowen, Earl of Lennox, made to him of the lands of Neved, Glanfrone, Moigliag, Letblaan, Ardereran, Kil-Meagdh, and Dolnchen. In 1351, Earl Donald confirmed to Walter de Faselane a grant which his predecessor, Earl Malcolm, had made to Avileth, of Faselane, of "the lands of Keppach, Culgrayne, Camceskanys, Kirkmychell, Ardengap-pil, Ardenconnell, Letdovald, Bullernok, Faselane, Glenfrone, and Muleig, and also the office of Tosheagor, which the above Walter had purchased from Patrick Lyndissay."\* The old residence of Walter of Faselane, judging from the traces of it still observable on a summit overlooking the junction of two deep glens, must have been almost impregnable before the era of fire-

\* "Cart. de Lev.," in *Orig. Par.*, vol. i., p. 28.

arms, and even after their introduction would be able to stand a siege with peculiar advantages in its favour. According to the minstrel Harry, Wallace proceeded to Faselane after he had destroyed the Castle of Rosneath, and was there warmly welcomed by the patriotic Earl Malcolm. Near to the castle there was a chapel, dedicated, it is supposed, to St. Michael, with a burying-ground attached, and a little beyond it is a mound where the priest's house is reported to have stood.\* At Shandon, close by, traces are still visible of a building, known as the "Old Dun," and which, as its name implies, was no doubt used as a place of defence. In 1543, Faselane was bestowed by Malcolm, Earl of Lennox, on Adam Colquhoun, who, within two years, appears to have alienated a portion of it to Maxwell of Newark. In 1567, it was acquired, along with Garelochhead, by Campbell of Ardkinlass, who sold it some time before 1583 to Campbell of Carrick. In 1693, it was in the hands of Sir James Colquhoun of Luss, who feued it in 1693 to Archibald M'Aulay of Ardincaple; and about the middle of the eighteenth century the ruined castle furnished a shelter to the last representative of that distinguished family. Faselane had about this time been acquired by Macfarlane of Arrochar, from whom it passed again into the family of Colquhoun of Luss. Blairnairn was sold about the same time by the M'Aulay family to Macfarlane of Arrochar for £600; it passed from him to another proprietor, who sold it, in 1833, to Sir James Colquhoun for £8,000. It was the last of nine lairdships originally possessed by the Macfarlanes which had been added to the Luss estate. Kilbride, a neighbouring property to Blairnairn, belonged in the sixteenth century to Galbraith of Culcreuch, and afterwards to M'Aulay of Ardincaple. It was latterly added to the Ardinconnal estate, and passed with it by purchase to Sir James Colquhoun of Luss. Previous to the erection of Row parish, there was a chapel on this property dedicated to St. Bride. Glenfruin, on the east side of the parish, was acquired by the Luss family from the Earl of Lennox in 1517. Letterwald, belonging for many years to M'Aulay of Ardincaple, was added to Ardinconnal estate by Andrew Buchanan, and passed with it to the family of Luss. Between Letterwald and Faselane is Shandon, where a mansion was erected by John Ogilvie, and is now the seat of Walter Buchanan, Esq., one of the Members of Parliament for Glasgow. Another and more magnificent structure has been recently

\* Dennistoun MS.



reared at Shandon by Robert Napier, Esq., Glasgow, and is now occupied by him.

The Ardincaple property, which (as may be seen from our account of the M'Aulay family) was in their possession in the reign of Edward I., was sold to John, fourth Duke of Argyll, who bestowed it on his son, Lord Frederick Campbell, Lord Clerk Register of Scotland. At his death it came into the possession of his nephew, Lord John Campbell, who made many important additions to the old castle, and otherwise greatly improved the property. It is now the seat of the Dowager Duchess of Argyll.

Laggarie and Ardinconnal were, in 1464, in the possession of Patrick M'Gregor, whose descendants, known as Stewarts, sold them in 1617 to the M'Aulays of Ardincaple. At the breaking up of their estates, about the middle of last century, they fell into the hands of different proprietors, but were soon afterwards reunited by Andrew Buchanan, who built a mansion-house at Ardinconnal. He sold it to his second son, James, in 1811, and from him it was purchased, in 1827, by Sir James Colquhoun of Luss. The above Andrew, founder of the family of Buchanan of Ardinconnal, was a cadet of the house of Glenly. George Buchanan, a merchant in Glasgow, had four sons—George, Andrew of Drumpellier, Archibald, who acquired Auchintorlie, and Neil of Hillington. They were the originators of the Buchanan Society in Glasgow. Archibald of Auchintorlie, by his marriage with Miss Murdoch of Rosehill, had—Peter, who succeeded to Auchintorlie; George, who also succeeded to that property; Andrew, the first of Ardinconnal; and a daughter, Mary, who married Alexander Spiers of Elderslie. Andrew Buchanan was married to Jane, eldest daughter of James Dennistoun, Esq. of Colgrain, and had issue—Archibald of Auchintorlie, and whose eldest son, Andrew, is now of Auchintorlie; James of Blairvaddock, whose eldest son, Andrew, is envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Court of Denmark; Jessie, married to James Menteith of Craighead; and Martha, married to George Yuille, Esq., Cardross Park, second son of George Yuille of Darleith.

Kirkmichael-Wester and Kirkmichael-Buchanan were, in the sixteenth century, held by John Campbell, who forfeited them to his superior, Murdoch, son of Malcolm Lecky, for failure in his service. They afterwards came to be added to the estate of Buchanan of that Ilk. John, the representative of that

family, conveyed them, in 1614, to Thomas Buchanan, who sold them, five years afterwards, to M'Aulay of Ardincaple. Since this time they have been conjoined with the Milligs property.

Milligs passed from a family of Galbraiths, in the seventeenth century, to Archibald M'Aulay of Ardincaple, who sold it, along with Drumfad, in 1705, to Sir John Shaw of Greenock. By him these properties, with others acquired from Dennistoun of Colgrain, were sold to Sir James Colquhoun of Luss, who feued out the shore part for villas, and bestowed upon it the name of Helensburgh, in honour of his wife, Lady Helen, eldest daughter of William, Lord Strathnaver, who was eldest son of John, the fifteenth Earl of Sutherland. From the many natural advantages Helensburgh possessed as a coast residence, the population rapidly increased; and in 1802, a charter was obtained erecting the town into a burgh of barony, and providing for its government by the usual local machinery of provost, bailies, and town councillors. Since this important event in its history, Helensburgh has increased in population even more

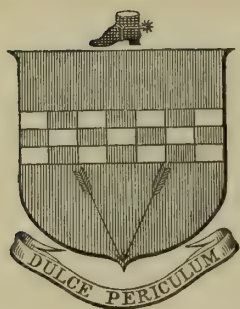


rapidly than it did before, while, from the care bestowed upon the extension of the town, it still retains all the advantages of a first-class watering-place. The streets have not only been laid out in conformity with a regular plan, but the greatest regard has been paid to their thorough drainage, and hence the sanitary condition of the burgh is quite in keeping with its seemly appearance. In 1855, a sea-wall was erected along the front street of the burgh, between the Pier and the West Burn—an erection which, while it serves to prevent encroachments by the tide, affords all the advantages of an elegant marine promenade, and has otherwise improved the appearance of that part of the town. The railway, constructed in 1858, to connect Dumbarton and Helensburgh with Glasgow, terminates in the centre of the burgh.

As a whole, the parish of Row has benefited largely from the modern tendency of capitalists and others to possess sea-coast residences; and it would be difficult to point out in any other place a greater number of elegant marine mansions than are situated within the space bounded on one side by the lofty towers of Ardincaple, and on the other by the ornate mansion at

Shandon belonging to Robert Napier, Esq. A century ago the population of Row parish was not more than 853; in 1811, it was 1,243; in 1831, 2,032; in 1841, 3,717; and in 1851, 4,372. There is a parish school at Row village, and another for the eastern part of the parish at Glenfruin. In Helensburgh there are a great variety of educational institutions.

#### ROW GENEALOGIES—M'AULAY OF ARDINCAPLE.



THE surname of this family was originally Ardincaple of that Ilk, the name signifying in the Gaelic, "the promontory of the mare," and corresponding exactly with the situation of their lands. A Celtic derivation may be claimed for this family, founded on the agreement entered into between the chief of the Clangregor and Ardincaple in 1591, where they describe themselves as originally descended from the same stock—

"M'Alpins of auld;" but the theory most in harmony with the annals of the house fixes their descent from a younger son of the second Alwyn, Earl of Lennox. The first of the name of which there is any notice, is Maurice de Ardincaple, who swore fealty to Edward I.,\* and is mentioned in a charge by the Bishop of Glasgow in 1294.† Cotemporary with him appears to have lived Arthur de Ardincaple, who witnesses a charter by Maldouin, Earl of Lennox, to Patrick Galbraith, but the exact date of which is not ascertained. Arthur de Ardincaple, a successor of the above, witnesses a charter granted by Duncan, Earl of Lennox, in the early part of the fifteenth century. There can be little doubt that all of these were connected with the main stem of the family, but the exact relationship there is now no means of determining. The descent may be exhibited thus:—

I.—DUNCAN DE ARDINCAPLE of that Ilk.

II.—ALEXANDER DE ARDINCAPLE, who served on the inquest of the Earl of Menteith in 1473, and on that of Robert Fleming to the lands of Barmary about 1493. He also appears as witness to an instrument

\* Ragman Roll.

† Cart. Pas., 124.



raised by Haldane of Gleneagles, relating to the jurisdiction of the Sheriff of Dumbartonshire.

III.—JOHN DE ARDINCAPLE, who is mentioned in 1512, in a charter formerly in the possession of Colquhoun of Camstradden.

IV.—AULAY DE ARDINCAPLE seems to have succeeded John, but, judging from the rapid succession, it is not unlikely he was a brother. He granted a wadset to John M'Aulay and his wife in 1524. He was invested, on a precept from John, Earl of Lennox, in the five pound land of Faslane, 28th June, 1518, and with his wife, Katherine Cunningham, had a seisin of the twenty shilling lands of Ardincaple in 1525. He gave a tack of Blairhennechan in 1529, and appears also to have been in possession of Ardardan-Macaulay in Cardross, and Gartmore in Stirlingshire. By his first wife, Katherine Cunningham, he had—

1.—Alexander, his successor, and probably another son.

And by his second wife, Elizabeth Knox, whom he married some time prior to 1528, he had issue—

1.—Walter, apparently the first of the name M'Aulay, afterwards of Ardardan.

2.—Aulay, whose posterity carried on the line of the family.

3.—Archibald, of Letterwald, which he had from his father. He married, and had—

1.—Andrew, who had a son, mentioned in the entail of Ardardan in 1614. 2.—John, who witnesses a charter in 1582. 3.—William, who witnesses a charter in 1599.

4.—Duncan, alive in 1585.

5.—Patrick, designed of Ballimnoch, and who, in 1582, granted a charter of Dowerling to his brother Aulay. The following notice in the Books of Adjournal appears to refer to him:—" June 30, 1573.—High Court of Justiciary att " Edinburgh, which day Allane M'Cawley, burgess of " Edinburgh, became souertie for the entre of Patrick " M'Cawley of Ardincaple, befor the justice or his " deputies, the third day of the next justiceaire of Dun- " bertane, or souner quhen and quhair it sall pleis our

“souerane lord, vpoun xv. dayis warnying, To underly the  
 “law for privat conspiracie and devices maid be him for  
 “his said bruther’s slauchter.”

6.————— of Blairhennechan, whose only daughter carried the property to her husband, William Buchanan, founder of the family of Drumhead.

1.—Janet, married William Bontine of Ardoch. 2.—Matilda.

3.—Giles.

Aulay de Ardincaple had a brother John, with whom he entered into a submission in 1527, and who may possibly have been the first of the M’Aulays of Arden. Aulay had also John, a natural son.

V.—ALEXANDER M’AULAY of Ardincaple. He was married to Grizel Sempill, and along with her had a charter from his father, Aulay, in 1534; and two years later, a resignation of the twelve merk land of Gartmore.\* In 1552, Alexander, as superior of the lands of Blairhennechan, granted a charter thereof in favour of his cousin, Robert Buchanan.† Grissella Sempill, domine de Ardincaple, is mentioned in the testament of Janet Watson in 1547. She survived her husband, who appears to have died before 1558, leaving no issue. He was succeeded by his brother,

V.—WALTER, who was infeft in Ardincaple and Ardardan-M’Aulay on 5th May, 1566. In 1565, his mother, Elizabeth Knox, became bound to pay yearly the sum of 5 lib, “to help to pay the learning of Walter’s “bairns,” and to leave by her testament the sum of 40 lib to each of his children. After the abdication of Queen Mary at Langside, M’Aulay joined in subscribing the bond for carrying on the government under the name of the infant Prince James. In 1554, he leased his lands of Gartmore to Robert Graham, a younger brother of John, Earl of Menteith. Walter is thought to have erected the Castle of Ardincaple. He married Margaret, eldest daughter of Alexander Drummond of Carnock, and left—

1.—Aulay, his successor.

2.—John.

1.—Marion, who had from her parents 200 lib as fee for the

\* Reg. Mag. Sig., vol. i., 25; No. 310.

† Drumhead Writs.

easter third of Ardincaple in 1573. On the 13th December, 1579, she married Mungo Lindsay, younger of Bonhill.

VI.—SIR AULAY M'AULAY, Knight, of Ardincaple. This chief of the M'Aulays, in the early part of his career entered into an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Clangregor, the nature and consequences of which will be found detailed in our account of the conflict at Glenfruin. (See *ante*, pp. 142-143.) When the full vengeance of the law was directed against this unhappy clan, M'Aulay made himself conspicuous by the energy with which he turned against them. He obtained the honour of knighthood, though he still continued under some suspicion, as appears from a bond of caution which was entered into on his account on the 8th of September, 1610. Sir Aulay had from his father, Walter, the resignation of the third of Ardincaple. He acquired the lands of Blairhennechan from John Wood of Geilston, 8th January, 1613; and in the same year a reversion of part of the lands of Ardincaple from John Logan of Balvie, along with the Island of Inchtavannach in Lochlomond, and the heritable bailiary of the Lennox.\* On August 17, 1614, he obtained a new investiture of his estate, with designation to certain heirs male, in the following order:—Alexander M'Aulay, son and heir of umquhile Aulay M'Aulay in Dowerling, uncle of Sir Aulay; Matthew M'Aulay of Ardoch; Walter M'Aulay of Portnellan; Thomas M'Aulay, a writer in Edinburgh; Aulay M'Aulay, in Stuckindow, brother to the foresaid Matthew; James M'Aulay, brother to the said Thomas; John M'Aulay, son of Patrick, formerly of Ballimenoeh; John A'Aulay, son of Andrew, formerly of Lettrowald-Burn, and grandson of Archibald M'Aulay of Lettrowald-Burn, uncle to Sir Aulay. Sir Aulay was twice married; first, to Joanna Cunningham, a daughter of Cuthbert Cunningham of Corsehill. The contract of marriage was concluded 27th October, 1581. His second wife was Margaret Crawford, a daughter of the house of Kilbirnie, and widow of

\* In 1713, it was decided that the terms of this grant did not give an heritable title to the bailiary, but several of the descendants of the above Aulay held it by personal warrants.



James Galbraith of Culcreuch. There was no issue by either marriage. He died in December, 1617, and was succeeded by his cousin-german,

VI.—ALEXANDER, who was retoured heir to the twelve merk land of the three Ardincaples, &c., on 22d April, 1618. Next year he acquired the eight merk land of Kirkmichael-Buchanan and Drumfad, on the resignation of Thomas Buchanan, and also the four merk land of Laggarie, with the slate quarry of Ardinconnal, from Alexander Stewart or Macgregor. He married Marion, daughter of Humphrey Colquhoun of Tillichintall, and had—

1.—Walter, his successor. 2.—Aulay. 1.—Isabel. 2.—Christan.

VII.—WALTER M'AULAY. He was cautioner, along with Stirling of Auchyle, that Alester Macgregor, of the house of Glenstrae, should keep the peace. He married Margaret, a daughter of Montgomery of Hazelhead, and, with her consent, sold the lands of Ballimenocho to Humphrey Noble of Ardardan. He was Sheriff of Dumbarton about 1626, and afterwards in 1632-33-44. He had issue—

1.—Aulay, his heir.

2.—Walter, mentioned in 1626.

3.—Robert, matriculated as a student of the University of Glasgow in 1643. He afterwards entered the army.

1.—Mary, married in 1644, to Robert Hamilton of Barns.

2.—Elizabeth, married to Patrick Colvill, minister of Beith. 3.—Anna, married in 1660, to John Campbell, younger of Ardintinny. 4.—Margaret; and probably another daughter, married in 1658, to Colin Campbell of Ellengreig.

VIII.—AULAY M'AULAY. With this laird commences the decline of the house of Ardincaple. Habits of extravagance introduced by him appear to have continued unchanged in his successors, who alienated piece by piece every acre of their once large possessions. From an adjudication made in 1782, the lands which Aulay M'Aulay appears at different times to have succeeded to, were—Easter, Wester, and Middle Ardincaple, the four merk land of Laggarie, eight merk land of Kirkmichael and Drum-

fad, four merk land of Lettrowald, and the lands of Lettrowald-Burn, Milligs, Stuckahoick, Blairvaddan, Inchealliach, and the superiority of Blairhennechan. He married—first, Isobel, eldest daughter of Sir David Hume of Wedderburn, 18th July, 1644; and secondly, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Cornwall of Bonhard, who was party to a bond in 1684. He died in June, 1675, leaving—

1.—Archibald, who succeeded.

2.—Alexander, a major in the army, and subsequently collector of cess for the county of Dumbarton. He married Jean Sempill, probably a daughter of the family of Dalmoak, by whom he had a son, Aulay.

3.—Robert, a captain in the army, who appears on the inquest of David Watson, Croslet, in 1699.

1.—Jane, married in 1684, to Sir James Smollett of Bonhill.

2.—Isabel, married William Buchanan of Drumakill, 19th January, 1677.

IX.—ARCHIBALD M'AULAY was retoured heir of his father in 1677, and of his grandfather, Walter, in 1681. He was nominated a Commissioner of Supply (1615), and also of justiciary for the trial of the Covenanters in the district. In 1685, he was present at the proceedings taken against Yuille of Darleith. In M'Aulay's case, attachment to Episcopacy was not combined with much attachment to the house of Stuart, for in 1689 he is found raising a company of fencibles in aid of William and Mary. He served as captain of the troop under Archibald, the tenth Earl and first Duke of Argyll. During his time the Ardincaple estates were much diminished. About 1700, he parted with Milligs, Kirkmichael-Buchanan, and Drumfad, to Sir John Shaw of Greenock; and in 1718, he and his son, Aulay, with consent of Archibald M'Aulay, merchant, and bailie of Edinburgh, disposed to John Campbell, provost of Edinburgh, the three Ardincaples, under certain conditions of reversion. He died in 1752, and was succeeded by his son,

X.—AULAY M'AULAY, who appears as a Commissioner of Supply in 1713. In 1752, he sold Faselane and Blairnairne to Robert Colquhoun, and

next year Laggarie and Blairvadden to Dr. George M'Aulay, of London, a cadet of the family. He was succeeded by—

X.—WALTER M'AULAY, most probably his brother, and who, with the consent of his son, Aulay, entered into an arrangement for clearing off the debt of the house by the sale of the remaining lands.

XII.—AULAY M'AULAY appears as a Commissioner of Supply in 1764, the date of the latest notice of this ancient family in Dumbartonshire. He completed the arrangement begun by his father for selling the estates. From the condition of the castle, indeed, longer residence in it became impossible. The roof fell in, and compelled Aulay to betake himself to Faselane; but even this last remnant was soon after sold; and the last of the M'Aulays, then landless, sought a shelter at Laggarie, where he died about 1767.

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#### ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES—SUCCESSION OF MINISTERS.

As has been previously stated, the existence of Row parish, as a distinct parochial charge, does not date earlier than the middle of the seventeenth century. Several small chapels, however, seem to have been scattered over the district—one in Glenfruin, another on the lands of Kirkmichael, and a third at Kilbride; but of these little trace now remains, and no document throwing any light on their origin or use has come within our knowledge. The proposal to erect Row into a separate charge seems to have encountered considerable opposition from the incumbents of the two parishes from which it was detached. Robert Watson, minister of Cardross, thinking that the interest of his benefice might suffer, offered to contribute 100 merks towards building a church or chapel of ease in Glenfruin, and to surrender 240 pound Scots out of his stipend for its endowment. The lairds of Luss and Culcreuch, on their part, agreed to make a gift of the site of the old chapel of Kilbride. The General Assembly adopted the proposal of the Presbytery for the erection of a distinct parish. The parish church is situate at the village of Row—a site between two and three miles north from Helensburgh, but still as a whole so far to the south of the parish that parties living about Strone or Finnart require to travel eight or nine miles to attend service at Row.



To remedy this inconvenience, a small church was erected at Garelochhead. The parish school is also situated at Row. In Helensburgh there are places of worship in connection with the following denominations:—Established Church (*quoad sacra*), United Presbyterian, Free Church, Congregationalist, Episcopalian, and Baptist.

The minister of Rosneath appears to have officiated for about a year in the new church at Row, but in

1648,—ARCHIBALD M'LEAN of Kingarth, in Bute, was ordained there. He was translated to Kilmoden in 1651. Much difficulty being experienced at this time in procuring ministers skilled in the Gaelic tongue, and the parish otherwise not being very desirable, on account of the want of a manse, a long vacancy ensued. At length, in

1658,—JAMES GLENDINNING was appointed to preach *ad interim*.

1665.—HUGH GORDON of Comrie was ordained to the charge, and remained till 1683, when he removed to Cardross.

1684.—ROBERT ANDERSON succeeded, but demitted the charge at the Revolution. Having been purged of Prelatic errors, he was again “called” by the people, and continued to minister among them till his death in 1708.

1709.—ARCHIBALD CURRIE or M'CURRIE, was next called. He died in 1717.

1719.—JOHN ALLAN was then ordained, and laboured in Row till 1765, when he died in the eighty-second year of his age. He married a daughter of Archibald Wallace, minister at Cardross.

1765.—JOHN ALLAN, son of the above, who had been appointed successor in 1761, occupied the charge till 1812, when he died in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

1812.—ALEXANDER M'ARTHUR succeeded; but in 1825 was translated to Dairsey, Fifeshire.

1825.—JOHN M'LEOD CAMPBELL was ordained in 1825. Six years afterwards he was deposed by sentence of the General Assembly, on the ground of holding and teaching doctrines on the assurance of faith and the atonement contrary to the standards of the Church. His case was frequently before the church courts, and gave rise to much dis-

cussion at the time. An account of the dispute will be found in a volume entitled "The Whole Proceedings before the Presbytery of Dumbarton, and Synod of Glasgow and Ayr, in the case of the Rev. John M'Leod Campbell, minister of Row. Greenock, 1831."

1832.—JOHN LAURIE FOGO, the present incumbent, was ordained minister of Row parish in 1832.

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### CARDROSS.

THE name of this parish may have originated either from *Caer-ross* "the castle point," or *Caer-ross*, "the point of the moorish ridge." The first derivation has reference to the point of land opposite Dumbarton Castle, upon which the parish church stood in old times; and the second to the physical characteristics of that point of land. The parish is of an irregular shape, and extends from north-west, where it is bounded by the parish of Row, to south-east, where it is bounded by the Leven. Its boundary on the south and west is the river Clyde, and on the east and north-east the parish of Bonhill. Before the middle of the seventeenth century, Cardross did not extend much farther west than the site of the present church; but when the parish of Row was detached from Rosneath, Cardross had added to it the whole of the lands west to Camiseskan, in lieu of certain detached portions in Glenfruin and on Garelochside, which lay naturally into the newly formed parish.

Continuing our course eastward from the lands in Row formerly referred to, the first portion of Cardross which calls for notice here is *Kirkmichael-Stirling*, the extreme western part of the parish. The earliest notice of this property occurs in connection with *Stirling of Calder*, whose vassal, *John Wood of Geilston*, appears to have been infeft in *Kirkmichael* and *Blairnairn*. Wood's successors sold the former, in 1610, to *Walter Dennistoun of Colgrain*, whose descendants held it to the close of the last century, when it passed into the hands of *Sir James Colquhoun of Luss*. In 1825, *Kirkmichael* was again added to the *Colgrain* estate in excambion

for lands in Glenfruin. A small part of Kirkmichael, known as Drumfork, was set in feu in 1748, by John Dennistoun of Colgrain, to his son-in-law, John Stevenson, who erected a residence there.

The next lands eastward are those of Colgrain, which, with Meikle and Little Camiseskan, belonged to the Dennistouns before 1377. They continued in the hands of that family for nearly five hundred years, having been sold, so recently as 1836, by the late James Dennistoun, Esq. of Dennistoun, the sixteenth in direct descent from William, the first of Colgrain. (See genealogical account of Dennistoun of Colgrain.) The estate was purchased by Colin Campbell, Esq., third son of John Campbell, Esq. of Morreston, Lanarkshire, who traced his descent from Colin Campbell of Glenurchy, ancestor of the noble house of Breadalbane. There was a chapel dedicated to St. Blane, erected on the lands by an early Laird of Colgrain, but no trace of it remains. A portion of the mansion house bears date 1648; it has recently received many important additions.

Keppoch, in 1545, was the property of Stirling of Glorat. In the following century it passed to the Ewings, and was afterwards twice carried by marriages to other families, who, on succeeding, assumed the name and arms of Ewing of Keppoch. It was sold, in 1820, to Alexander Dunlop, Esq., great-grandson of William Dunlop, Principal of Glasgow College, by Sarah, sister of the celebrated Principal Carstairs. (See *ante*, p. 213.) He built a new mansion on the property, but soon after sold the estate to the present proprietor, James Donaldson, Esq.

The Ardardans are the next properties eastward. Ardardan-Lyle (or Wester) was possessed in 1466 by John Lyle, of the family of Lord Lyle. In 1537, his successor conveyed it to James Noble of Ferme, in whose family it continued till 1708, when it was sold to James Donald, the first of the Donalds of Lyleston. Ardardan-Noble or Mid-Ardardan, was the property of Noble of Ferme, about the year 1500. It continued, along with Ardmore, in the hands of the male representatives of this family till 1798, when William Noble sold both these properties to his brother-in-law, General Thomas Geils. At his death his younger son, Major Edward Geils, succeeded to them, and built a suitable residence on the point of Ardmore.

The lands of Ballimenoach, previous to 1630, were possessed by M'Aulay of Ardincaple. They were then sold to William Noble, whose grandson



again sold them, in 1708, to the trustees of Mrs. Moore's mortification, in whose hands they still continue.

Blairhennechan, or Drumhead, as it is now called, formed part of the estate of M'Aulay of Ardincaple in the sixteenth century. A daughter of that house carried it, in 1530, to William Buchanan of Boturich, whose descendants have ever since possessed it. The male line of the family having terminated in Archibald Buchanan, Blairhennechan passed to the children of his sister, Janet,\* who married Robert Dunlop, second son of James Dunlop of Garnkirk. The deed executed by Archibald, entailed Drumhead (with Succoth), first, on Archibald Shannon, second son of his sister Dorothea, who succeeded, but died without issue; second, on Robert Dunlop, second son of his sister, Janet, father of the present proprietor, Robert Buchanan Dunlop, Esq.; and third, on John, son of Jean Buchanan, who died without issue. The entail is to heirs male, and obliges the proprietor to use the name and arms of Buchanan of Drumhead. R. B. Dunlop, Esq., married, in 1837, Emma Smith (who died March, 1851), and has issue, several surviving sons and daughters. A detached part of Drumhead, situate near the shore, was purchased by General Geils, who built a house known as Brocks or Brooks, for his daughter, Mrs. Kenny, from whose heir it passed by purchase, in 1835, to the present proprietrix, Isabella-Duncanson Noble, youngest daughter of William Noble of Ardardan, by Isabella, daughter of Andrew Geils.

Nether-Ardardan, or Ardardan-Macaulay, as it is described in the retours, was also part of the lands belonging to the Ardincaple family, and, in its original extent, embraced all the other Ardardans as well as Geilston, Drumhead, and Ballimnoch. Geilston was acquired about the middle of the sixteenth century by John Wood, from whose descendants, in the fourth generation, it passed to Archibald, second son of William Bontine of Milndovan. In the beginning of the eighteenth century it passed by marriage to John Buchanan of Little Tillichewan, who conveyed it to James, son of Donald of Lyleston. It was sold by James Donald's son to

\* A brother of Janet's father, James Buchanan, became an eminent merchant in London, and left an only daughter, who married Sir Walter Riddell, of Riddell, Roxburghshire. Her son, Sir John, on succeeding to the estate of Sundon,

in Bedfordshire, added the name of Buchanan to his own, as required by his grandfather's deed of entail. This branch of the family of Drumhead is represented by the present Sir Walter Buchanan Riddell, Bart., Recorder of Maidstone.

John Lennox of Antermoney, on whose death, about 1805, it was acquired by General Thomas Geils, who entailed it upon his second son, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Geils, whose grandson is now in possession of the property.

Milndovan was acquired in 1553 by John Wood of Geilston. After being in possession of his descendants for several generations, it was held for some time by a family of Fallisdails, the last of whom sold it to a cadet of the family of Bontine of Ardoch. It was held as an independent subject till 1746, when it was united to the Ardoch estate, but disjoined in 1814, and added to the Drumhead property, of which it now forms a part.

The next lands entered are those of Kilmahew, the once fair domain of the Napiers. There is good evidence for believing them to have been in possession of it as early as the close of the thirteenth century, and the last remnant of it did not pass out of their hands till the early part of the nineteenth century. (See Napier Genealogy.) The ruins of the castle, built partly, it is believed, by George Napier, still overlooks the glen of Kilmahew, but its crumbling walls and roofless tur-



RUINS OF KILMAHEW CASTLE

rets ill accord with the quaint inscription over the door-way—"The blessing of God be herein." As the affairs of the house of Kilmahew became latterly much involved by extravagance on the one hand, and litigation on the other, various portions of the estate were alienated in feu, or set to parties at a long lease. Colonel Bain purchased a portion, known as Bainfield; Bloomhill was acquired by — Thomson, whose trustees sold it to — Ferrier, from whom it was purchased, in 1848, by James Burns, Esq., the present proprietor. Cardross Park was purchased by George Yuille, who sold it to the Edmonstone family. It is now the residence of J. G. Rodger, Esq. The lands of Kilmahew proper were sold by the last of the Napiers to his cousin Alexander Sharpe, from whom they passed to John Barr, Esq., railway contractor; after holding them about three years, he sold them, in 1859, to James Burns, Esq., Bloomhill.

Within the lands known as the Kirkton of Kilmahew are the ruins of a small chapel, erected, it is thought, about 1467. In the same quarter, probably on the same site, a chapel existed in the reign of David II., a charter of the lands of Kilmahew "with the chapel thereof," being granted some time before 1370, in favour of Roger Cochran. The circumstances under which it was erected are not known, but a sufficient motive for such a pious deed existed in the great distance the inhabitants of that quarter were removed from their own parish church of Rosneath on the one hand, and from the church for the neighbouring parish of Cardross, at Cardross Point, on the other. On the succession of the Napiers to Kilmahew, about the close of the thirteenth century, no mention is made of the chapel, but it may be reasonably inferred that it was kept up and frequented. In 1467, a new chapel seems to have been erected by Duncan Napier, with consent of his son, James, and endowed with an annualrent of forty shillings and tenpence yearly out of certain tenements in the burgh of Dumbarton. In May of that year the new chapel, dedicated to St. Mahew, was consecrated by George, Bishop of Argyll, in mitre and full pontificals, with the permission of the Bishop of Glasgow, in whose diocese it was situate. The little ruined chapel at Kirkton, long neglected, but now in good keeping, bespeaks an antiquity at least as high as the fifteenth century, and is most likely to be the remains of the identical chapel consecrated, as above, by the Bishop of Argyll. The arches and mouldings inside are in good preservation, and well



worth the attention of the antiquary, as a fair specimen of the early private ecclesiastical foundations of Scotland. At the Reformation the chapel was used as a preaching station by a Reader under the minister of Rosneath; but it fell into disuse on the reconstruction of Cardross parish, when the church was removed to its present central site. A small burying-ground surrounds the chapel, and has been used as a place of interment within the last few years. The priest's acre is also in the immediate vicinity. In 1640 a portion of the chapel was turned into a school-house, in terms of an agreement between Robert Napier of Kilmahew and the general body of heritors. Kilmahew bound himself—First, “to give the use of his chappel of Kilmahew, bewest the quir thereof, for, and in place of, a school; Second, to mortify to the schoolmaster annually five bolls one firloft of teind bear, and also a house and a piece of land layand thereto, beside the chapel of Kilmahew, extending to about an acre or therby, together with ane piece of land for pasture, which was of old possess by the priest of Kilmahew, by order of the said Robert Naper of Kilmahew, his predecessors in time of superstition and popery; and in case the annual value of these provisions should fall short of eighty merks, to make it up to that sum; Third, to entertain the schoolmaster present and to come, in meat, drink, and bedding, in household with himself, within the house of Kilmahew, so long as he shall discharge the duty of family exercise and prayer within the said family.” On the other hand, the heritors bound themselves to secure to the schoolmaster the ordinary fees of a parochial teacher and dues of the session-clerk, and in addition, to pay him seventy merks yearly.\* Kirkton was sold by George Napier of Kilmahew to Sir James Smollett of Bonhill, in the early part of the eighteenth century. It continued in his family till 1859, when it passed, along with other portions of the Kilmahew estate, to the present proprietor, James Burns, Esq.

Walton lands gave designation to a family of Campbells in the sixteenth century. About the close of that century they were conveyed by Robert, son of Donald Campbell, to Napier of Kilmahew, whose successors sold them, in 1738, to James Smollett of Bonhill. Since this period their progress has been the same as the other portions of the Kilmahew estate.

\* This agreement gave rise to considerable discussion in the parish about forty years since; but

the claims of the parties concerned were ultimately settled by arbitration.

Stretching along Clyde shore to the extreme east of Cardross parish, are the lands, now known as Ardoch, possessed from a very early period by the Bontines, and conveyed by Nicol Bontine, about the close of last century, to his cousin, Robert Graham, second son of Nicol Graham of Gartmore and Gallingad. The entail then executed settled Ardoch upon Robert Graham and his heirs, bearing the name and arms of Bontine; but in the event of his succeeding to the paternal inheritance of Gartmore, Ardoch was to go to the next heir, and so on at all future periods, each heir of entail in possession of Ardoch demising in favour of any nearer heir of entail to Gartmore. On the lands of Ardoch is situated the cave of Havock, reputed at one time to have been a favourite resort of the Lennox witches, and which is supposed to have had an outlet at its northern extremity—a tradition, no doubt, founded on the elfish chant, “In at the flow of the Havock, and out at the yetts o’ Carman.” This is the only memory of a once popular superstition which lingers in the locality. Ardoch proper, or “the high field,” is on the north side of the public highway, a little west from Castlehill.

Also, on the north side of the highway, and about a mile distant from Dumbarton, is the Castlehill of Cardross, the site of a residence reared by Robert Bruce, and where he resided as often as the state of public affairs permitted. (See *ante*, pp. 63, 64.) It was to Cardross Bruce retired when a disease, contracted amid the hardships of the battle-field, seemed likely to prove fatal; and in a chamber of the castle there did the restorer of Scottish independence breathe his last, surrounded by weeping, but trusty followers. Every vestige of the building itself has been long since destroyed, but an imaginative antiquary will find no difficulty in tracing its outline, and describing its characteristics. It is a circumstance worthy of remark, and even of regret, that among the many monuments reared, and proposed to be reared, on spots celebrated in Scottish story, it has never yet been thought proper to erect any memorial on a place hallowed by so many interesting associations as the Castlehill of Cardross.

What is now known as the lands of Dalquhurn, Ardochbeg, Pillanflatt, and Kipperminshock, are likely to have been embraced within the bounds of the royal park laid out by Bruce, in connection with his establishment at Castlehill. They continued royal property till the reign of James V., who appears to have adopted the practice of feuing out various crown lands,

instead of granting them under a writ of blench tenure, as had been the practice up to his time.\*

On the opposite side of the public road from Castlehill is the farm of Foulhole, with its fantastic farm-house, the work of Charles Ross of Greenlaw, near Paisley, who left another monument of his architectural fancy in the well known gate lodge at Garscadden.

Following the course of the Poachy Burn, the boundary of the parish with Bonhill, we enter the lands of Dalquhurn, conveyed in the fourteenth century by Malcolm, Earl of Lennox, to his seneschal, Walter Spreull. Dalquhurn continued in the hands of his descendants till 1620, when it was sold by James Spreull of Cowden to his son-in-law, John Dennistoun. His grandson sold Dalquhurn, in 1669, to Thomas Fleming, and the two Cordales to John Sempill of Fulwood. Dalquhurn was acquired by Sir James Smollett of Bonhill from Charles Fleming (son of the last mentioned Thomas) in 1692, and was settled in liferent upon his third son, Archibald Smollett, whose son, Tobias, the eminent novelist, was born here in 1721.

In 1762, when the bleaching establishments at Cordale, and other places along the Leven, had begun to acquire a wide fame, it became necessary to increase the house accommodation for the workmen which the trade drew to the locality; and in that year Mrs. Smollett of Bonhill founded a village, on which, in honour of her daughter-in-law, she bestowed the name of Renton. Since 1762, this village, if it has not improved greatly in appearance, has at least increased greatly in size; and, till 1853, when Dennystown was built, was the only part of the parish in which anything like an increase of population was known to be going on. It was in Renton the first Dissenting congregation in the Vale of Leven took root. A large and well-conducted public school has been established there for many years. At Cordale, the extensive bleaching, dye, and print-works of the Messrs. Stirling

\* From documents produced in the course of a litigation in 1840, it appears that the following feuduties were payable out of the Crown lands of Cardross:—

	Bolls Meal.	Poultry.	Lib.		Bolls Meal.	Poultry.	Lib.
Dalmoak, . . . . .	—	—	5 3 4	Hoill, . . . . .	—	—	2 13 4
Pillanflatt, . . . . .	—	—	4 0 0	Blairshalloch, . . . . .	—	6	4 10 0
Kirkton of Cardross and Clerkhill, 16	—	—	9 13 4	Kipperminshock, . . . . .	—	12	10 14 11
Hawthornhill, . . . . .	—	6	3 5 4	Succoth, . . . . .	—	—	3 6 8
				Walton, . . . . .	—	—	6 2 8
				(Mains of Cardross, not included), 16	24	49	9 7
				Watch Meal of Dumbarton, 80			
				bolls 2 firlets.			



give constant employment to several hundred people. These works are erected on a portion of land within the estate of Levenside.

The lands of Kipperminshock belonged for two centuries to the family of Wood of Geilston, by whom it was conveyed to a branch of the family of Noble of Ardardan, which continued in possession for nearly a hundred years. It was then acquired by Edmonstone of Duntreath, and sold by Sir Charles Edmonstone to George Yuille of Cardross Park. On his death it was passed to Charles Edmonstone of Cardross Park. It has recently been acquired by Barton Aiken, Esq.

Succoth, or Sokkoth, was held in the sixteenth century by a cadet of Bontine of Ardoch, from whom it passed, in 1616, to Robert Campbell. His family continued to be designated of Succoth till the early part of the eighteenth century, when they removed to Garscube, in East Kilpatrick parish. Sir Islay Campbell, Bart., Lord President of the Court of Session, was designated of Succoth, and his eldest son, Sir Archibald, when elevated to the Bench, bore the title of Lord Succoth.

Below Succoth, and nearer the Leven, is the farm of Dalmoak, a charter of which was obtained from James V. by John Palmer, on payment of a feu-duty of five pounds. It was conveyed by his grandson, Matthew Palmer, to John Sempill of Fulwood, in 1509, who settled it upon a younger son, in whose family it continued for many generations. It was acquired during the last century by Bontine of Ardoch, and afterwards by Graham of Gartmore, who sold it to the late John Dixon, Esq. of Leven-grove, whose representatives are still in possession.

Rosruvan was gifted very early to the altar of Saint Sebastian, in the church of Dumbarton, the chaplain of which, David Cook, feued it, in 1553, to James Lindsay, burgess of Dumbarton, and his wife, Janet Palmer. In 1580, it was acquired by Patrick Napier of Blackyards, from whom it passed, in 1591, to Robert Lindsay, heir-apparent of Pillanflatt. It seems to have been acquired soon afterwards by William Stewart of Heildon, under-keeper of Dumbarton Castle, whose son, William, conveyed it to Quentin Lindsay of Bonhill. On the breaking up of the Bonhill property, about 1666, Rosruvan was acquired by John Smollett, burgess of Dumbarton, whose descendants continue in possession.

Pillanflatt was possessed, in the reign of David II., by John Reid. At

the close of the sixteenth century it was in the hands of a younger branch of the house of Bonhill, who conveyed it to William Stewart, before mentioned, and his wife, Giles Chyrnside. Since this period the progress of Pillanflatt corresponds with what is mentioned above regarding Rosruvan.

At the east end of the parish is the Kirkton of Cardross, the site of the old church, and Clerkhill, probably the Clerk's glebe. The lands of Kirkton seem to have been attached in early times, not to the church within their bounds, but to the Castle of Dumbarton, which overlooked them. In 1528, they passed, by charter under the Great Seal, to John Smollett, burgess of Dumbarton. His son, William, was designated of Kirkton, and James, of Overkirkton. Failing male heirs, the property, in 1603, was carried by James's daughter, Margaret, to James Bontine of Succoth, who thereupon took the designation of Kirkton. There does not seem to have been any issue from this union, and the lands passed to co-heirs. In 1654, the property passed by adjudication into the hands of Bontine of Ardoch, and has ever since formed part of the Ardoch estate.

The extreme east of Cardross parish is composed of the old property of Ferrylands, on part of which is now built the suburb of Bridgend. It seems originally to have been attached to the ferry between Dumbarton and the point of Cardross parish, where the bridge now stands. In 1512, when Robert Ferrier conveyed Ferrylands to Andrew Dennistoun, the holder was entitled to pasture six cows and one horse upon the adjoining lands of Kirkton. From this branch of the house of Colgrain, Ferrylands passed to another, designated of Dalquhurn, and finally to the parent family of Colgrain, who feued out the lands for building.

Levengrove, originally a portion of Ferrylands, was acquired from Richard Dennistoun of Kelvingrove by John Dixon, Provost of Dumbarton, who erected a fine residence there, and otherwise improved the property.

What remained of the superiorities of Ferrylands passed, with the Colgrain estate, to the present proprietor, Colin Campbell, Esq. We have now reached the extreme eastern boundary of the parish, which is here separated from Dumbarton by the Leven. A bridge, erected about 1765, connects the two parishes.

As a whole, the parish of Cardross is of an agricultural character; but along its south-eastern boundary, where it is watered by the Leven, there is a

large population connected with the different manufacturing establishments in the Vale. In the new Statistical Account (1839) it is mentioned that the poor of Cardross parish had, up to that time, been supported without the aid of compulsory assessments; but this is no longer the case, though the amount assessed for must be materially modified by a munificent donation, known as the Moore Charity, which was made to this parish about the close of the seventeenth century. At that time, Mrs. Jane Moore, who is reported to have lived at one time in the humble capacity of a domestic servant in the parish,\* bequeathed a legacy of £500, to be invested in land for behoof of the poor of that portion of the parish of Cardross lying between Auchenfroo and Keppoch. The trustees, consisting of the minister, heritors, and kirk-session, applied the sum to the purchase of Ballimnoch, the yearly rental of which, as well as a dividend arising from £1,000, afterwards obtained by the sale of the freehold superiority of the land, still continues to be applied to the purpose set forth in the bequest.†

In addition to the Established Church, there are, in Cardross parish, places of worship connected with the following denominations:—The Free Church, three congregations (one near to Cardross village, and another at Millburn, near Renton, where there is also a Free Gaelic congregation); there is also a church in Renton, originally connected with the Old Light section of the Secession Church, but latterly with the Reformed Presbyterian denomination. In Bridgend there is a place of worship, formerly connected with the Relief, but now with the United Presbyterian body. The parish school is situated

\* The story of the Moore Charity is told after this manner in the Dennistoun MS.:—"A servant in the family of Whitehill of Keppoch, named Jane Watson, had been in the habit of bestowing upon her aged mother, who lived in the neighbourhood, a small piece of beef taken from the barrel, in which every Scotch farmer used to preserve his winter's supply. Making her way to the barrel in the dark one winter morning, Jane, by mistake, took out and wrapped up a fine tongue, which had been placed there exclusively for her master's use. As it was cut up and partly used before she was aware of her mistake, no way seemed open to her to avoid detection and disgrace, and she therefore secretly fled from the house, and continued her course eastward till a

stop was for a time put to her flight by the swollen burn of Auchenfroo. Sitting down upon the bank, and reflecting, no doubt, upon her past and present position, she is then said to have vowed, that if she ever became possessed of the necessary means, she would erect a bridge over the burn as a useful token of her penitence. Jane Watson," says our authority, "proceeded to Leith, where she married a shipbroker named Moore, who afterwards settled in London, and was so successful in business as to enable his widow to exhibit, in a manner more munificent than she at one time ever expected, her sympathy for the poor of her native parish."

† New Statistical Account, p. 93.



in the village of Cardross. Adjoining the Free Church there, a school has been erected, in connection with that denomination; and in Renton there is the public school before referred to, a female school, and a second seminary of the same description in connection with the Free Church. In Bridgend there are male and female schools.

The Glasgow, Dumbarton, and Helensburgh Railway traverses the whole length of the southern side of the parish; and from the eligibility of the ground there, it may be expected that feuing will greatly increase.

#### CARDROSS GENEALOGIES—DENNISTOUN OF COLGRAIN.\*

THIS branch of the ancient knightly house of Dennistoun, which ultimately came to represent the parent stem, was founded by William de Dennistoun (or Denzelstoun, as the name is sometimes spelt), third son of Sir John Dennistoun. This John was the elder brother of that Janet Dennistoun who married Sir Adam Mure of Rowallan, father of Elizabeth Mure, whose alliance with Robert the Steward of Scotland gave rise to the proud boast of the house of Dennistoun,



“Kings have come of us, not we of kings.” On the death of Sir Robert Dennistoun, in 1399, the original family estate in Renfrewshire and all the large possessions which followed the title, devolved upon two daughters—Margaret, who married Sir William Cunningham of Kilmaurs, and Elizabeth, who married Sir Robert Maxwell of Calderwood. The male line of the house of Dennistoun was represented by the family whose history we are about to trace:—

I.—SIR WILLIAM DENZELSTOUN, the first of Colgrain, third son of Sir John Denzelstoun of that Ilk, gives his consent to a grant made by

\* This memoir is slightly abridged from a copy prepared as a family memorial by the late James Dennistoun, Esq., with the exception, it may be

stated, of the portion relating to himself, the materials for which have been obtained from the most reliable sources.

I.—SIR WILLIAM DENZELSTOUN—*continued.*

his father, in 1377, in favour of the church of Glasgow. He is therein designated—“Dominus de Colgrane et de Cam-besescan.” Among the missing charters of Robert III. is a confirmation of a pension furth of the lands of Mauldisly in his favour. He seems to have been in the household of the unfortunate Prince David, as he had, 10th October, 1392, a charter “pro servitis suo nobis, et carissimo primogenitu nostro Davidi Senescallo comiti de Carrick impensis,” of a pension of twenty merks out of the great customs of the burgh of Dunbar, to continue till the King should infest him or his heirs in a ten pound land in some fit place. This pension is accordingly charged in the Chamberlain’s books for that year. We have no evidence of the promised grant being carried into effect, although there is reason to suppose that Cameron and Auchindennan, both five pound lands, may have been acquired in this manner. His widow, Lady Marjory, is mentioned in the Chamberlain’s accounts, as drawing the tierce of this pension for six years subsequent to 17th March, 1393—the probable date of her husband’s decease. In 1399, the Earl of March receives it on her behalf. It is probable that Sir William had also acquired the estate of Hiltoun, in Berwickshire, as there is a charge in the Exchequer Rolls of 1455, for a pair of gilt spurs, as the reddendo of these lands, paid by his heirs.

II.—ROBERT DE DENZELSTOUN of Colgrain. In the last quoted entry from the Chamberlain’s Rolls, James Stewart (Senescallus) de Kilbride is mentioned as having the ward of the heir of the late Dominus Willelmus de Danielstoun, and as drawing in that capacity two-thirds of the pension due out of the customs of Dunbar. No mention is made of the name of this heir, who continued in minority at least as late as 1399, but he is probably the Robert de Denzelstoun who had a safe conduct to England and back, 14th November, 1419. His wife, Margaret, mortified to the prior and convent of Predicant Friars of Glasgow, ten merks yearly out of her tenement in Dumbarton, in 1450, when she seems to have been in widowhood, and is designated “Domina de Cowgran.”

III.—WILLIAM DE DENZELSTOUN of Colgrain is mentioned in the above mortification as son and heir of Margaret, Lady Colgrain, and he witnesses a grant by Janet Buchanan to Patrick Buchanan, of that Ilk, of the lands of Strathur, in 1456. This deed is quoted by Crawford from the archives of the Duke of Montrose. He seems to have had issue—

1.—Charles. 2.—Robert Denzelstoun of Dalnair.

IV.—CHARLES DENZELSTOUN of Colgrain was probably the person who witnessed a resignation of Murrach, in 1455, and he is mentioned as having died last seized in the lands of Colgrain, two Camiseskans, Auchindennan, and Cameron, in a precept of clare constat under the Great Seal, 24th May, 1481. Although the link of connection is deficient, there seems reason to think that this Charles was the son of William, No. III., and great-grandson of William the first of Colgrain. He was succeeded by his son,

V.—ROBERT DENZELSTOUN, who was infeft in the lands of Ross, 28th November, 1482, on a precept from the Preceptor of Torphichen, upon the resignation of Duncan Macaulay of Spittal of Ross. He resigned the lands of Kilmalid in favour of John Sempill of Fulwood in 1495, and in 1514 had a discharge from Isobel Maxwell of “iij<sup>li</sup>. vijs. viij<sup>d</sup>. of the soume boukit for the slaughter of umquhile “George Porterfield.” He had a charter of novodamus of his lands of Colgrain and others, from Matthew, Earl of Lennox, by whom he is termed “consanguineus” (apparently from his wife, Elizabeth Napier, being third cousin of the Earl), and was thereupon infeft, 6th August, 1512. He married Elizabeth Napier, daughter of John Napier of Merchiston, by Elizabeth, daughter of Patrick de Menteth of Rusky, and grand-daughter of Lady Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Duncan, Earl of Lennox, as appears from a charter granted by him of the lands of Little Camiseskan and Brockland to the said Elizabeth Menteth, in liferent, 1502. The Lady Colgrain was infeft in the liferent of Meikle Camiseskan in 1513, and in 1528, paid 117½ merks as a relief of the ward thereof to Archibald Campbell of Skipinch. Surviving her husband, she, in that year, entered into a contract to marry Humphrey Colquhoun of



V.—ROBERT DENZELSTOUN—*continued*.

Lettyr within one year thereafter, and thereby conveyed to him all her lands and moveables. Robert Denzelstoun had issue—

- 1.—Patrick, who succeeded his father. 2.—Andrew, who consents to his mother Elizabeth Napier's contract of marriage with Humphrey Colquhoun, being called her "carnal son," 1528. He had a charter of confirmation, under the Great Seal, of the Ferrylands of Cardross, 7th July, 1512, "filio carnali Roberti Denzelstoun de "Colgrain," and was ancestor of the Dennistouns of Ferryland and Auchindennan-Rhie. 3.—John, who also consents to the contract of 1528 as "carnal son," and is co-cautioner with his brother Charles in 1525. 4.—Charles, who had a four years' tack of Blairhennachan from Aulay Ardincaple of that Ilk, 1529. He was entered heir of his brother Robert in certain tenements and annualrents in Dumbarton, 19th October, 1525; and on same date mortified them in favour of David Graham, chaplain, and his successors, for the weekly celebration of a mass at the high altar of the blessed Virgin, in the parish church at Dumbarton, for the souls of himself, of his father, the late Robert Denzelstoun of Colgrain; of his eldest brother, Patrick Denzelstoun of Colgrain; and of all his relations, ancestors, and posterity. 5.—Robert, also "carnal son," burgess of Dumbarton. Died 1525. 6.—William, who had from his father, in 1508, an assignation of a wadset of Gartocharn, to which Charles succeeded as his heir in 1524. 1.—Janet, married to John Darleith of that Ilk.

VI.—PATRICK DENZELSTOUN of Colgrain, and Giles Colquhoun, his spouse, were infeft in the five pound land of Cameron, on the resignation of his father, 8th July, 1513. There is also a sasine in his favour of the lands and mill of Little Ladrowel, Stucknahoick, and Lebarde-land, in liferent, 31st December, 1518. Upon the demise of his father, he was infeft in Colgrain, Camiseskan, and Auchindennan, 12th October, 1523; and in his favour Archibald Campbell of

VI.—PATRICK DENZELSTOUN—*continued*.

Skipinch renounced the ward of the lands of Colgrain for a relief of 400 merks, 15th January, 1527, soon after which date he died. He appears to have married, secondly, in 1515, Giles Sempill, daughter of —— Sempill of Fulwood, in which year he conveyed to her the liferent of Cameron. She must have died soon after, as, in 1522, he took for his third wife Matilda, daughter of Sir Humphrey Cunningham of Glengarnock, to whom he gave a liferent of the same lands, and who survived him. He had a son—

VII.—ROBERT DENZELSTOUN of Colgrain, who, in 1536, gave in wadset to Sir James Denzelstoun, chaplain, “four acres of land of the “chapelle of St. Blane,” in the lordship of Colgrain. He was infeft in Colgrain, &c., as heir of his grandfather, Robert Denzels-toun of Colgrain, 30th November, 1543. He was associated with William, fourth Earl of Glencairn, in his machinations and correspondence with Henry VIII. of England, and had a remission under the Great Seal in his favour, 21st August, 1546, for all treasons and crimes committed along with the Earl. His attention was soon after directed to protect his estates from the lawless inroads of his Highland neighbours, and in 1549, he had a commission from the tenants and occupiers of his lands to recover the goods spuizied from them by John Colquhoun of Luss, Duncan Macfarlane of Arrochar, and others. He seems to have abandoned his own property, and fixed his residence at South Kipperminshock, which belonged to his son-in-law, John Wood of Geilston, and which he possessed as kindly tenant. Accordingly he dispooned Meikle Camiseskan in favour of John Wood and Margaret Denzelstoun, 11th July, 1550, redeemable by him upon resigning to them South Kipperminshock, or paying them 300 merks. We also find a conveyance, in 1562, by his son and successor, Robert Denzelstoun of Colgrain, to his mother, Katherine Sempill, in her widowhood, of North Kipperminshock, in liferent, in exchange for South Kipperminshock, “quhare his fader dwelt and deit”—“because South “Kipperminshock was better bigget, and had better yarding

VII.—ROBERT DENZELSTOUN—*continued.*

“to dwell in, nor was North Kipperminshock.” It may appear a strange taste which would prefer Kipperminshock as a residence to Camiseskan; but whatever the motive might have been, the arrangement does not appear to have continued beyond a few years. Nisbet says, that this Robert Denzelstoun of Colgrain married Marion, daughter of Sir William Edmonstone of Duntreath, widow of David Sempill of Noblestoun; but as it appears from the above document that the mother of his heir was Katherine Sempill, and as Nisbet elsewhere assigns this Marion as spouse of — Sempill of Noblestoun, she seems to have been mother of the Lady Colgrain. Robert Denzelstoun died after 1557, leaving issue—

- 1.—Robert, who succeeded him. 2.—John, whose posterity carried on the male line of the family. 3.—Patrick, of whom we have found several notices as a witness in the Burgh Records of Dumbarton, between 1558 and 1577. He and his wife, Margaret Gibson, had sasine of certain subjects in the burgh, 1584, and in 1586, they were infeft in a victual annualrent out of Cameron, by Robert Denzelstoun of Colgrain, his brother. Their son Robert was seized in certain tenements in Dumbarton, 11th December, 1607. They had another son, William, a mariner, who was infeft in a house in Dumbarton, 1613. Margaret Gibson afterwards married Robert Campbell.
- 1.—Margaret, who married John Wood of Geilston, having a dispensation for marrying within the prohibited degrees (fourth degree), 17th January, 1546. She survived him without issue, and was infeft on a precept from Sir James Stirling of Keir, in the liferent of Kirkmichael-Stirling, and Blairnairne, 8th March, 1582.
- 2.—Catherine, married to Dugald, second son of Archibald Campbell of Clachan, in Rosneath, who granted a discharge for her tocher to her brother, Robert Denzelstoun of Colgrain, 1566. She married, secondly,



VII.—ROBERT DENZELSTOUN—*continued*.

John Spreull of Cowden, and in 1599, is a party with him to the marriage of their daughter Margaret with James Weir. 3.—Elizabeth, who married Matthew, son and heir of Bartholomew M'Aulay of Ardoch-Campbell. Her husband granted her a discharge for her tocher, 1576, and in the following year they were conjunctly infeft in the lands of Stuckleckie.

VIII.—ROBERT DENZELSTOUN of Colgrain, and Margaret Hamilton, his spouse, had a charter from Archibald, Earl of Argyll, of Auchindennan-Denzelstoun, 28th July, 1549. He was infeft in Colgrain, two Camiseskans, Auchindennan, and Cameron, 1st December, 1563, as heir of his father, Robert Denzelstoun of Colgrain; and in 1567, had a charter under the Privy Seal of the non-entry and ward of these lands from Queen Mary, on the death of her husband, Henry Lord Darnley, superior thereof. He feued the Spittal of Colgrain, with three acres of arable land, in 1559, to his relation, David Watson, father of David Watson of Croslet. His wife, Margaret Hamilton, had a liferent of Auchindennan, in 1563. She was daughter of John Hamilton of Ferguslie, in the county of Renfrew, who was a younger son of John Hamilton of Orbiston. By her he had—

- 1.—John, who, in 1563, had a sasine proprus manibus from his father of the fee of Colgrain, two Camiseskans, Auchindennan, and Cameron. He did not long survive this, and predeceased his father, unmarried.
  - 2.—James, who succeeded his father.
  - 3.—Patrick, who appears to have joined a company of 200 archers who sailed for France, December, 1627, under the command of the Laird of M'Naughtan.
  - 4.—Andrew. These last two are parties, along with their father and their elder brother, James, to a submission in 1589, as to the “kyndness of the wester half of Auchindennan.”
- 1.—Elizabeth, married to John Colquhoun, fiar of Camstradden, and infeft by him, in 1586, in liferent of the lands of Auchengawen.

VIII.—ROBERT DENZELSTOUN—*continued*.

2.—Catherine, married to John Macgregor of Ardinconnal and Laggarie.

IX.—JAMES DENZELSTOUN of Colgrain. The fee of the lands of Colgrain, &c., having fallen to James, second son of Robert Denzelstoun of Colgrain, by the demise of his elder brother, John Denzelstoun, John Douglas, in Little Dumfin, became donator of the ward and non-entry thereof by a grant under the Great Seal, 13th December, 1577; and at the same time had the marriage of the heir, who was infest in 1603. He left—

1.—Walter, who succeeded him. 2.—Robert, who was alive in 1626, but appears to have died unmarried.

X.—WALTER DENNISTOUN (as the name is generally spelt from this time) of Colgrain, on his marriage with Sarah, daughter of Sir Patrick Houston of that Ilk, by Lady Janet Cunningham, 19th December, 1605, was vested by his father in the fee of his lands of Colgrain, two Camiseskans, Auchindennan, and Cameron. She brought him a tocher of 6,000 merks, and by his marriage contract he interdicted himself to Sir James Edmonstone of Duntreath, John Houston of that Ilk, Alexander Cunningham of Craigends, and Robert Sempill of Fulwood. He was infest, 12th April, 1610, in the lands of North and South Kipperminshock, upon a Crown charter, which narrated the immemorial possession of his ancestors therein as “nativi tenantes, rentallatores, et predecessores,” in terms of statute 1594, c. 218, by which the production of resignations or precepts of sasine by possession infest for forty years, is dispensed with. He resigned the Kipperminshocks in favour of William Hall in 1611, and in 1612, the lands of Cameron were comprised by Alexander Colquhoun of Luss, for the sum of 5,000 pounds Scots. As we do not any longer find the lairds of Colgrain making up titles to Auchindennan, it was probably sold about the same time. He purchased from John Wood of Geilston the lands of Kirkmichael-Stirling, for which he had a charter of confirmation from Sir Archibald Stirling of Keir, 21st December, 1621. Walter Dennistoun, on 9th April, 1523,

X.—WALTER DENNISTOUN—*continued*.

took for his second wife, Grizel, daughter of John Brisbane of that ilk, by Anna, daughter of Blair of Blair, and conveyed to her the lands of Colgrain and Kirkmichael-Stirling in liferent. He died about 1640, and left two sons—

- 1.—John, who succeeded him. 2.—James, who, on the death of his brother without heirs male, became representative of the family, but died without issue. 1.—Janet, who married Mr. David Elphinstoun, minister at Dumbarton, with a tocher of 2,000 merks. She was probably by the second marriage, and died before 1656, leaving a daughter, Janet.

XI.—JOHN DENNISTOUN of Colgrain, had a resignation in his favour, by his father, in 1638, of Colgrain and the Camiseskans; and in 1655, made up titles to Kirkmichael-Stirling, on a precept of clare constat from Sir George Stirling of Keir. He was a steady and zealous friend to the royal cause, and ultimately crowned his exertions with the sacrifice of his life. The Earl of Glencairn having been appointed by Charles II., in 1653, commander-in-chief of the Royalist troops in Scotland, granted commissions to Colgrain in November and December of that year. The Parliamentary leaders—Monk, Couper, Twisleton, and Argyll—came to Dumbarton in 1654, “advising on a hard and sorrowful work, what “houses and what corn to burn.” They lost no time in seizing upon John Dennistoun as one of the most active Royalists in that part of the country. There is a family tradition that he was about this time hit by a random cannon shot from Dumbarton Castle while going to the town in his boat, but his son-in-law mentions that he was wounded in the Highland expedition. After lingering for many months, he died of that wound in July, 1655. Colgrain married, 15th February, 1648, Jean, daughter of William Sempill of Fulwood. She married, secondly, Thomas Fleming, merchant, Burgess of Dumbarton, and had by him a son, Charles. They acquired the estate of Dalchurne from Mr. Archibald Dennistoun in 1669, as we shall presently have occasion to show. Her children by Colgrain were—



XI.—JOHN DENNISTOUN—*continued.*

- 1.—Margaret, born 1649. 2.—Jean, married to —— Stirling of Milliken. 3.—Janet, married William Sempill of Fulwood or Dalmoak, who discharged her tocher of 2,500 merks in 1671.

Before his death, Colgrain executed a special settlement and destination of his estate, whereby he “dispones his estait to “Margaret Dennistoune, his eldest daughter, with the burdein of “his debts, she always matching and marrying with William “Dennistoune of Dalquhurne, and no otherwayes; whom failzing, “to the second daughter, Jean, and the third, Janet, successive, “upon the same terms; and failzing of all uther by deceas or “reprisal, to the said William Dennistoune, his airs and assigneys “whatsomever; and failzing of him by deceas, to Archibald “Dennistoune, his brother, in the same manner as to William”—these two, next to his own brother, being the next heirs male of the family, after the decease of their father and grandfather, who were alive at the time. Before proceeding to narrate the consequences of this arrangement, we must deduce the genealogy of this William Dennistoun from—

JOHN DENNISTOUN, second son of Robert Denzelstoun of Colgrain, No. VII. of this memoir. He is designated “second son of Robert “Denzelstoun of Colgrain,” in a resignation by himself of the Spittal of Colgrain into the hands of his brother Robert, fiar of Colgrain, 20th April, 1559. He and his son continued notwithstanding to be designated generally “in Colgrain,” being probably kindly tenants, retained in that part of the estate on account of their relationship to the lairds. He and his wife, Euphemia Bontine, were infeft in an annualrent of ten merks out of Portnellan-Halliday, 4th May, 1564; and in 1566 and 1584, had sasines of tenements in Dumbarton. He was succeeded by his son,

IX.—WALTER DENNISTOUN, who is designated in various deeds “son of John “Dennistoun in Colgrain.” Along with his spouse, Janet Buchanan, he had an infeftment of an annualrent out of tenements in

IX.—WALTER DENNISTOUN—*continued*.

Dumbarton, 8th May, 1600 ; and in 1614, Walter with his heir-apparent, John Dennistoun, had a wadset of Little Kirkmichael-Stirling from John Wood of Geilston. His testament was confirmed in the Commissary Court of Glasgow, 1618, by his wife, Janet Buchanan, who survived him, and left—

- 1.—John. 2.—James, infest in a tenement in Dumbarton, on the resignation of his father, 1611. 3.—Walter. 4.—Patrick. 5.—Robert, burgess of Glasgow, a witness to his brother's sasine in Dalchurne. 1.—Janet, married 1607, to James Wood, brother of John Wood of Geilston. 2.—Helen.

X.—JOHN DENNISTOUN in Colgrain acquired the lands of Dalquhurn by a conveyance from James Spreull of Cowden, father of his second wife, dated 1st December, 1620. Previous to this he was generally designated “in Colgrain,” or “in Kirkmichael,” but henceforward he assumed the designation “of Dalchurne.” He conveyed Nether and Over Cordales to John Sempill, fiar of Fulwood, in 1660. He was member of the Committee of War for Dumbartonshire in 1642, and Sheriff-Depute of Dumbartonshire in 1632. He married, first, Margaret Houston, who died 1617, leaving—

- 1.—Sarah. 2.—Agnes, married to Daniel Ewing of Keppoch. He took for his second wife, in 1617, Margaret Spreull, widow of Adam Colquhoun of Hill, in the parish of Bonhill, and daughter of James Spreull of Dalquhurn and Cowden. By her he had—

- I.—ARCHIBALD, minister of Campsie. Principal Baillie says :  
 “He was deposed by the Remonstrants without  
 “any considerable fault, much against the hearts  
 “of his parishioners who loved him.” He married,  
 first, Jean Noble, daughter of Humphrey Noble of  
 Ferme, and had by her: 1.—William, afterwards of  
 Colgrain, born 1647. 2.—Archibald, matriculated  
 as a student in the College of Glasgow, 1634.  
 Archibald married, secondly, 11th April, 1557,  
 Catherine Stirling, eldest daughter of James Stir-  
 ling, Auchyle, and infest her in liferent in part of

X.—JOHN DENNISTOUN—*continued*.

Dalquhurn. Her husband, 15th April, 1665, granted an annualrent of 240 merks out of Dalquhurn in favour of their children: (1.—Anne, married James Gillespie, minister of Tarbolton. 2.—Margaret, married James Gordon, minister of Rosneath. 3.—Jean, died 1665. 4.—Mary, died 1665. 5.—John, dead before 1686. 6.—George, writer in Edinburgh. 7.—Walter). II.—WILLIAM, in Colgrain, who had a tenement in Dumbarton from his father, in 1654, and was entered in another as heir of his brother Robert. He was treasurer of that burgh, 1664. In 1654, he married Agnes Buchanan, daughter of Walter Buchanan in Colgrain, by Elizabeth Dennistoun, by whom he had three sons: 1.—John, who with his father witness a wadset from William Dennistoun of Colgrain to Zuille of Darleith, in 1675. He studied divinity—became tutor to the family of the Archbishop of Glasgow—was presented by Lord Sempill to the church of Glassford, but refusing to conform at the Revolution, was deprived of his living. He acquired the Ferrylands of Cardross before 1672, and conveyed them, in 1707, to John Dennistoun of Colgrain. 2.—Walter. 3.—George, who became a merchant in Dublin, and married, first, an Irish lady of fortune; second, Jean, daughter of Craig of Riccarton, and left a son, George. 4.—Robert, died without issue.

XII.—WILLIAM DENNISTOUN, son of Archibald, minister of Campsie, and grandson of the above John, being but a boy at the time he was named provisional heir of the Colgrain estates, by the settlement of the last laird, was unable to preserve his rights intact against the interference of a number of interested individuals. Precluded by his circumstances from taking an active share in the convulsions which during his time agitated the political world, the Laird of Colgrain was forced to cherish in private life those feelings of loyalty which would otherwise have rendered him an active supporter of the high



XII.—WILLIAM DENNISTOUN—*continued*.

Tory party. He was named as Commissioner for the county of Dumbarton in the Acts of Supply for the years 1678-1685 and 1704. In 1674 he was engaged in a scuffle with John Maxwell of Blastoun, in Paisley, and having been wounded, the matter was brought under the cognizance of the High Court of Justiciary; but the diet was deserted of consent, the matter having apparently been compromised. By his wife, Margaret Dennistoun, eldest daughter of the last Colgrain, who died 20th November, 1718, he had sixteen children, of whom only three grew up, and only one survived his parents—

- 1.—John, who succeeded him.
- 2.—James, who died abroad, 29th October, 1720.
- 3.—William, who died, 20th November 1719.

XIII.—JOHN DENNISTOUN succeeded his father, and in 1725 got a charter of novodamus of his lands of Colgrain, two Camiseskans, and Kirk-michael-Stirling. During his life the estate was entirely cleared of debt, and he was enabled to leave it to his son considerably augmented in value. To effect this, the most prudent management was indispensable, and Colgrain seems to have abstained from taking any part in the public events which convulsed Scotland during his time, in order to devote his whole attention to his private affairs. That his feelings were in favour of the Jacobite cause, we have evidence besides the family tradition, in his uniform absence from all meetings of the gentlemen of his county about 1715, as most of these were noted for their attachment to the Hanoverian succession. He married, in 1700, Jean, only child of Moses Buchanan of Cummings-glen, a younger son of Carbeth, by Jean, eldest daughter and co-heiress of William Hamilton of Auchentoshan. Through her he succeeded to certain claims upon the estates of Glinns (or Cummings-glen) and Branshogle, in the county of Stirling, which he submitted to arbitration in 1708, and obtained decret for 4,747 merks, 5 shillings, and 4 pence, Scots. They had seven sons and nine daughters, of whom only the following attained a mature age—

XIII.—JOHN DENNISTOUN—*continued.*

- 1.—James. 1.—Margaret, born 1701, died unmarried, 1793.  
 2.—Jean, married, in 1735, to John Brown, afterwards  
 Provost of Glasgow, with issue. 3.—Janet, married,  
 in 1733, to John Stevenson, merchant in Glasgow,  
 and died without issue, aged eighty-two. 4.—Grizel,  
 married, in 1735, to William Dunlop, shipowner in  
 Glasgow, and had one son, who predeceased her.  
 5.—Elizabeth, married, 1752, Patrick Carnegie, ship-  
 master in Port-Glasgow, with issue.

XIV.—JAMES DENNISTOUN of Colgrain had a resignation from his father of the family estates in 1752, with reservation of his liferent of the mansion-house, and an annuity of 1,700 merks, and succeeded him in 1756. In 1779, he purchased two-thirds of the lands of Auchenvennal-Mouling from the heirs portioners of Parlan M'Walter. When the rebellion broke out in 1745, being prevented by his father from joining the Prince's standard, he retired to England, but on the defeat of that attempt, he took the oaths to Government in 1746, and devoted himself to the peaceful pursuits of commerce. He was for many years one of the leading American merchants; and preferring a town life, gave up the estate to his eldest son, from which period he generally resided in Glasgow, until his death in 1796. He married, first, in 1746, Janet Baird, daughter of John Baird of Craigton, merchant in Glasgow. By her he had—

- 1.—John, who died young. 2.—James, who succeeded him.  
 1.—Jean, who died young. 2.—Jean, married, in  
 1769, to Andrew Buchanan of Ardinconnal, and had  
 issue.

Colgrain married, second, in 1752, Mary, daughter of John Lyon of Parklee, in the county of Renfrew, the great-great-grandson of Archibald Lyon, a younger son of the Lord Glammiss, who came to Glasgow with Archbishop Gavin Dunbar in the fifteenth century, and who, marrying Margaret, daughter of Dunlop of that Ilk, became a merchant there. In token of this descent, Robert

XIV.—JAMES DENNISTOUN—*continued*.

Dennistoun, the eldest son of Mary Lyon, differenced his paternal arms with a canton in the dexter chief point, bearing a demi-lion rampant azure on a field argent, being the arms of Strathmore. They had issue—

- 1.—William, an Ensign in the 55th Regiment, lost at sea.
- 2.—George, died unmarried.
- 3.—Robert, a merchant in Glasgow, married Anne Penelope, daughter of Archibald Campbell of Jura, and had issue, eight sons and six daughters.
- 4.—Richard, of Kelvingrove, merchant in Glasgow, married Christian, daughter of James Alston of Westertoun, and had issue.
- 5.—Stevenson, died young.
- 6.—John, drowned in a West India hurricane, 1780.
- 1.—Mary, married John Alston of Westertoun.

XV.—JAMES DENNISTOUN of Colgrain made up titles to his estates in 1796, and soon after acquired the superiority of Colgrain and the Camiskans from James, Duke of Montrose. He was successful in mercantile speculations, but preferring country pursuits, he was chosen Convener of the county of Dumbarton in 1787, and held that office until his death. He was named Vice-Lieutenant of Dumbartonshire by Lord Elphinstone, and continued to act in the same capacity under the Duke of Montrose. During the long series of years in which he held these appointments he devoted a great portion of his time and attention to the business of his native county. His influence was particularly useful in promoting the establishment of the militia and volunteer systems, and till the end of his life he commanded the regiment of Dumbartonshire Local Militia. He married, first, 1777, Margaret, daughter of James Donald of Geilston, who died January, 1781, after giving birth to a son and heir—James Dennistoun.

Mr. Dennistoun married, secondly, Margaret, second daughter of Allan Dreghorn of Blochairn, county of Lanark, merchant in Glasgow, and by her, who died in 1822, he had four daughters, co-heiresses of their maternal grandfather and granduncle—



XV.—JAMES DENNISTOUN—*continued*.

- 1.—Isabella Bryson, married, 1804, to Gabriel Hamilton Dundas of Westburn, county of Lanark, and Duddingstoun, county of Linlithgow, and had issue, six sons and five daughters. 2.—Janet Baird, married, 1814, to Hugh M'Lean of Coll, county of Argyll. She died 1819, leaving four daughters. 3.—Elizabeth Dreghorn, married, 1815, to Sir Duncan Campbell of Barcal-dine, Bart., Argyllshire, with issue. 4.—Mary Lyon, married, in 1815, to Sir William Baillie, of Polkemmet, county of Linlithgow, Bart., with issue.

XVI.—JAMES DENNISTOUN of Dennistoun succeeded his father, in 1816, in his estates of Colgrain, Camiseskan, and Kirkmichael. In 1825, he acquired from Sir James Colquhoun of Luss, Bart., the lands of Drumfork, in excambion for those of Auchenvennal-Mouling. In 1828, having adduced satisfactory evidence of his descent as heir male of Sir John de Denzelstoun, Lord of Denzelstoun, he obtained the authority of the Lord Lyon to bear the arms pertaining to the chief of his house, and thereupon assumed as his designation, Dennistoun of Dennistoun. He had a troop in the Yeomanry raised in Dumbartonshire in 1796, and was nominated Major-Commander of a corps of that constitutional force, raised in the county during the disturbances of 1820,—an appointment which he continued to hold until the corps was reduced, in 1827. He married, in 1801, Mary Ramsay, fifth daughter of George Oswald of Auchencruive, in the county of Ayr, and of Scotston, in the county of Renfrew. By her he had—

- 1.—James. 2.—Margaret. 3.—George. 4.—Isabella. 5.—Richard, died 6th January, 1829, aged nineteen. 6.—Mary. 7.—Elizabeth. 8.—Robert. 9.—Camilla. 10.—Janet. 11.—Alexander. 12.—John, died in infancy. 13.—Catherine, died in infancy.

James Dennistoun died 1st June, 1834, and was succeeded by his eldest son, James.

XVII.—JAMES DENNISTOUN of Dennistoun was born on the 17th of March,

XVII.—JAMES DENNISTOUN—*continued*.

1803. He spent the greater part of his youth at Scotston with his grandfather, George Oswald, Esq., and has often been heard to remark, that to the example and precepts of this old gentleman, more than any other thing, did he owe the first excitement of those literary tastes which distinguished him in after life. About 1814, James Dennistoun, and his brother George, were placed under the care of a tutor, the Rev. Alexander Lochore, afterwards minister of Drymen parish. The youths studied at Glasgow College, and some of their class-fellows still speak with enthusiasm of the successful appearance made by James on the occasion of a Blackstone examination. His studies for some years after this time continued to have special reference to the legal profession, though it does not appear he had ever any intention of entering upon its practical details. He passed advocate in 1824. As his father had succeeded to the family estate eight years before this date, there is good reason for believing that James, while attending with all strictness to his proper legal studies, also availed himself of the choice opportunities within his reach to perfect his acquaintance with some of those departments of knowledge to which his youthful mind had been directed at Scotston. If, as may be reasonably supposed, he turned first to the annals of his own house, it was not long before he undertook the labour incident to a history of all the old families connected with Dumbartonshire. At this project he wrought most ardently for many years, gathering together, by his own researches in local charter chests, a mass of accurate genealogical and topographical details, the value of which can only be appreciated by those who know from experience the laborious nature of such investigations. To his extensive researches this "History of Dumbartonshire" has been very largely indebted; without his aid, indeed, it would have been impossible to complete the genealogical and topographical sections of the work in a manner worthy of the old families of the county. Any merit that attaches to these portions may be safely attributed to his close research, and the accurate orderly arrangement of his notes. Mr. Dennistoun commenced his inves-

XVII.—JAMES DENNISTOUN—*continued*.

tigations at a most auspicious period in the history of Scottish antiquities. The example set by Sir Walter Scott had infected all classes, and it is no exaggeration to say, that during the last twenty years of his life more was done to preserve and illustrate our national antiquities than had been accomplished for centuries previously. It is to the zeal then felt for this branch of study that the most important of our Printing Clubs owe their origin. Mr. Dennistoun was admitted a member of the "Bannatyne" in 1829, and presented to the club the following year an edition, edited by himself, of Moysie's "Memoirs of the Affairs of Scotland from 1577 to 1603." He was also an active member of the Maitland Club, instituted in 1828, on a basis similar to the "Bannatyne," but designed especially to illustrate the antiquities of the west country. "Moysie" was presented to the members of the "Maitland" by Mr. Dennistoun, and he afterwards edited for the club the following useful publications:—"The Cartularium Comitatus de Levenax," presented by Alexander Campbell, Esq., in 1833; "The Coltness Collection," presented by James Bogle, Esq., in 1842; and the "Cochrane Correspondence," presented by James Smith, Esq. To the first volume of the "Miscellany" of the club he contributed the "Letters from Henry II., King of France, to his cousin, Mary, Queen Dowager of Scotland;" "Royal Letters and other Documents addressed to the Lairds of Barnbarroch;" and "De Jure Prelationis Nobilium Scotiae;" and to the second volume of the selection from the Cumbernauld charter chest, known as the "Wigton Papers." In 1825, Mr. Dennistoun undertook a tour on the Continent, in company with a few friends; and at Rome, about the Christmas of that year, met with his future wife, Isabella-Katherina, eldest daughter of James Wolfe Murray, Lord Cringletie, whom he married in 1835. The following year Mr. Dennistoun sold the family estate of Colgrain. He afterwards purchased Dennistoun Mains, in Renfrewshire, the property which gave name to his house; but the sale of the old patrimony seemed to break the tie that bound him to Dum-



XVII.—JAMES DENNISTOUN—*continued.*

bartonshire, if not to Scotland. His studies took a new turn. Local genealogies and topography were thrown aside, to be superseded at no distant period by art and art literature. During his continental tours Mr. Dennistoun had not only visited the best galleries, but made lengthened sojourns at some of them, and carefully studied the different schools represented. His impression regarding several of the best known collections are embodied in an article on the National Gallery, contributed by him to the "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1853. The sale of Colgrain gave Mr. Dennistoun additional opportunities for residence abroad, of which he seems to have frequently availed himself. To his sojourn on the continent we owe a fine paper on Early Italian Art, in the "Foreign Quarterly Review," and another, on "The Stuarts in Italy," in the old "Quarterly," but the most important result of his residence in Italy appeared in 1852, when he published the "Memoirs of the Duke of Urbino"—a work not more to be commended for the research it displays, than the fine taste and just criticism which pervades it throughout. On its appearance, the book received, as it merited, the most marked approval from the highest critical tribunals in the country. In 1853, Mr. Dennistoun was examined at some length before the Select Committee appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into the constitution and working of the National Gallery. His suggestions, as contained in the printed Report, appear to be of an eminently practical character, and might have been adopted in their entirety with great advantage to the institution. His last work of any kind, was the "Memoirs of Sir Robert Strange, Engraver, and his Brother-in-law, Andrew Lumisden," the first copy of which reached Mr. Dennistoun's residence on the day of his death. The original papers on which this work is based, came into his hands through Mrs. Dennistoun, who was the great grand-daughter of the eminent Jacobite engraver. Mr. Dennistoun died at his residence in Edinburgh, on the 13th of February, 1855, and was buried, at his own desire, in the Greyfriars' Churchyard, in the last resting-

XVII.—JAMES DENNISTOUN—*continued*.

place of a former Sir Robert Dennistoun of Mountjoy, instead of in the family vault at Cardross.\* During his residence in Dumbartonshire, Mr. Dennistoun took an active part in the business of the county, though he does not seem to have mixed himself much up with its politics after 1832, when he published anonymously a pamphlet on the Conservative side, in the form of a “Letter to the Lord Advocate, on the Scottish Reform Bill.” In addition to his many other accomplishments, Mr. Dennistoun was an excellent man of business. This is best shown by the judicious manner in which he unravelled other affairs besides those of his own family—such as the Drymen Road Trust, the Ayrshire Iron Company’s Bankruptcy, and Sir Philip Durham’s estate. During the last two years of his life Mr. Dennistoun was Deputy-Governor of the Forth and Clyde Canal Company, the directors of which held a special meeting after his death, and unanimously agreed to a resolution expressive of the great loss they had sustained thereby, and deeply sympathizing with Mrs. Dennistoun in her bereavement. By a liberal provision in his trust-deed, Mr. Dennistoun provided for the whole of his manuscript collections being placed in the hands of his friend, Mark Napier, Esq., Advocate, who was empowered to go over, select,

\* A monument to Mr. Dennistoun’s memory bears the following inscription:—

In memory of  
 JAMES DENNISTOUN, Esquire of Dennistoun,  
 Born 17th March, 1803.  
 Distinguished in literature,  
 Of cultivated mind,  
 Sound judgment, and refined taste;  
 His Christian character,  
 Moral worth, and courteous manners,  
 Endeared him to many friends.  
 He died, 13th February, 1855.

—  
 This corruptible must put on incorruption;  
 This mortal, put on immortality.

—  
 Erected by his Widow,  
 Isabella Katherina Murray.

XVII.—JAMES DENNISTOUN—*continued*.

and arrange the different parcels, to have them properly bound, indexed, and catalogued, and then to present the volumes, in the name of Mr. Dennistoun, to the Faculty of Advocates in Edinburgh. Availing himself of such opportunities as his avocations afforded, Mr. Napier carefully examined the whole collection of manuscripts, and having had them bound into eleven volumes, presented them, in terms of Mr. Dennistoun's bequest, to the Faculty of Advocates, in whose noble library they now are—a rich mine of information on all subjects relating to the history of Dumbartonshire.\*

XVIII.—JAMES-WALLIS DENNISTOUN. On the death of James Dennistoun, in 1855, the representation of the family devolved upon his nephew, James-Wallis Dennistoun, R.N., eldest son of George Dennistoun, by Margaret-Helen Wallis of Maryborough.

\* On the occasion of the presentation of the MSS. by Mr. Napier, the Faculty adopted the following minute:—"Having heard Mr. Mark Napier's very gratifying communication, intimating that he was now desirous to discharge himself of a trust committed to him, as literary executor of the late Mr. Dennistoun of Dennistoun, by presenting to the Faculty that gentleman's manuscript collections upon a number of subjects connected with the Antiquarian, Topographical, and Family History of Scotland, and containing, more particularly, materials for a complete county history of Dumbartonshire, the Faculty unanimously resolve, that so valuable a gift should be gratefully accepted, and placed in the library. The Faculty feel that they have reason to congratulate themselves on becoming the possessors of these collections, which cannot fail to be of great interest and importance, as being the work of one whose eminent qualifications for researches of that kind were so well known and universally acknowledged. And while they think it due to the memory of the learned author to record their high sense of the value of the gift, they would, at the same time, express their cordial thanks to Mr. Napier for the manner in which he has exercised his discretion as executor, and for the care he has taken to put the volumes in a state most worthy

"of the acceptance of the Faculty."—Faculty Minutes, 28th June, 1856.

The volumes, so indicative of the untiring industry, the fine taste, and sound judgment of the author, are—(1.) A folio volume, entitled, "Dumbartonshire Topography," being the first part of Mr. Dennistoun's proposed history of that county; (2.) A folio volume, entitled, "Dumbartonshire Families," being a genealogical account of the chief families in the county, and the second part of Mr. Dennistoun's proposed work; (3.) A folio volume, entitled, "Dumbartonshire Localities;" (4.) A folio volume, entitled, "Notes of Dumbartonshire Families;" (5.) A quarto volume, entitled, "Diploma Britannodunensia," being a collection of ancient writings relating to the county of Dumbarton; (6.) A quarto volume, entitled, "Buchanan Charters;" (7.) A quarto volume, entitled, "Wigton Writs," being notes from the charter chest at Cumbernauld House; (8.) A quarto volume, entitled, "Notorial Protocols"—1471 to 1515; (9.) A quarto volume, entitled, "Corbett of Bonnyll," containing tracts relating to John Corbet, minister of Bonhill; (10.) A quarto volume, entitled, "Scot. Monasteries Abroad;" (11.) A quarto volume, entitled, "Notes from Foreign Libraries."

The following is believed to be a correct list of



**FAMILY ARMS:**—The early cognizance of the Colgrain family seems to have been simply—argent, a bend sable; but on establishing their title to the representation of the parent family of Dennistoun of that Ilk, they assumed the arms borne by that house, thus blazoned by Nisbet—"Argent, a bend, sable, between an unicorn's head, erased gules, horned, or, and a cross crosslet fitchee of the third, supported on the dexter by a lion, gules, and on the sinister by an antelope, argent, unguled, and horned, or. Crest—A right hand holding aloft an antique shield, sable, charged with a star, or. Motto—"Adversa virtute repello."

#### NAPIER OF KILMAHEW.



As the original writs of this family have been nearly all lost, there is considerable difficulty in indicating with exactness their early connection with Dumbartonshire. The most plausible theory as to the origin of the name connects it with an office in the royal household, known as the "Napery," which existed as early as the middle of the twelfth century. In Wood's "Peerage," an attempt is made to adduce the house of Merchiston from that of Kilmahew, but the scheme is not well authenticated by evidents, and it seems not improbable the former had an origin independent of the latter. Their armorial bearings at

Mr. Dennistoun's writings, exclusive of the works edited for the Bannatyne and Maitland Clubs, mentioned in the text:—

- Letter to the Lord Advocate of Scotland on Reform, . . . . . 1832  
 The Lochlomond Expedition, with some short reflections on the Perth Manifesto, . . . 1834  
 Records of Early Italian Art, in "Foreign Quarterly Review," No. 68, . . . . 1845  
 Pictures and Picture Dealing, in "Foreign Quarterly Review," No. 69 (frequently reprinted), . . . . . 1845  
 The Stuarts in Italy, in "Quarterly Review," No. 157, . . . . . 1846  
 Memoirs of the Dukes of Urbino, illustrating

- the Arms, Arts, and Literature of Italy, from 1440 to 1630; 3 vols., . . . . 1852  
 Article on National Gallery, in "Edinburgh Review," No. 198, . . . . . 1853  
 Article on National Gallery, in "Edinburgh Review," No. 202, . . . . . 1854  
 Article on Hill Burton's History of Scotland, in "Edinburgh Review," No. 204, . . . 1854  
 Memoirs of Sir Robert Strange, Knt., Engraver, and of his Brother-in-law, Andrew Lumisden, Private Secretary to the Stuart Princes; 2 vols., . . . . 1855

*James Dennistoun.*

least are, and have always been, essentially different. The Kilmahew family is the first of the name known in Scotland.

I.—JOHN NAPIER had, from Malcolm, Earl of Lennox, a charter of the quarter land called Kylmethew, about the close of the thirteenth century. He assisted in the defence of Stirling Castle against the forces of the English King in 1304, and as one of the twenty-five defenders chosen to accompany Sir William Olyford when he made surrender of the fortress, was, by the command of Edward, spared the indignity of iron fetters, “*præcepit eosdem absque vinculis ferreis custodiri.*” He seems afterwards to have made his peace with the English King, as John le Naper del Counte de Dunbretan is among the names in the Ragman Roll; but in 1305, he was fined in three years’ rent of his estate for adhering to the cause of Scottish independence. In the Dennistoun MS. it is recorded as probable, that he left two sons—

1.—William; and 2.—Duncan, who each succeeded each other in the inheritance.

II.—WILLIAM NAPIER witnesses a charter dated 10th February, 1406. In addition to that portion of Kilmahew to which he succeeded as heir of his father, he also obtained a charter from David II. of the half lands of Kilmahew, “where the chapel is situated,” which had been forfeited by Dornagill Montefixo.\* He was, probably, also in possession of that portion of Bonhill known as Bonhill-Napier.

II.—DUNCAN NAPIER, “*domino de Kylmehew,*” described as son of John Napier, in a charter which he had from Walter Alan, Lord of Lennox, of the ten merk land of the quarter of Bullul, and the half quarter of Miltoun, formerly possessed in heritage by his brother William.† He obtained various other charters in his favour, and on the authority of a document in the Lyon Office, was married to a daughter of Duncan Ardincaple of that ilk.

III.—DUGALD NAPIER obtained, as heir of his father, William, a resignation of all claim on the lands of Kilmahew, on the part of Robert Cochran of that ilk.

\* Douglas’s “*Peerage,*” vol. ii., p. 282.

† See Charter, *ante*, p. 328.

IV.—JOHN NAPIER had a charter of the lands of Lecky, in 1407. This was the name of the person for whom the notorial transumpt of the charter by Walter Alan was made, in 1440. It is possible, however, they were different individuals—father and son.

V.—DUNCAN NAPIER was infest in Bonhill and Milton, as heir of his father, John, in 1462, and five years afterwards mortified certain annual-rents out of tenements in Dumbarton for the use of his chapel of Kilmahew. It was probably his son, Sir John, chaplain, and James, who had from their cousin, Elizabeth Menteith, Lady of Rusky, a charter of Wester Blairnavads for nineteen years, at fourteen merks yearly rental.

VI.—JAMES NAPIER was retoured heir of his father, Duncan, in Kilmahew, Milton, and Bonhill-Napier, in 1478, but resigned these lands, in 1496, in favour of his brother,

VI.—ROBERT NAPIER, in Milton, who appears to have married Agnes Maxwell, in 1497.

VII.—JOHN NAPIER of Kilmahew had a charter under the Great Seal of his lands of Napierston, formerly held by him off Malcolm, Earl of Lennox, but which had been attached to the Crown by the attainder of that Earl.\* He married Margaret Sempill† (probably of Fulwood), and had issue—

- 1.—Robert, his heir.
- 2.—Patrick of Blackyards, who was commonly styled Tutor of Kilmahew, having the management of the estate during the minority of his nephew, Patrick. According to the Dennistoun MS. (which we now follow), he appears to have married Katherine Noble, and was succeeded in Blackyards by his son Robert, who purchased Auchindennan from Patrick Dennistoun. This Robert married Margaret Hamilton, and had a son, known as “Black John,” who sold Auchindennan to John Napier of Kilmahew, in 1620, and was retoured heir-general of his father, in 1621.
- 3.—Charles of Milndovan, who married,

\* “Reg. Mag. Sig.,” xxix., 359, 371.

† Com. Rec. Glasgow.



VII.—JOHN NAPIER—*continued.*

first, Margaret Noble, relict of William Sempill of Cathcart; and, secondly, Elizabeth Watson—without issue by either. 4.—Robert. 5.—Walter; and two daughters, Agnes, who died young, and another Agnes, who married William, son of Buchanan of Drumakill.

VIII.—ROBERT NAPIER had a wadset of Wallace-ton from Robert Graham of Knockdolian, which the latter redeemed in 1557. He married Margaret Houston, who, with consent of her husband, resigned her tierce of Kilmahew and Napierston before the Commissary Court of Glasgow. By her Robert Napier had issue—

1.—Robert, who predeceased his father. 2.—Patrick, who succeeded to the property; and a daughter, Janet, who married, in 1579, Robert, son of Humphrey Cunningham of Aikenbar.

IX.—PATRICK NAPIER was infeft in Bonhill-Napier as heir of his grandfather, John of Kilmahew, in 1569. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Cunningham of Drumquhassil, and had issue—

1.—John. 2.—James, who found caution to keep the peace towards Stewart, the Governor of Dumbarton Castle, in 1606. 3.—Patrick; and two daughters, 1.—Eleanor, who, in 1609, married John, son of Patrick M'Auslan of Calderoth. 2.—Janet, who married, first, Robert Cunningham; and, second, Cuthbert Jameson.

X.—JOHN NAPIER was infeft, as heir of his father, Patrick, in the ten pound land of Kilmahew, and the ten merk lands of Napierston and Milton, 21st April, 1603. He acquired Auchendonarie from his cousin John, and married Lady Susannah, daughter of William, sixth Earl of Glencairn. He had issue, a son and daughter—

Robert, who succeeded, and Helen, married to John Marshall of Clathedarick.

XI.—ROBERT NAPIER was served heir-general of his father, 22d October, 1644, and in the following year made up titles to the different lands. He married Katherine Haldane, and died in 1659, leaving issue, four sons and one daughter—

- 1.—John, his heir.
- 2.—James, who had Auchendonarie from his father in 1659, and died unmarried.
- 3.—Robert, who, in 1669, succeeded his brother James in Auchendonarie.
- 4.—Peter, whose son, John, a merchant in Glasgow, had a natural son, Peter, who purchased Napierston and Auchendonarie from George Napier, No. XIV. in our line. This Peter sold Auchendonarie, and was succeeded in Napierston by his son John, who sold the lands to Campbell of Stonefield. Robert Napier had also one daughter, Anne, who married John Maxwell of Blackstone.

XII.—JOHN NAPIER had a resignation of Kilmahew from his father, in 1649, on his marriage with Lillias, daughter of Sir John Colquhoun of Luss. In 1653, he acquired Walton and Wallace-ton from his father-in-law, the Laird of Luss. He was one of the representatives for the county of Dumbarton in Parliament, in 1661-5-9. His covenanting principles seem to have brought him under the surveillance of the Episcopalian party, and, in 1685, he was apprehended with his lady, and fined in the sum of 2,000 lib. Having no male issue, he executed, but, it is affirmed, failed to record, an entail of his lands, 6th July, 1689, which called successively the heirs male of the bodies of his two daughters—Margaret and Katherine—and the heirs of the bodies of such heirs male; whom failing, the heirs female of his daughters.\* Margaret carried on the line of the family, and Katherine married Robert Campbell of Netherwoodside.

XIII.—MARGARET NAPIER, married, first, Patrick Maxwell of Newark, with issue—

- 1.—George, who succeeded.
- 2.—John, whose descendants carried on the line.
- 3.—Patrick; and two daughters,

\* Kilmahew Writs.

XIII.—MARGARET NAPIER—*continued*.

- 1.—Elizabeth, who married Robert Drummond, captain of a West Indiaman, in 1702; and, 2.—Lillias, who married William Noble of Ardardan, in 1707.

The Lady of Kilmahew married, secondly, John, eleventh Earl of Glencairn, from whom she had a liferent of Finlayston, in 1695.

XIV.—GEORGE MAXWELL NAPIER was retoured heir of entail in May, 1694, and in compliance with the conditions of entail, assumed the name and arms of Napier of Kilmahew. He was also served heir-general of his father, Patrick Maxwell, in August, 1700. He contested unsuccessfully the county of Dumbarton with Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss, and William Cochrane of Kilmaronock, but with this exception it is thought he did not meddle much with public affairs. From his letters (some of which seem to have been consulted by Mr. Dennistoun) he appears to have been ardently attached to the sports of the field, and spared no trouble or expense in satisfying his taste in this particular. In other respects, also, he was unusually extravagant and careless, and latterly contracted liabilities which led to the breaking up of his once valuable and compact estate.\* He alienated the following properties:—the Barony of Newark, to William Cochrane of Kilmaronock; Tealing, in Angus, to Provost Scrymgeour of Dundee, in 1705; Napierston and Auchendonarie to Peter Napier; and Auchensail, Barrs, Drumsiddoch, and Walton, to James Smollett of Bonhill, in 1735. George Napier was twice married—first, to Christian, daughter of John Sinclair of Ulbster, one of three sisters known as “The Northern Graces,” by whom he had issue—

- 1.—John, who married Lady Jean, daughter of Alexander,

\* In the Dennistoun MS. one or two stories are mentioned, curiously illustrative of his extravagant habits. He is reported to have erected a stable for a favourite horse, the walls of which were hung with mirrors, and the stalls and manger formed of the most costly woods. Tradition further affirms, that when he rode to Caithness to bring home his

bride, he shod his horse with silver, like Childe Noryce when he set out on his fatal journey to Castle Bernard. When the animal died, Kilmahew is said to have exhibited unusual signs of grief, and buried his favourite near a waterfall in the beautiful glen of Kilmahew, still known as Spottie's Linn.



XIV.—GEORGE MAXWELL NAPIER—*continued*.

Earl of Kincardine, but died in 1724, without issue.

2.—Patrick, who died unmarried; and three daughters, Margaret, Margaret, and Jean, who all died young.

In 1734, George Napier added another to his many former foolish acts, by marrying his housekeeper, the daughter of an innkeeper in Leith—Ann Dewar—who controlled him and his affairs, without much advantage to either, till his death, which happened about 1744. As if to give completeness to the ruin of this old family, George Napier had not only to bear the regret felt by the heir of Linne, when he found “his gold was gone—his money spent,” but sadder still, he lived to see himself cut off from all hope of succession by the untimely death of a promising family.

For a successor to George Napier, it is now necessary to return to John Maxwell, the second son of Margaret, the heiress of Kilmahew. He appears to have had an only daughter, Elizabeth, who married Robert Smith, portioner of Inveresk, and had one child—

XVI.—JEAN SMITH (NAPIER), the sixteenth in our line from the Napier first mentioned, and fifth from the entailer, John. On the death of George Napier, it became of importance for the heirs under the entail of 1687 to make good their titles. Claims were set up by Jean Smith and her granduncle, Patrick Maxwell; but a decision was given in favour of the former, as an heir of the body of a nearer heir male to Margaret Napier. Another litigation ensued, with respect to the provision due George Napier's second wife, which was ultimately settled by Jean Smith paying her £300 at once, and £40 per annum afterwards. Entry was thereupon obtained to the residence, then suffering greatly from neglect and pillage. Jean Smith married, in November, 1756, David Brydie, factor to Lord Blantyre, and by him had issue, six sons and five daughters—

1.—William, who assumed the name and arms of Napier on succeeding to Kilmahew. 2.—Alexander, who also

XVI.—JEAN SMITH (NAPIER)—*continued.*

succeeded. 3.—Robert, who settled in the East Indies.  
4.—John, lost at sea, in command of a merchant vessel. 5.—David. 6.—Charles, a surgeon in the East India Company's service. Daughters: 1.—Clementina. 2.—Margaret. 3.—Elizabeth,—all died unmarried. 4.—Catherine, married, in 1811, to James Williamson, Leith, with issue.

XVII.—WILLIAM BRYDIE NAPIER succeeded his father in 1801, and was infest in Kilmahew, 2d September, 1809. He died unmarried, and was succeeded by his brother,

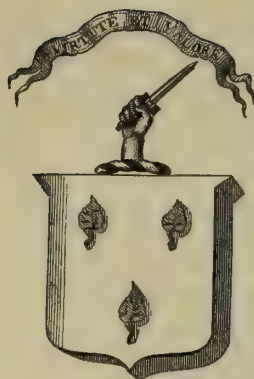
XVII.—ALEXANDER BRYDIE NAPIER, who settled in Virginia about 1800. He married Ann, daughter of Colonel Gabriel Penn, Virginia, and had issue, one son and two daughters—

- 1.—William, who succeeded to Kilmahew. 1.—Margaret, who married William Dyer of Virginia, without issue.
- 2.—Elizabeth, who married Robert Sharp of Richmond, Virginia.

XVIII.—WILLIAM NAPIER of Kilmahew, a citizen of America, made up titles to Kilmahew and Wallaceton, as heir of his uncle, and in 1820, conveyed these lands to Alexander Sharp, brother of the husband of his sister Elizabeth. During the possession of Kilmahew by Alexander Sharp, an attempt was made to enlarge and restore the ancient residence of the Napiers; but it was not carried out; and the old tower, now in ruins, is no inappropriate memorial of the fate of the family who erected it and kept high festival within its walls.

FAMILY ARMS:—Gules, on a bend argent, three crescents azure, and in the sinister chief point a spur rowel of the second. Crest—A man's head adorned with laurel, ppr. Motto—"Virtute gloria parta."

## NOBLE OF FERME AND ARDARDAN-NOBLE.\*



THIS was a family of note in Scotland in the thirteenth century. Nisbet says there is a charter among the Montrose writs, dated the fifth year of the reign of Alexander II. (1253), by Radolphus le Noble, and Thomas le Noble, his son, of the lands of Ylviston, or Eliston, near Edinburgh. William Fitz Thomas le Noble gave in his submission to Edward I. of England, between 1292 and 1297. Macfarlane supposes that one of the early members of this family became connected with the house of Lyle, and shared a portion of the property belonging to it in Dumbartonshire. The first of the line of Ferme of which there is any authentic record is—

I.—JOHN NOBLE, who is known to have lived in the reign of Robert III.

II.—ROBERT NOBLE, son and heir of John Noble, witnesses a charter among the Luss writs, in 1429. He was a bailie of Dumbarton in 1449, and had a crown charter of Baljaffray in 1451, on the resignation of two sisters—Molinara, and Mariotta, or Marion Newlands. He appears to have had the following issue:—

1.—Walter, who succeeded. 2.—Robert, who carried on the male line. 3.—David, witness to a sasine in favour of Walter in 1455. 4.—James. 5.—Patrick, a bailie of Dumbarton in 1467. Daughter: 1.—Agnes, married to John Robson, who died in 1487.

III.—WALTER NOBLE of Ferme, and his wife, Janet Macfarlane, were infeft in the lands of Murroch, within the liberties of Dumbarton, and resigned the same in 1455.† Crawford, in his remarks on the Ragman Roll, says this Walter had a charter of Ferme, in Lanarkshire, in 1467. He died before 1490, without issue, and was succeeded by his brother,

\* Principally from Mr. Dennistoun's MSS.

† Ardardan Writs.



III.—ROBERT NOBLE, who was infeft in Stuckendow in 1508, and six years afterwards had a resignation from John Smollett of an annualrent out of Milndovan. In 1486, he was a bailie of Dumbarton, and in 1490, was one of the commissioners appointed to settle various disputes between that burgh and Glasgow. His seal, bearing three holly (or burdock) leaves, is appended to a deed of division of the Earldom of Lennox, executed in 1490. By his wife, Margaret Lauche (who afterwards married William Douglas of Ledcameroch), he had—

IV.—ROBERT NOBLE, who, during the lifetime of his father, was Sheriff-Depute of Dumbartonshire. In 1490, he sat on the inquest which retoured James Haldane of Gleneagles as one of the heirs of Duncan, Earl of Lennox. He appears to have been married to a daughter of Cunninghame of Drumquhassil, and had a son, James, who succeeded.

V.—JAMES NOBLE was a minor in 1519. In 1534, he obtained infeftment in the lands of Murroch along with his wife, Katherine Stirling, and his son William. In 1563, James Noble obtained a precept of clare constat from James Stewart of Cardonnal, of Ardardan and Stuckendow, as heir of his father, Robert Noble. He sold the family estate of Ferme to Walter Crawford in 1537, and in the same year acquired from John Lyle the lands of Wester Ardardan, which lay naturally into his other properties, Ardardan-Noble and Ardmore. He married Katherine Stirling, and had issue—

William, his successor; and a daughter, Margaret, who married Andrew Hamilton of Cochno.

VI.—WILLIAM NOBLE acquired an interest in certain tenements in Dumbarton in 1585. He was infeft into the Ardardans in 1588, and in Murroch and Guiseholm the following year.\* He married Janet, daughter of John Sempill of Fulwood (who died in 1616), and had issue—

1.—Humphrey, his heir. 2.—William, who possessed pro-

\* Glasgow Com. Rec.

VI.—WILLIAM NAPIER—*continued.*

perties in Dumbartonshire in 1601. 3.—Henry, who renounced the office of executor to his father in 1609. Daughters: 1.—Grisel. 2.—Margaret. He had also a natural son, William, who had a son, Robert.

VII.—HUMPHREY NOBLE had a resignation from his father of Ardardan, on his marriage, in 1601, with Mary, daughter of David Cunningham of Robertland. He was retoured heir to his father in 1608, and to his grandfather, James, in 1630. He had an investiture of the lands of Guiseholm to himself and his heirs male; whom failing, to his brothers William and Henry; whom failing, to his father's illegitimate son, William, and his son Robert. Humphrey Noble had a commission under the Great Seal, in 1626, of the office of Vicecomes of the county of Dumbarton, formerly held by Walter M'Aulay of Ardincaple. He was twice married—first, to Mary Cunningham, above mentioned; and second, to Isabella Glen. By his first wife he had issue—

1.—William, his heir; and six daughters: 1.—Jean, who married, first, Archibald Dennistoun of Dalquhurn; and second, Thomas Fleming of Dalquhurn. 2.—Sophia. 3.—Ann. 4.—Janet. 5.—Sarah. 6.—Margaret.

VIII.—WILLIAM NOBLE, after succeeding to the Ardardans, acquired the four merk lands of Ballimenoch from Walter M'Aulay of Ardincaple. He married Janet, third daughter of Hay of Renfield, in 1629, and had issue—

1.—John, his heir; and two daughters: 1.—Jean, married to Ninian Campbell, minister of Rosneath; and a second, said to have been married to John Campbell of Rachaen.

IX.—JOHN NOBLE was a Commissioner of Supply for Dumbartonshire in 1665. He seems to have supported the cause of the Covenanting party, and a complaint was entered against him before the Privy Council for dealing with one William Dougall, to go to Bothwell

IX.—JOHN NOBLE—*continued.*

Bridge. In 1653, he contracted a marriage with Elizabeth Scott, and at the same time had a resignation from his father of the two Ardardans and Ballimenoeh. He left issue—

- 1.—William, his heir. 2.—John, who went to England, and settled in the county of Hereford, where some of his descendants still exist; and three daughters: 1.—Nicolas, married, in 1695, to John Stevenson, merchant, Glasgow. 2.—Mary. 3.—Janet, who married James Hay, minister of Kilmalcolm.

X.—WILLIAM NOBLE was infeft in the Ardardans and Ballimenoeh in 1678. Like his father, he attached himself to the Presbyterian party, and, in 1685, was among those cited to appear before the court in Dumbarton for nonconformity. After the Revolution he became lieutenant of the Dumbartonshire Fencibles, and was also chosen a Commissioner of Supply. In 1705, he purchased the superiority of his lands from James, Marquis of Montrose, and obtained a crown charter erecting these lands into the barony of Noble. He sold the lands of Ballimenoeh, in 1708, to the trustees under Mrs. Moore's settlement. William Noble married, in 1707, Lillias, daughter of Patrick Maxwell of Newark, by Margaret Napier, heiress of Kilmahew, who brought him a tocher of 3,000 merks.\* By her he had issue—

- 1.—John, his heir. 2.—Patrick. 3.—George. 4.—Campbell-Elphinstone; and two daughters: 1.—Elizabeth. 2.—Mary. He had also a natural daughter, Elizabeth.

XI.—JOHN NOBLE, born in 1708, was retoured heir of his father in 1730. Entering the army at an early age, he rose to be captain of the Royal North British Fusiliers. In 1755, he commanded an independent company, and in 1760, obtained a commission as captain of the 81st Foot. He married Isobel, eldest daughter of James Duncanson of Garshake, by whom he had issue—

\* The above facts are mentioned in the Dennistoun MS. on the authority of Ardardan Writs.



XI.—JOHN NOBLE—*continued.*

- 1.—William, who succeeded.
- 2.—James, married to Mary Reid, without issue.
- 3.—George, who settled in Jamaica, and married Agnes, daughter of John Sommerville, younger of Park, with issue: George, married to G. M. Donald, and Anna-Isabella, married to her cousin, James-Dennistoun Brown, Madras Artillery; and two daughters: 1.—Lillias. 2.—Isabella, married to Alexander Brown, merchant in Glasgow, son of John Brown, by Jean, second daughter of John Dennistoun of Colgrain, with issue: James-Dennistoun, who married his cousin, Anna-Isabella Noble, above mentioned, and had issue—the present Alexander-James-Dennistoun Brown, Esq., Balloch Castle.

XII.—WILLIAM NOBLE succeeded to the property in 1783, and sold Arddan and Ardmore to his brother-in-law, Major-General Thomas Geils, in 1798. He married Isabella, daughter of Andrew Geils, and by her had issue, six sons and five daughters—

- 1.—John, who succeeded, born in 1778.
- 2.—Argyll.
- 3.—Andrew.
- 4.—William.
- 5.—James.
- 6.—Thomas-Geils.
- 1.—Katherine, who died young.
- 2.—Isabella, who died young.
- 3.—Mary, who married Lieutenant-Colonel Geils of Dumbuck.
- 4.—Catherine, who married Thomas Ritchie.
- 5.—Isabella-Duncan-son, now of Brocks.

XIII.—JOHN NOBLE, previous to the sale of the family estate by his father, went to Madras in the service of the East India Company, and highly distinguished himself by organizing the Madras Horse Artillery. He rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and, in token of his valuable services, was made a Companion of the Bath. Returning to Scotland in 1825, his constitution, naturally remarkably good, yielded to the change of climate; and in 1827, he sailed for Madras, in the hope of recruiting his broken health, and completing the period of service prescribed by the regulations of the Company. But the evil had struck too deeply, and this gallant

XIII.—JOHN NOBLE—*continued.*

officer and amiable man breathed his last the day before the vessel arrived at Madras.\*

## XIII.—JAMES NOBLE, also of the East India Company's service, who died in 1837, without issue.

The representation of the family thereupon devolved upon George Noble, R.N., son of George by Agnes Sommerville. On his death, in 1847, he was succeeded by his second son, Andrew, a captain in the Royal Artillery.

FAMILY ARMS:—Argent, three burdock leaves, vert. Crest—A dexter hand holding a dagger, ppr. Motto—"Virtute et valore." Entitled to supporters.

## CARDROSS PARISH—SUCCESSION OF MINISTERS.

THE earliest known reference to the church of Cardross occurs in a charter granted by Maldouin, Earl of Lennox, to Walter, Bishop of Glasgow, about 1226. It is in these words:—"Omnibus sancte matris ecclesiae " filiis præsentibus et futuris Maldovensibus Comes de Levenax; Eternam

\* Monuments have been erected to the memory of Lieut.-Col. Noble in different parts of India. One at Madras, from the studio of Chantrey, bears the following inscription:—

LIEUT.-COLONEL JOHN NOBLE, C.B.

Born at Greenock, in Scotland.

Served with distinguished reputation in India during a period of thirty-two years.

He formed and commanded the Madras Horse Artillery with eminent skill, and with the recorded approbation of the highest civil and military authorities; and died at Madras, 16th July, 1827, in the 48th year of his age.

In remembrance of  
His intrepidity of spirit and presence of mind,  
His professional enthusiasm,  
Vigour and promptitude in action,  
And kindness and generosity in peace,  
His Brother Officers of the Madras Artillery  
Have raised this Monument.

“ in Domino salutem. Noverit universitas vestra, nos pietates intuitu dedisse  
 “ concessisse, et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse, venerabili patri nostro  
 “ Domino Waltero die gratia, Glasg. Episcopo, et ejus successoribus, in per-  
 “ petuum ecclesiam de Cardinross cum terris decuinis piscaris et omnibus  
 “ pertinentiis suis, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, in usus mensæ  
 “ Episcopalis convertendum salve jure Duegalli fratris nostri. In cujus rei  
 “ testimonium presenti scripto sigillum nostrum apposuimus. Hiis testibus,”  
 &c., &c.

The succession of ministers in Cardross parish can be indicated on trustworthy evidents from the latter part of the fifteenth century.

1480.—ROBERT BLACKADDER, son of Sir Patrick Blackadder of Tulliallan, by Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Sir James Edmonstone of that Ilk, was rector of Cardross in 1480. He was employed by James III. on a mission to the Papal court. While at Rome, the bishopric of Aberdeen fell vacant, and having ingratiated himself into the favour of Pope Sixtus IV., he was consecrated to that see. In 1484, an opportunity occurred for further preferment, to which his talents and capacity for public business gave him a claim, and he was translated to Glasgow. In his person that see was advanced to the archiepiscopal rank; and he continued to perform its functions, and to execute various important charges in the sphere of politics, until 1508, when he undertook a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, from which he did not return, dying on the 28th July of that year.

1512.—JAMES STEWART, rector.\* Promoted, in 1518, to the Provostry of

\* Instrument extracted from the oldest Protocol Book in possession of the Burgh of Dumbarton:—

“ Die vij mensis Maii anno domini 1518—&c., in mei notarii publici et testium subscriptorum presentia, personaliter accessit discretus vir dominus Thomas Ald (alias Alder) vicarius pensionarius de Cardross, ad presentium discreti viri Domini Petri Flemmyng, curat de Cardross, et exposuit, et declaravit, qualiter ipse Dominus Thomas, fuerat citatus per venerabilem insignemque virum, Magistrum Jacobum Stewart, Rectorem de Cardross, ad faciendum suam residentiam apud dictam

ecclesiam de Cardross, et in eadem parochia remanere, et ad hoc faciendum secundum formam, et tenoram literarum prefati Majistri Jacobi, rectoris, offerabat se promptum, et paratum, et petit claves dictæ ecclesiæ, et loci de prefato Domino Petro Flemmyng, et posuit imponere suas res ad custodiendum in dicto loco qui vero dictus Petrus respondebat, et dicebat quod reluit deliberare dictas claves sibi priusque habuerat speciale mandatum, a dicto Magistro rectore ad hoc faciendum, fecerant hoc in limiterio ecclesiæ parochialis de Dunbertan,” &c.



Dumbarton; at this time Peter Fleming was curate, and Thomas Ald vicar pensioner.

1529.—PATRICK SHAW, succeeded Stewart as rector, and is mentioned as such in 1529.

1558.—SYMON SHAW was parson of Cardross, and rector of Kilbarchan in 1558.

— JOHN BELL filled this benefice soon after the Reformation, and about this time William Cuik was reader, with 20 merks salary.

1569.—JOHN FLATTISBURY was exhorter, with 40 merks and the vicarage pension, manse, and glebe.

1572.—THOMAS ARCHIBALD, rector, and was succeeded some time after 1592, by

1592.—JAMES CUNNINGHAM. On his death in 1603, another

1603.—JAMES CUNNINGHAM was presented, but died the same year.

1603.—JOHN BLACKBURN was appointed rector. He was Dean of the Faculty of Glasgow College, and was translated to the Laigh Kirk of that town.

1616.—ROBERT WATSON was appointed, and continued to exercise the functions of the ministry till 1650, when falling into ill health, he resigned his office and benefice into the hands of the Presbytery, reserving, however, the manse and glebe during his life; and also all the teinds above seven chalders, which he gave up as a provision for his successor. Rights of Patronage having been abolished by statute, the parishioners gave a call to his son—

1651.—ROBERT WATSON, who was ordained in 1651. He conformed to the restored order of things in 1663, and died in 1671. He was married to a daughter of Principal Baillie.

1672.—JAMES GARTSHORE was next presented to the charge, and, eleven years afterwards, was translated to Tranent.

1683.—HUGH GORDON succeeded. Owing to a hiatus in the Presbytery records about this time, it does not appear when, or in what manner, he ceased to discharge the duties of his office.\* A brief

\* His devotion to High Church principles is reported to have shown itself on one occasion in a somewhat irreverent manner. Being engaged in administering from the pulpit the sacrament of baptism to a child whose name the father intended should be William. "Na, na," (said Gordon), "we have had our mony Williams already; the bairn's name maun be James."

entry in the Wodrow MSS. in the Advocates' Library, states that he was "ousted at the Revolution."

1689.—NEIL GILLIES, who, in 1679, had been chaplain to Archibald, Earl of Argyll, seems to have been performing the functions of a minister at Cardross at the re-erection of the Presbytery in 1689. He was translated to Glasgow in 1690.

1690.—JAMES GORDON, "ane Ireland minister," had a popular call. He died in 1693.

1695.—ARCHIBALD WALLACE was admitted in 1695. Dying in 1725, the Crown presented John Smith, but the parishioners refused to receive him, and gave a call to John Edmonstone. The Commission of the General Assembly having sustained the objections to Mr. Smith—

1726.—JOHN EDMONSTONE was appointed by the Crown, and ordained in 1726. During the long period of forty-four years he presided over the spiritual interests of the parish, and left behind him a character which is not inelegantly expressed on his tombstone in the churchyard.\* On his death, John Davidson, minister of Old Kilpatrick, was nominated to the living, but declined.

1774.—JOHN M'AULAY was inducted minister of Cardross parish in 1774.

\* M.S.

Ad hoc marmor, depositæ sunt reliquiæ  
Viri plurimum reverendi doctissimique,  
JOANNIS EDMONSTONE, A.M., V.D.M.

Qui in parochia de Cardross, per annos quater undecim,  
Pastoris præstantissimi muneribus functus est.

Ab adolescentia studiis optimarum artium deditus,  
Verum et honestum sensit, coluit commendavit.

Rerum divinarum humanarumque scientia inter paucissimos excultus;

Erga summum numen pietatem, erga genus humanum amorem,  
In concionibus, in congressibus, voce multum vita magis,

Docuit.

Ab initis officiis adusque vitæ finem stamens, firmus atque stabilis

Virtutis veræ, pacisque Christianæ custos et satelles.

In rudiores et labascentes mitis et misericors

Etiam in turbulentos, vix acerbus.

Mensis Martii xxi, anni MDCCLXXI

Mortem obiit octogenarius

Andreas, filius natu maximus optimo parenti moerens posuit

V.S.L.M.

He was born at Harris (where his father was minister) in 1720, and graduated as M.A. at King's College, Aberdeen. He was ordained minister of South Uist in 1745, and in the course of the same year acquired some notoriety in his district by furnishing information, through his father, which nearly led to the capture of Prince Charles. In 1756, John M'Aulay removed to Lismore, and nine years afterwards made a second change to Inverary, where he was minister when Dr. Johnson made his famous journey to the Hebrides.\* Owing to his connection with what was known as the Moderate party, M'Aulay's translation to Cardross met with considerable opposition from the Ultra-Calvinistic section of the Presbytery; but it was ultimately carried in the above year—1774. He married Margaret, third daughter of Colin Campbell of Inversregan, by whom he had twelve children, the youngest of whom, John, died in infancy. One of them entered the East India Company's service, and rose to the rank of general; another, Zachary, resided for some years as a merchant in Sierra Leone, and on returning to this country, became a prominent and useful member of the party then labouring for the abolition of slavery in the British possessions. By his marriage with Miss Mills, daughter of a Bristol merchant, Zachary had a son, Thomas Babington (now Lord Macaulay of Rothley), the distinguished critic and historian. A sister of Zachary married Thomas Babington, Esq., an English gentleman. John M'Aulay died minister of Cardross in 1789.

1790.—ALEXANDER M'AULAY was presented to Cardross by the Crown in 1790; but a counter-presentation was given to Abraham Forrest by Sir James Colquhoun, who claimed the right of patronage. The dispute being settled by the civil courts in favour of the Crown, Mr. M'Aulay was duly ordained. He was succeeded by—

\* Writing under date 25th October, 1773, Boswell records,—“Mr. John M'Aulay passed this evening with us at our inn. When Dr. Johnson spoke of people whose principles were good, but whose practice was faulty, Mr. M'Aulay said ‘he had no notion of people being in earnest in

their good professions whose practice was not suitable to them.’ The doctor grew warm, and said, ‘Sir, are you so grossly ignorant of human nature, as not to know that a man may be very sincere in good principle without having good practice?’”



1801.—ARCHIBALD WILSON, who, for the last twelve years of his incumbency, was in a great measure disabled for parish duty. He died in 1838, and was succeeded by—

1838.—WILLIAM DUNN, the present incumbent, who had been ordained assistant and successor to Mr. Wilson, a few months before his death.\*

### WEST, OR OLD KILPATRICK.

THIS parish derives its name from the church erected within its bounds to the memory of the Apostle of Ireland. It has even been affirmed, on good authority, that the saint was born in Kilpatrick; and certainly of all the places which lay claim to this honour the traditions connected with the church and village there are the most circumstantial and consistent. “My father,” says St. Patrick, in his Confessions, “was Calphurnius, a deacon, who was the son of Potius, a presbyter, of the village of Bonaven in Taburnia.” Jocelin of Furnes, who wrote a life of the Apostle about the end of the twelfth century, describes his birthplace particularly as the town of Nempthor, with which the modern Kilpatrick exactly corresponds, and states that the territory generally was called Taburnia, from its being a Roman station. Another tradition affirms that St. Patrick was buried as well as born in Kilpatrick; but this rests on but indifferent authority, and has never obtained general assent.†

Till the year 1649, the districts now know as East and West Kilpatrick formed one parish, which extended from the lands of Dumbuck on the east, to those of Garscube on the west; but at that time a disjunction was effected, and about half the lands were erected into a parish, *quoad omnia*, under the name of East, or New Kilpatrick. The portion of the old parish, which now forms what is known as West Kilpatrick, is in shape not unlike a triangle,

\* In further illustration of the ecclesiastical history of Cardross it may be mentioned, that for twenty years a resident missionary has been located at Renton in connection with the Established Church. A mission chapel has also been recently erected there, and a well-attended female industrial school set on foot.

† The figure of a knight in armour in the churchyard has acquired the name of St. Patrick's stone—from what cause it would be difficult to determine. It is now kept within the burial place of Stirling of Law; but there is no reason for supposing it to be connected with that family.

with its base facing the Clyde. The western boundary of the parish is the same as before,—viz., the lands of Dumbuck; but on the east it does not extend beyond Yoker.

Continuing our territorial survey in an easterly direction, the first lands entered in Kilpatrick parish form part of the ancient barony of Colquhoun, granted in the thirteenth century by Maldowen, Earl of Lennox, to Umphredus de Kilpatrick, for the third part of the service of a man-at-arms. On the marriage of a successor of this Humphrey with the heiress of Luss, the paternal inheritance seems to have been portioned out among various cadets of the family. The Mains of Colquhoun and Dumbuck, or “hill of the roe-bucks,” the most westerly portion, were acquired from various proprietors during the last century by the Edmonstones of Duntreath, and sold by Sir Charles Edmonstone to General Geils, of Geilston, who settled it upon his eldest son, Andrew; whose son, John-Edward, is now of Dumbuck. He also possesses the Mains of Colquhoun.

Barnhill has descended through a family of Colquhouns at least from the sixteenth century. In 1543, John Colquhoun of Luss granted a feu charter of the wester half of Barnhill to John Colquhoun, in Milton of Colquhoun (on his own resignation), and to Janet Lang, his wife. They had issue—Walter, who succeeded; and Patrick, who married Margaret Smollett. Walter, infeft in 1555, was slain at Glenfruin, along with his son John, fighting under the banner of his chief against the Macgregors. He was twice married,—first, to Janet Wright; and second, to Isobel Douglas. He had issue—the above John, slain with his father at Glenfruin, and Patrick, James, Andrew, and Margaret. John was married to Margaret M'Kay, and had issue—Walter, his heir, Andrew, Jean, and Janet. Walter, being a minor at his father's death, was not infeft in the family property till 1610, when he seems to have married Margaret Logan. They had issue—John, who succeeded, but died without issue, and James, who also died without issue. By a second marriage with Jean Colquhoun, Walter Colquhoun had issue—a son, James, of Barnhill, who married and had issue—three sons, James, Humphrey, and Alexander. The wester half of the lands of Barnhill formed the family property till 1696, when this James Colquhoun, eldest son of his father, acquired the easter half in behoof of his brothers, Humphrey and Alexander. He married Margaret Speirs, but

having no prospect of issue, executed a conveyance of the property, between 1734 and 1739, in favour of his brother Humphrey, a bailie of Dumbarton. Humphrey Colquhoun married, first, Giles Craig, without issue; and second, Margaret, eldest daughter of Walter Williamson of Chapelton and Aikenbar, by whom he had one son, Walter, his heir, and two daughters: Margaret, married to Neil Campbell, sheriff-substitute of Dumbartonshire, with issue—two sons: Alexander, late sheriff-substitute of Renfrewshire, now of Barnhill, and Humphrey-Walter, late sheriff-substitute of Dumbartonshire, now of Croslet; and Janet, married to Rev. James Oliphant, minister of Dumbarton. Walter Colquhoun was infeft in Barnhill in 1798, on a precept of clare constat from Archibald Edmonstone of Duntreath, but died unmarried in 1827, and was succeeded by his nephew, Alexander Campbell, Esq., above mentioned, the present proprietor.

Adjoining Barnhill on the north and north-east, are the lands of Meikle and Little Overtoun,—the former belonging to Gabriel Lang, Esq., and the latter to Andrew Buchanan, Esq., of Auchentorlie; and on the south and south-east is the Milton property, comprehending the mill of the Barony, and the printworks belonging to Messrs. Muter and Miller.

At Milton, a manufactory was established nearly a century ago for bleaching and calico-printing. More recently, weaving was added to these branches of trade; and it is a fact worthy of notice, that the first factory for weaving cloth by power other than the hand was erected here, and continued in operation many years. One of the original looms was preserved as a memento till 1850, when it was unfortunately destroyed by a fire which consumed the building in which it stood. In 1817, the late Mr. Patrick Mitchell purchased the works, mansion-house, and adjoining grounds, from D. Hort M'Dowall,\* and greatly improved the property, by consolidating into one establishment the different branches of trade formerly carried on in separate works, and by different companies. For about thirty years Mr. Mitchell

\* D. Hort M'Dowall was a member of an old Renfrewshire family, which gave no less than three wives to as many young Whig lawyers, who afterwards became Lords of Session. Henry Cockburn, Lord Cockburn; Thomas Maitland, Lord Dundrennan; and John Fullarton, Lord Fullarton; were severally married to three sisters, the Misses M'Dowalls; and a brother of whom was the Day

Hort above referred to as the proprietor of Milton. Their father was well known as a Glasgow merchant, and in 1791 was raised to the dignity of Lord Provost of that city. Mrs. Cockburn, at least, if not the others, was "wooded and won" at Milton; and the old gardener, a character in his way, was a frequent witness of their courtship in the romantic grounds surrounding the mansion.



continued to employ an average of above 300 hands at Milton; but soon after his death, in 1848, his nephews and successors, Messrs. Muter & Miller, introduced machinery into the works, which somewhat reduced the number of employés, but greatly increased the produce of the works. There are still, however, between 200 and 300 generally engaged in the various departments of printing, bleaching, and dyeing, one-half of which are adults, and the other children and young persons of both sexes. Considerable improvements have recently been made in the works.

Auchentorlie, or, as it was formerly called, Silverbanks, was in early times part of the barony of Erskine; but having been acquired by the Luss family, it was feued out in 1695, by Sir Humphrey Colquhoun, to John Colquhoun, whose daughter Elizabeth, wife of Captain James Colquhoun, sold it, in 1709, to Mungo Buchanan, W.S. From him it passed by purchase, in 1737, to Andrew Buchanan of Drumpeller, who acquired at the same time Connalton, Chapelton, and Dunerbuck. These lands, with the exception of the last mentioned, Andrew Buchanan subsequently sold to his brother Archibald, whose grandson, Archibald, acquired Dunerbuck. This Archibald, by his wife, Mary, second daughter of Richard Dennistoun of Kelvingrove, had, besides other issue, Andrew, now of Auchentorlie, who has erected a fine new mansion on the property. Within the grounds of Auchentorlie are the remains of a building known as Tresmass Castle, occupying most probably the site of some encampment intended to overlook the line of defences established by the Romans between Kilpatrick, the reputed termination of the Wall, and the fortress of Dumbarton.

The stronghold of the barony of Colquhoun was erected at Dunglass, a rocky eminence commanding the passage of the Clyde. The year 1380 has been mentioned as the date of erection of the first Castle; and certainly, in 1480, Lady Luss had a liferent of the lands and fortress of Dunglass, which she was bound to keep in good repair. This Dunglass on the Clyde has been frequently confounded with another stronghold of the same name in Lothian, blown up by Cromwell's soldiers. The ruins at Dunglass claim an antiquity as high as the sixteenth century, the letters V. C. over the doorway being probably the initials of Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss, slain in 1592. The old castle was subjected to gross abuse so far back as 1735, when the Commissioners of Supply made an order to use it as a kind of quarry for

stones required to repair the neighbouring quay. This vandalism was continued under one excuse or another till the purchase of the property by Archibald Buchanan of Auchentorlie, who not only stayed the inroads being made on the old building, but did something towards restoring and adorning it. On the summit of the Castle rock a plain monument has been erected to the memory of Henry Bell, the pioneer of steam navigation in this country.

Leaving the barony of Colquhoun, and passing the beautiful property of Glenarbuck, laid out by Gilbert Hamilton, Lord Provost of Glasgow, and since in the possession of different gentlemen, we enter what may be termed the church lands of Kilpatrick, gifted by the pious munificence of the early Earls of Lennox to the Abbey of Paisley. Some time about the end of the twelfth century, Alwyn, the second Earl of Lennox, confirmed to the church of Kilpatrick a gift of the lands of Cochno, Edinbarnet, Cragentulach, Monachken-eran, Dunteglenan, Cultbuie, and others, and added thereto a grant of his own of the lands of Cateconon, for the weal of the soul of his sovereign, Alexander II., of his own, and of all his race. In attaching these lands to the church of Kilpatrick, the donor seems to have freed them from all burdens; for when Earl David, brother of William the Lion, who held the superiority of the earldom during the minority of Alwyn's successor, attempted to derive aid from them, as from his other lands, the holders resisted, and he was compelled to depart from his intention. The various possessions appear at this time to have been held, on behalf of the church, by a person named Bede Ferdan, who lived at Monachken-eran, in the great house built of twigs—"domo magna fabricata de virgis"—and who, with other three individuals, was bound to receive and entertain all pilgrims repairing to the church of St. Patrick. The lands conferred upon the church of Kilpatrick formed in after years a fertile subject of dispute; and in one of the feuds which ensued, Bede Ferdan, above referred to, was slain in defending what he considered the rights of the church. The dispute regarding the church lands originated in the following manner:—Earl Maldowen, Alwyn's successor, out of the love he entertained for the monks of Paisley, in whose abbey he had chosen his place of sepulture, granted to them the church of Kilpatrick and all the lands attached thereto. Maldowen's brother, Dugald, was at this time rector of Kilpatrick, and resisted the right of the monks to those lands

which they claimed as ancient pertinents of the church, and as confirmed to them directly by various charters. The case was tried by papal delegates in 1233, and the proceedings, as recorded in the Register of Paisley, give a clear and remarkable insight into our early ecclesiastical polity. Dugald, in the end, was compelled to yield. The church, as in 1227, was decreed to belong to the Abbey of Paisley "in propriis usus;" and the vicarage was taxed at twelve merks of the alterage, or the tithe of corn, if the alterage was not sufficient. The procuraciones due to the bishop were at that time taxed at one reception (*hospitium*) yearly.\* The Abbot of Paisley, out of consideration for Dugald, who had thrown himself upon the mercy of the monastery, allowed him to retain the rectorship for his lifetime, and in addition thereto, granted him half a carucate of the lands of Cochno. Still, the dispute, though decided upon by the papal delegates, was far from being terminated, and the abbot was more than once obliged to bestow a money equivalent upon those who held land in Kilpatrick, which the monks alleged had been gifted to the monastery. Thus Gilbert, the son of Samuel of Renfrew, obtained sixty silver merks on resigning the lands of Monachkeneran; and Malcolm, the son of Earl Maldowen, received a similar sum, "pro bona pacis," on resigning to the monastery the lands of Cochno, Finbelach, and Edinbarnet. About the year 1270, new claimants came forward for the church lands of Kilpatrick in the person of John de Wardroba, Bernard de Erth, and Norrinus de Monnargund; and in consideration of their title through their wives—grandnieces and heiresses of Dugald the rector—the abbot paid them 140 merks, and obtained a charter of resignation from each. Three years afterwards, Malcolm, Earl of Lennox, "before he received the honour of knight-hood," confirmed to the abbot and monastery of Paisley all the lands which they held in Lennox, including not only those which belonged to the church of Kilpatrick, but also Drumfower (Duntocher), Renfede, and Drumdynanis, which had been given by his predecessors to the monastery itself. Yet even before the close of the century, Robert, Bishop of Glasgow, had to inhibit the Earl's steward, Walter Spreull, and at length the earl himself, from making a new claim to these lands in a secular court.† In succeeding years the monks of Paisley appear to have added to their possessions in Kilpatrick.

\* Reg. de Passelet, and Reg. Glasg., in Orig. Par., vol. i., p. 21.

† Reg. de Passelet, in Orig. Par., vol. i., p.



Robert de Lyle, in 1452, granted in feu to them (in consideration of 112 merks), the third of Crukyshot fishings in the Clyde, a portion of the lands of Auchentorlie and Glenarbuck, and also license to use wood on these grounds for hanging their nets.

The Abbey lands of Paisley were erected into a temporal lordship in favour of Lord Claud Hamilton; and his grandson, James, Earl of Abercorn, sold those in Kilpatrick to Sir John Hamilton of Orbiston. The lands were then feued out into small lairdships; but the principal portion of these has been acquired by the present Lord Blantyre and his predecessors, under whom great improvements have been carried out in this portion of the parish.

Of Auchentoshan property the one-half was feued, in 1612, by James, first Earl of Abercorn, to Matthew Hamilton, whose descendant, John Cross Buchanan, erected the present mansion. It is now the property of Alexander Dunn, Esq. The other half was held in feu during the seventeenth century by a family of Johnstones, who sold it, in 1767, to George Buchanan of Auchentoshan. The adjoining property of Mountblow was feued from Auchentoshan by Robert Donald, Lord Provost of Glasgow, in 1767; it passed first to Henry Bowie, Esq., and afterwards to William Dunn, Esq., Duntocher. In the garden is a curious sculptured stone, about eight feet in height, an account of which was communicated to the Society of Antiquaries, by Dr. Letsom, in 1776. On the upper compartment the faint outlines of an elephant can yet be traced, and on the second, the figure of an eagle with wings displayed. It is most probably of Danish origin, but the carving with which it has been covered was much destroyed during its use as a stepping-stone at the burn at Sandyford. It was rescued from this ignoble use by Provost Donald, and placed in the garden at Mountblow.

We have now reached in our survey the lands of Duntocher, with which is connected what is probably the most interesting feature in the modern history of the parish under review. In 1808, William Dunn, eldest son of William Dunn, proprietor of Gartclash, parish of Kirkintilloch, acquired the mill at Duntocher, then idle, and which had previously been used only for spinning wool and cotton yarn. Having succeeded to the Gartclash property on the death of his father, Mr. Dunn, even at the time spoken of, had made a fair start with those machine works in Glasgow

which afterwards became so famous throughout Britain. He fitted up the Duntocher mill with his own machinery, and succeeded so well that in a few years he purchased the neighbouring Faifley mill from the Faifley Spinning Company. These mills he continued to enlarge and improve till his business reached a point far beyond their power of production. He was then compelled not only to extend the old, but to erect entirely new works. About 1813, he acquired from Messrs. Dennistoun the Dalnotter Iron Works, used principally for slitting and rolling iron; and, eight years afterwards, erected upon their site the Milton mill, unfortunately destroyed by fire in 1846. The Hardgate mill, contiguous to his other works, was erected in 1831; it was destroyed by fire in 1851, but immediately rebuilt, on a different site, by Alexander Dunn, Esq., on a far larger scale. It is to the enterprise of Mr. Dunn that Duntocher owes its origin in a great measure, and certainly all its prosperity. In addition to the purchases connected with his various mills, Mr. Dunn acquired, by large and successive purchases, a very considerable extent of landed property in the parish, comprehending the lands of Duntocher, Milton, Kilbowies, Dalquhanran, Dalmuir, Duntiglennan, Auchentoshan, Loch Humphrey, and others. The sole architect of his large fortune, William Dunn was a man of indomitable perseverance, great self-reliance, and unsullied integrity. He managed his extensive concerns with great care and talent, and was much esteemed amongst the population connected with his various establishments, amounting to several thousands. Charitable, yet unostentatious, and uniting to a strict sense of honour and rigid truthfulness, a liberal spirit in all his dealings, he was in every way worthy of the high position which, by his vigour and ability, he had attained amongst the merchants and landowners of the west of Scotland. In private life he was beloved as a gentleman of unassuming manners and kindly disposition; and although he did not aspire to any official situation of distinction, he at all times cheerfully contributed to every object calculated to promote the public good. He was born at Gartclash in 1770, and died at Mountblow, 13th March, 1849, leaving the bulk of his large property to his sole surviving brother, Alexander Dunn, with the exception of a sum of £3,000, allocated for various charitable purposes. Mr. Dunn was a deputy-lieutenant of Dumbartonshire.

Again resuming our survey northward from Duntocher of the lands

in Kilpatrick, we enter the estate of Cochno, to which was formerly attached Lawmuir, within the lordship of Drumry. As early as the middle of the sixteenth century at least, it was the seat of a family of Hamiltons, who traced their descent from the noble house of Hamilton, in Lanarkshire. About the period mentioned, Andrew Hamilton of Cochno, Provost of Glasgow, and Governor of Dumbarton Castle, married, first, Margaret, youngest daughter of James Noble of Ferme; and second, Agnes Crawford of Kilbirny, by whom he had Claud and John, both of Cochno, and Matthew of Auchentoshan. The property is now possessed by Miss Grace Hamilton.

Close on the Clyde is Barns, which has also given designation to a family of Hamiltons from the sixteenth century. Claud Hamilton, the first of Barns (named after the distinguished commendator of Paisley), acquired the property, in 1575, from Gavin Hamilton of Raploch, who had a gift of it in fee from John, Archbishop of St. Andrews, in 1560. The lands are now possessed by Miss Hamilton of Cochno, who succeeded her brother, the late James Hamilton, Esq., son of James Hamilton of Barns.

South from Duntocher is Kilbowie, or Cultbowie, "the yellow ridge," originally included in the temporalities of Kilpatrick, but acquired by Hamilton of Barns, who sold it to Edmonstone of Duntreath, from whose family it passed to the late William Dunn, Esq. of Duntocher.

Dalnotter property was conveyed, in the reign of David II., by Isobel Fleming to Sir Robert Erskine, who had them included in his barony of Erskine. It continued in the Marr family till 1638, when it was sold to Sir John Hamilton of Orbiston, whose grandson, William Hamilton, sold it, in 1703, to Walter, Lord Blantyre. It was afterwards separated from his property, and, during the latter part of the eighteenth century, was in possession of the Campbells of Succoth, who sold it again to the late Lord Blantyre. Dalnotter is celebrated for a fine hill, commanding a magnificent view of the Clyde and the spreading Frith.

On the adjoining lands of Dalmuir (possessed in early times by the Spreulls), extensive chemical works were erected at one time; but they became latterly less remunerative than they had been, and after standing idle for a few years, were taken down in 1856. The property was purchased by the late William Dunn, Esq., Duntocher.

The lands east of Barns fall to be noticed under the head of East, or



New Kilpatrick. The course of the Roman Wall through this parish, and the nature of the remains found along its course, will be found fully described in our account of that interesting antiquity. (See *ante*, pp. 6-14.)

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#### PARISH STATISTICS.

IN point of population, the parish, for the five decades preceding 1851, exhibited a constant increase; but in that year, and owing, no doubt, to the entire cessation of some of the public works, and the slackness of others, there was a decrease of fully one thousand as compared with 1841. The figures are:—in 1801, 2,844; in 1810, 3,428; in 1821, 3,692; in 1831, 5,879; in 1841, 7,020; and in 1851, 5,921.

The Dumbartonshire Railway skirts the south-western part of the parish as far as Bowling, and the eastern section is thoroughly opened up by the line formed between Glasgow and Helensburgh. The Forth and Clyde Canal passes through the south-eastern portion, and has conferred upon it great advantages.

There are the following places of worship in Kilpatrick parish:—The Established, the United Presbyterian, and the Free Churches, in or near to the village of Kilpatrick; an Established Church (*quoad sacra*) at Duntocher, where there are also two United Presbyterian Churches, a Free Church, and a Roman Catholic Church. The schools in the parish are numerous and well attended. The parish school is situated near to the village of Kilpatrick.

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#### ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES—SUCCESSION OF MINISTERS.

THE most prominent facts in the ancient ecclesiastical history of this parish have been referred to in our notice of the church lands of Kilpatrick. The succession of pastors appears to have been as follows:—

1232.—DUGALD, brother of Maldowan, Earl of Lennox, rector. (Reg. de Pas.)

1316.—SIR PATRICK FLOKER, curate, had a dispensation of residence in 1316, on being appointed master of the hospital of Polmadie. (Reg. Epis. Glas., No. 263.)

- 1409.—SIR WALTER BRUCE, vicar. (Cart. de Pas.)
- 1418.—SIR JOHN DE LOUDON, perpetual vicar.
- 1440.—SIR THOMAS WISCHARD, vicar. (Reg. Epis. Glas., No. 344.)
- 1527.—GEORGE LANGMURE, clerk of the king's closet, vicar for life.
- 1550.—ROBERT DOUGLAS, curate.
- 1560.—ARCHIBALD BARRY, vicar.
- 1563.—ROBERT IRONSTONE, exhorter. (Reg. Mag. Sig.)
- 1568.—WILLIAM HAMILTON, reader, with the whole vicarage.
- 1574.—JOHN ANDERSON, minister.
- 1587.—MATTHEW DOUGLAS. Deposed same year.
- 1587.—WALTER STEWART, presented to the parish by the Crown. He was alive in 1628.
- 1636.—ROBERT FORSYTH, deposed about 1639, on the ground of Episcopacy and breach of discipline. (Pres. Rec.) Lord Abercorn thereupon presented Hugh Blair to the parish, but the Presbytery presented James Wood.
- 1640.—JAMES WOOD, minister. Deposed for Episcopacy in 1645. (An account of this case will be found *ante*, p. 198.)
- 1648.—MATTHEW RAMSAY was admitted to this charge after Alexander Dunlop, Paisley, Hugh Blair, Glasgow, and John Drurie, had severally been presented by the Earl of Dundonald. Ramsay is spoken of in high terms by Woodrow. He was deposed for non-conformity in 1665; but four years afterwards was indulged to preach at Paisley.
- 1667.—THOMAS ALLEN, "rabbl'd" at the Revolution, and ejected from his living.
- 1689.—JOHN RITCHIE. Died 1727.
- 1728.—JOHN MILLER. Died 1738.
- 1739.—ROBERT YATES. Deposed in 1744.
- 1745.—JOHN DONALDSON, brother of Principal Donaldson of Glasgow University.
- 1794.—WILLIAM MACARTNEY. He mixed himself up a good deal with political affairs, and proceedings were instituted against him in 1820, for violent language alleged to have been used in the pulpit. The charge, however, fell to the ground from the difficulty of proving

the exact words used, which were not taken down at the time.  
He died in 1829.

1823.—WILLIAM FLEMING, D.D., now Professor of Moral Philosophy in Glasgow University.

1833.—MATTHEW BARCLAY, D.D., vacated his charge at the Disruption, 1843.

1843.—JOHN REID, A.M., present incumbent, ordained 21st September, 1843.

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### EAST, OR NEW KILPATRICK.

As has been already stated, this parish was formed in 1649, out of the eastern half of the old parish of Kilpatrick. Being of comparatively modern origin, New Kilpatrick has little distinctive history as a parish; but there are within its bounds several properties and families well deserving of notice.

The Douglasses of Mains trace their descent by evidents of unquestionable authenticity to Nicholas Douglas (fourth son of James, Lord Dalkeith), who in September, 1373, married Janet Galbraith, heiress of Mains. The eighth in descent from Nicholas was Malcolm, who had a resignation from his father of the estate of Mains on his marriage with Janet, daughter of John Cunninghame of Drumquhassil, in 1562. This connection proved fatal to the young laird of Mains, as it led him to join the various intrigues which the busy and adventurous Drumquhassil undertook during the minority of James VI. Malcolm Douglas, along with his father-in-law, assisted at the daring but successful enterprise of Crawford of Jordanhill against Dumbarton Castle, in 1571. He was attainted, in 1584, for neglecting a summons to attend the Privy Council after the fall of Montrose; and both were so deeply implicated by the more than suspicious revelations of Edmonstone of Duntreath, concerning the Raid of Ruthven and other alleged treasonable conspiracies, that they were beheaded at the Cross of Edinburgh in 1584. The late representative of the family, John Campbell Douglas, Esq. of Mains, was the twentieth in descent from the Nicholas first referred to. The family acquired Baljaffrey from Noble of Ardardan in 1557.

The lands of Kilmardinny, on the confines of Stirlingshire, were



acquired in part by Donald Lennox of Balcorrach in 1440, and in part by Sir John Colquhoun of Luss in 1465, on a resignation from Alexander de Auchencross. The portion belonging to the Lennox family passed, in 1505, to John Machutcheson; after which time it was broken up, and feued out in small portions. The mansion of Kilmardinny and surrounding land was acquired, in 1834, by William Brown, Esq. It is now the property of Robert Dalglish, Esq., one of the Members of Parliament for Glasgow.

Garscube, in the sixteenth century, was the property of Colquhoun of Luss,—James, the son of Humphrey of that family, having obtained a grant of it in liferent in 1558. It was acquired about the middle of the following century by John Campbell of Succoth, Director-Depute of Chancery, and the legal adviser of the unfortunate Archibald, ninth Earl of Argyll. The most distinguished member of the family, in modern times, was Sir Ilay Campbell, son of Archibald of Succoth, by Helen Wallace, heiress of Ellerslie, and great-grandson of the John above mentioned. He was admitted advocate on the 11th January, 1757, and almost immediately rose into repute as a pleader. He was Solicitor-General in 1783, Lord Advocate (with a seat for the Glasgow district of burghs) in 1784; and was elevated to the dignity of President of the Court of Session, on the death of Sir Thomas Miller of Glenlee in 1789. He discharged the duties of this high office with ability and zeal for the long space of nineteen years. On his resignation in 1808, he was created a baronet. He was at the head of the Commission of Oyer and Terminer, issued in 1794, for the trial of those accused of high treason in Scotland; and after his retirement was amongst the most active members of the Commission appointed to inquire into the Fees in Scotch Courts. “No sage’s opinion,” says Lord Cockburn, “was ever more anxiously asked, or more freely given on new legal projects. And as if the guidance of Parliament and the Government had not been enough for him, he performed all the duties of a Justice of the Peace as patiently and zealously as if a cause was a novelty to him. The old gentleman combined this playing with judicial toys with the personal management of his estate at Garscube, and lived like a patriarch, in a house overflowing with company, beloved by troops of relations, and courted for his character and hospitality by many friends.” By his wife, Susan-Mary, daughter of Archibald Murray of Murray-field, Sir Ilay had, among others, a son, Archibald, a senator of

the College of Justice, with the title of Lord Succoth. Lord Succoth's second son, John, was father of the present Sir Archibald Ilay Campbell, Bart., of Succoth, late M.P. for Argyleshire.

Killermont was sold in 1628, by John Cunninghame of Drumquhassil, to John Stewart, of the family of Auchinsterry, from whom it passed, about 1683, to James Hunter of Muirhouse. It was afterwards acquired, along with Chapelton, by Lawrence Colquhoun; from whom it went by succession to Archibald, son of John Coates, Lord Provost of Glasgow, in 1784. This Archibald took the name of Campbell on succeeding to the Clathic property, and Colquhoun on succeeding to Garscadden. He was Lord Clerk Register of Scotland, and by Mary Ann, daughter of Rev. William Erskine, an Episcopalian clergyman in Perthshire, had issue, besides others, John Campbell Colquhoun, Esq., now of Killermont. He was elected Member of Parliament for Dumbartonshire in 1832, and for the Kilmarnock district of burghs in 1837.

The ancient barony of Drumry, comprehending Knightswood, Cloberhill, Law, Drumchapel, and other lands, was acquired by Sir James Hamilton of Finnart, who conveyed it to Lawrence Crawford of Kilbirny in 1528, in exchange for the lands of Crawford, in Lanarkshire. George Viscount Garnock sold Drumry, in 1747, to William Colquhoun of Garscadden. Knightswood remained with the family, and passed to the Earl of Glasgow with the other Lindsay-Crawford estates.

Garscadden belonged to the Fleming family in the fourteenth century, and passed from them to Sir Robert Erskine, by excambion, for lands in the Lenzies. It was held in the fifteenth century by the Galbraiths, but about 1664 passed from them to an ancestor of the present proprietor, John Campbell Colquhoun, Esq. The curious lodge at Garscadden was the work of a fanciful architect near Paisley, named Charles Ross.

The estate of Dugalstone also possesses an interest, from the circumstance of its being the residence of John Glassford, who was described by Smollett in his "Humphrey Clinker" as one of the merchant princes for which Glasgow, about the middle of last century, was beginning to get famous.

The wall of Antoninus passes through the centre of the parish; but though the most important, it is not the only remnant of antiquity of interest in the district. At Gartconnel a deep fosse marks out the site of

the ancient stronghold of the Galbraiths, and at Drumry are the ruins of what is supposed to have been a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed with the lands of Drum and Jordanhill. At Lurg, on the estate of Mains, there is believed to have been another small chapel; certainly there was a cemetery, as many of the tombstones remained till the commencement of the present century. From the name of Chapelhill, it is not unlikely that a small church stood there at one time, but no traces of it are visible, nor has any record concerning it been discovered.

The modern history of this parish presents few features of historic interest, unless, indeed, it be the very evident improvement which has taken place in its general appearance and condition. High farming has been carried on most successfully; and by the extension of the manufacturing works in that portion of the parish lying within Stirlingshire, the population, year after year, has continued to increase. The principal branches of trade carried on at Milngavie and neighbourhood are calico printing, and the spinning and bleaching of cotton and linen. The population, fully one-fourth of which reside in Milngavie, was not more than 2,312 at the commencement of the present century. In 1831, it had increased to 3,090; and in 1851, to 4,286.

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#### ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES—SUCCESSION OF MINISTERS.

1650.—WALTER ROLLOCK appears to have been the first minister of the new parish of East Kilpatrick. He died soon after his appointment, and was succeeded by—

1651.—ROBERT LAW, son of Thomas Law, minister at Inchinnan. He was expelled for nonconformity in 1662, but afterwards came under the Indulgence, and preached in and around Glasgow. He is supposed to have died about the period of the Revolution. Being a person of extraordinary credulity, even for that credulous age, Law devoted great attention to all the cases of witchcraft and necromancy which came within the range of his observation. His journal of "The Memorable Things that fell out within the Island of Britain from 1638 to 1684,"

"Is all bot gaistes, and elrische fantasyis;  
Of brownyis and of bogillis full is this buke."



The "Memorialls" were edited, with a singular mixture of quaint satire and humorous gossip, by that accomplished antiquary, the late Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe, Esq.

1664.—RICHARD LAURIE.

1666.—WILLIAM DUNCAN, "rabbed" by the people at the Revolution, and died in 1692.

1690.—JOHN DOUGALL. Died in 1712.

1715.—JOHN LOGAN. Died in 1730.

1731.—ANDREW GRAY. This was a disputed settlement, the people of the parish having "called," in a popular way, Alexander Mitchell, in opposition to the patron's nominee, who was inducted amidst considerable disturbance. He died in 1776.

1776.—JAMES CARRICK, translated from Baldernock. Died 1787.

1787.—GEORGE SYME. Died in 1835. His son,

1835.—ANDREW SYME, D.D., the present incumbent, succeeded, having been ordained assistant and successor to his father in 1821.

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### KIRKINTILLOCH.

THIS parish does not naturally lie within the county of Dumbarton as constituted in modern times; but it was included within the circuit of what was anciently known as the Deanery of Lennox, and was formally attached to Dumbartonshire in the reign of David II., in exchange for Drymen, Killearn, and other parishes annexed to Stirlingshire.\* In 1503, an Act of Parliament was passed, restoring these several parishes to their original counties; but it was repealed six years afterwards; and though attempts were again made to alter the settlement, the different parishes continued according to the existing arrangement. Kirkintilloch, which, with the adjoining parish of Cumbernauld, came to be known in the early part of the sixteenth century as the district of East and West Lenzie, lies about six miles to the east of the main body of the county of Dumbarton, the intervening district being a portion of the county of Stirling on the north, and a portion of the county of Lanark on the

\* The Deanery of Lennox, in addition to the modern county of Dumbarton, included the parishes of Drymen, Balfron, Killearn, Fintry, Kilsyth, Campsie, Strathblane, and Baldernock—all of which are now recognized as part of Stirlingshire.

south. The name "Kirkintilloch" is a new rendering of *Caer-pen-talach*, "the fortress at the end of the ridge"—a word which is not only descriptive of the position occupied by Kirkintilloch as a station on the Roman Wall, but was in reality one of the names by which the parish was known in ancient times.

In 1184, Kirkintilloch was erected into a burgh of barony; and in 1195, William, son of Thorald, Sheriff of Stirling, who seems to have held possession of the whole manor, granted the parish church, dedicated to St. Ninian, and half a carucate of land, to the Abbey of Cambuskenneth. The church continued attached to this religious establishment till the Reformation, at which period its value to the monks was £80 yearly. In 1201, the manor of Kirkintilloch was held by William Cummin, or Comyn, who bestowed on the Abbey of Cambuskenneth an oxgang of land, in addition to the grant of his predecessor. From the Comyns, the estate passed to the Flemings, who signalized themselves as the adherents of Bruce in the war of independence, and for generations afterwards filled the most important offices in the county of Dumbarton. King Robert passed a charter conveying to Malcolm Fleming the barony of Kirkintilloch, "*que fuerunt quondam Johnnis Comyn.*" This charter was confirmed by Bruce's successor; and in 1399, Robert III. confirmed another by the then holder, David Fleming, bestowing the land and mill of Drumteblay upon the chaplain officiating in the chapel of the Virgin in Kirkintilloch. Half a century afterwards, Robert Fleming of Biggar founded a chaplainry in the parish church, and endowed it with lands in Stirlingshire and Forfarshire.

In 1526, James V. ratified and approved of a charter made to Malcolm, Lord Fleming, "making the towns of Biggar and Kirkintilloch burghis of "barony, with the mercat dais in all pointis and articles after the form and "tenor of the charter of enfeftment maid thereupon." Till the passing of the Judicature Act, Kirkintilloch continued to enjoy the privileges pertaining to a burgh of barony, independent of the superior.

The chief object of antiquarian interest in the parish is the Roman Wall, which traversed its whole length on the northern side, and the fosses and fortifications connected with which are still distinctly traceable along this part of the route. (See *ante*, p. 13.)

At Banheath there is the remains of an old peel, occupied, as appears

from the armorial bearings above the door, by the Boyds, Earls of Kilmarnock, who, in the fourteenth century, claimed the whole barony of Kirkintilloch. On the banks of the Kelvin stood the Castle of Kirkintilloch, once a stronghold of considerable importance, but now entirely destroyed. The families and family properties in the Lenzie are as historically interesting as many referred to in our account of Dumbartonshire proper; but they fall to be noticed more appropriately in connection with the counties to which they naturally belong.

In 1745, a detachment of the followers of Prince Charles passed through Kirkintilloch on their way southward. While marching quietly along, a thoughtless individual fired at one of the soldiers from the inside of a barn, and killed him; and as the inhabitants professed to be unable to deliver up the offender, a heavy fine was imposed upon the town as a mark of the Prince's displeasure.

A few years before the date above mentioned, Kirkintilloch, along with two or three of the neighbouring parishes, took a prominent part in one of those religious commotions known as "Revivals." Its effects at one time assumed a feature so peculiarly interesting, that the celebrated George Whitfield was brought to minister to the spiritual wants of the excited people. The then minister of the parish is stated to have known within his district about 120 distinct cases of "awakening," while in Kilsyth, which was looked upon as the head-quarters of the movement, the "awakenings" were still more numerous.

Within the last twenty years great improvements have been effected in the rural part of the parish; but in the town of Kirkintilloch the movement has been rather backward. This is owing to the great falling off in the hand-loom weaving business, upon which the prosperity of the town depended for many years. When the "Old Statistical Account" was published in 1792, the total number of weavers in the parish was set down at 185; but in 1839, the weavers within the burgh of Kirkintilloch alone are reported, on good authority, to have numbered 2,000. According to the Government return, the total population of the parish in 1831, was 5,888; in 1841, it had increased to 8,880; but in 1851, there was a decrease to 8,426. It is believed to have decreased still more since that date, principally, however, from the falling off in the burghal part of the parish.



## CUMBERNAULD.

THIS parish lies to the east of Kirkintilloch, from which it was detached about 1649. The name is presumed to be derived from the Gaelic Cumar-'n-alt, or "meeting of the streams," an etymology supported by the situation of the village of Cumbernauld. Within a century after its erection, this parish had added to it (*quoad sacra*) the barony of Castlecary, which was formerly attached to Falkirk.

The first minister of the parish, Thomas Stewart, was ejected for non-conformity in 1662; and his successor, Gilbert Muschett, seems to have been much troubled by the predilection his parishioners manifested for conventicles. Even after the Revolution had transformed the Episcopalian rebel into a Presbyterian Dissenter, the spirit of hostility continued as strong and active as ever. Thus, in July, 1688, after denouncing twelve persons as fugitives, the parish clergyman thinks proper to enter in the session-book that "the meeting-house preacher is ane rebell, and not pardoned; excommunicate, and not relaxed; and ane slanderer and leising-maker, alienating the "hearts of his Majesty's subjects by not keeping the three late thanksgivings."

After the decay of their fortress on the Kelvin, and possibly even during the period it was in use, Cumbernauld Castle was one of the residences of the powerful family of Fleming. Sir Malcolm, the tried friend of Bruce and Bruce's successor, was created Earl of Wigton; but the title was transferred by his grandson, in 1371, to Archibald, Earl of Galloway. The honour, however, was again borne by the house of Fleming. In 1606, John, the sixth Lord Fleming, was created Earl of Wigton and Lord of Biggar and Cumbernauld; and the title continued in the family till 1747, when it became dormant by the death of Charles, the seventh Earl.

As a diplomatist, in the stormy time which succeeded the death of James IV., few sustained a more conspicuous part than John, Lord Fleming. In the spring of 1520, he was appointed ambassador to the Court of France, to secure the return of Albany to Scotland as Regent, as well as to accomplish the still more difficult task of undermining the friendly sentiments which it was thought Francis I. then entertained for Henry VIII., and with whom he had afterwards a romantic interview on the "Field of the Cloth of Gold."

Mary Fleming, one of the Queen's celebrated "Four Marys," was the daughter of Malcolm, third Lord Fleming, and became, in 1567, the second wife of William Maitland of Lethington, the noted Secretary of State. During the dispute between Charles I. and his Scottish subjects, the Lord of Cumbernauld took a prominent part, and testified, first by his exertions, and afterwards by his sacrifices, the love he bore towards the cause of his royal master. During the exile of Charles II., the head of the house of Fleming continued active in the royal cause, and by his persevering exertions fully merited the great confidence reposed in him by his Majesty. Among the "Wigton Papers" there is a document entitled "Instructions for Sir William Fleming, 19th May, 1650," which shows that Charles II. was not innocent of that double-dealing short-sighted diplomacy which had been the ruin of Charles I. On the above date, which was just six days after Charles had concluded the treaty of Breda with the Presbyterian party, the King gives the following written instructions to Sir William Fleming, on his departure for Scotland:—"If you find that the prevailing party now in Scotland are not satisfied with the concessions I have granted to them, then Montrose is not to lay down arms; or if you find that these people do only treat with me to make Montrose lay down arms. In case my friends in Scotland do not think fit that Montrose lay down arms, then as many as can may repair to him. You shall see if Montrose have a considerable number of men; and if he have, you must use your best endeavours to get them not to be disbanded; but if he be weak, that then he should disband, for it will do me more harm for a small body to keep together than it can do me good."\* Some days before the date of the instructions Montrose had fallen into the hands of his enemies, and Sir William arrived in Edinburgh only to learn that the Marquis had terminated his career on the gallows. The estates of the Wigton family were carried by Clementina, only daughter of John, the sixth Lord Wigton, to the Elphinstone family by her marriage with Charles, the tenth Lord Elphinstone. The present representative of the family is John Elphinstone Fleming, Esq., an officer in the 6th Enniskillen Dragoons.

In September, 1650, the Committee of Estates, considering the Castle of Cumbernauld to be a place of great importance, ordered it to be victualled and garrisoned, and instructed the Committee of War for the Sheriffdom of

\* Wigton Papers, printed in Mait. Club Mis., vol. ii., p. 480.

Dumbarton to refrain from quartering any of their forces near the Earl or his tenants, so long as he defended his residence. The old castle, after being deserted by the Fleming family, was set fire to by a party of Highlanders during the rebellion of 1745, and burnt to the ground.

There are no ecclesiastical antiquities of importance in the parish, though the names of Chapelton, Achinkill, Kildrum, and Kilmur, lead to the supposition that churches existed at some of these places in former days. As in the neighbouring parish of Kirkintilloch, the Roman Wall traversed the northern side of Cumbernauld parish from east to west; and along its route numerous Roman remains have been discovered.

Apart from its connection with the Fleming family, Cumbernauld possesses little distinctive historic interest. So long as the weaving trade flourished, the population continued to increase rapidly; but depending, as the village did, so far as manufactures were concerned, upon this single branch of trade alone, it naturally decreased when machine labour came to supersede the old hand-loom method. Such trade, however, as is carried on in the village is of this latter description. In 1841, it was calculated that about 600 looms were going in the parish, and that nearly a-fifth of the whole population found employment in connection therewith. The population was then 4,501; in 1851, it had decreased to 3,778. In 1820, a few individuals residing in Condorat village joined a body of turbulent workmen belonging mostly to Glasgow, and accompanied them to Bonnymuir, a little west of Falkirk, where they were met and dispersed by the king's forces. One of them, a native of the village above mentioned, was tried for high treason, and executed at Stirling,

The Forth and Clyde Canal, which traverses Kirkintilloch and Cumbernauld in a route nearly parallel with the Roman wall, conferred for many years important benefits upon these parishes; but by the opening up of other means of transit, its advantages have become somewhat lessened in value. The main line of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway passes through Cumbernauld parish, and a branch extends from Campsie Junction through Kirkintilloch to Lennoxton.



## COUNTY STATISTICS.

### POPULATION OF DUMBARTONSHIRE PARISHES FROM 1801 TO 1851, AND BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES REGISTERED IN 1858.

	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.	Births.	Deaths.	Mar.
Arrochar,.....	470	376	376	559	580	562	14	6	0
Bonhill,.....	2,460	2,791	3,003	3,874	6,919	7,819	310	141	45
Cardross,.....	2,549	2,850	3,105	3,596	3,616	3,402	151	102	18
Cumbernauld,.....	1,795	2,176	2,864	3,080	4,501	3,778	134	67	24
Dumbarton Mun. Bound.,	2,541	3,121	3,481	3,623	4,391	4,590	419	200	71
“ Par. Bound. ....	—	—	—	—	—	855	—	—	—
Kilmaronock,.....	879	898	1,008	999	931	1,033	25	9	6
Kilpatrick, East, includ- ing portion in Stirling- shire,.....	2,312	2,608	2,530	3,090	3,457	4,286	209	92	44
Kilpatrick, West,.....	2,844	3,428	3,692	5,879	7,020	5,921	213	194	38
Kirkintilloch,.....	3,210	3,740	4,580	5,888	8,880	8,426	288	157	51
Luss,.....	953	965	1,150	1,181	1,052	907	27	7	5
Rosneath,.....	632	747	754	825	941	1,044	30	18	8
Row,.....	970	1,243	1,759	2,032	3,717	4,372	185	114	31
	21,615	24,943	28,302	34,626	46,005	46,995	2,005	1,107	341

### ABSTRACT OF VALUATION OF DUMBARTONSHIRE PARISHES.

	1855-56.	1859-60.
Arrochar,.....	£3,594 12 7	£3,921 12 0
Bonhill,.....	19,960 2 1	21,611 13 10
Cardross,.....	12,327 17 2	12,858 6 8
Cumbernauld,.....	12,798 15 7	13,501 4 11
Dumbarton (Parliamentary burgh),.....	15,004 6 0	18,622 10 8
“ Railways (1858-59)... ..	447 18 0	668 8 6
“ Landward,.....	3,248 7 3	3,417 11 2
Kilmaronock,.....	6,578 13 3½	7,145 4 11
Kilpatrick, East,.....	13,398 13 1	14,298 10 9
“ West,.....	22,074 2 1	21,918 13 9
Kirkintilloch,.....	18,203 16 5	19,324 17 9
Luss,.....	4,450 19 2	4,754 11 6
Rosneath,.....	8,636 19 10	11,997 4 1
Row,.....	22,218 2 1	31,568 16 8
Railways and Canals (in County) 1858-59,.....	28,777 4 11	42,208 5 3
Total,.....	£191,720 9 6½	£227,817 12 5

## DUMBARTONSHIRE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS—1857.

Number of Occupants,.....	593	
Total acreage under rotation of crops,.....	40,277	
Wheat,.....	2,141 acres.	Potatoes,..... 2,500 acres.
Barley,.....	1,077 "	Mangold,..... 30 "
Oats,.....	10,027 "	Carrots,..... 4 "
Rye,.....	1 "	Cabbage,..... 43 "
Bere,.....	2 "	Rape,..... 1 "
Beans,.....	632 "	Flax,..... 210 "
Pease,.....	6 "	Turnip Seed,..... 2 "
Vetches,.....	156 "	Bare, or summer fallow,..... 127 "
Turnips,.....	2,622 "	Grass and Hay under rotation, 20,691 "

## LIVE STOCK, 1857.\*

<i>Horses</i> —For agricultural purposes, above 3 years old,.....	1,346
“ Under 3 years old,.....	480
“ All other horses,.....	292
	<hr/> 2,118
<i>Cattle</i> —Milch cows,.....	5,159
“ Other cattle,.....	5,495
“ Calves,.....	2,047
	<hr/> 12,701
<i>Sheep</i> —Of all ages for breeding,.....	27,491
“ Feeding,.....	16,132
“ Lambs,.....	21,060
	<hr/> 64,683
<i>Swine</i> ,.....	939
	<hr/> 80,441

## COUNTY VALUATION—1657.

Just Copy of the Old Valuation Roll, which was subscribed by the Commissioners in the year 1657, with the Sub-divisions, and the Valuation of the Freeholders of the Shire of Dumbarton. Transcribed by John Colquhoun of Garshake, at Milton, the 20th day of June, 1690.

EASTER KILPATRICK.					Lib.	s.	d.					
			Lib.	s.	d.	Chappletoun,				65	0	0
Drumry Lands,	.	.	774	0	0	Garscube,	.	.	.	488	6	8
Cloberhill,	.	.	115	0	0	Kilmardinny,	.	.	.	135	0	0
Drumchappel,	.	.	120	0	0	Mains and Keystoun Lands,	.	.	.	390	0	0
Hutcheson,	.	.	150	0	0	Spittle of Tombuy,	.	.	.	25	0	0
Law,	.	.	125	0	0	Balvie Lands,	.	.	.	557	13	4
Garscadden,	.	.	240	0	0	Craigtoun,	.	.	.	315	0	0
Ledcamroch,	.	.	240	0	0	Achinclouh,	.	.	.	385	0	0
Killermont,	.	.	148	9	0							
Lochbrae,	.	.	23	13	0	Summa,	.	.	.	4,297	2	0

\* In 1811, when the Rev. Dr. Macfarlan and the Rev. Andrew Whyte published their *View of the Agriculture of Dumbartonshire*, the live stock was set down as follows:—Horses, 1,500; Cattle, 9,120; Sheep, 28,000; and Swine 650; the Arable Land was then stated to be 35,000, and Pasture 8,000 acres.

PARISH OF BONHILL.	Lib.	s.	d.
Meikle Tillechoun, . . . .	115	0	0
Middle Tillechoun, . . . .	105	0	0
Little Tillechoun, . . . .	60	0	0
Balloch, . . . .	245	0	0
Stuckrodgert, . . . .	55	0	0
Camrons, . . . .	117	10	0
Bonill, . . . .	445	0	0
Darleith, . . . .	121	5	0
Ballagan, . . . .	45	0	0
Hiltoun, . . . .	66	13	4
Naperstoun, . . . .	66	13	4
Blarvolts, . . . .	22	13	4
Milntoun, . . . .	80	6	8
Miln, . . . .	25	0	0
Easter Auchinkerroch, . . . .	60	0	0
Wester Auchinkerroch, . . . .	65	0	0
Blarquhoise, . . . .	90	0	0
Dumbaine, . . . .	20	0	0
Ladrishbeg, . . . .	80	0	0
Miln thereof, . . . .	45	0	0
Noblestoun, . . . .	110	0	0
Ladytoun, and Margt. Bredie, . . . .	140	0	0
Summa, . . . .	2,179	15	0

## GLENNEGILLS BARONY.

Cattermiln, . . . .	60	0	0
James Buchanan of Spittle, . . . .	87	10	0
Easter Catter, . . . .	132	10	0
Middle Catter, . . . .	160	0	0
Wester Catter, . . . .	145	0	0
John Lillburn, . . . .	20	0	0
Blarlusk, . . . .	87	10	0
Blarnyll, . . . .	82	10	0
Ledrishmore, . . . .	75	0	0
Shenagills, . . . .	80	0	0
Meikle Balturrich, . . . .	117	10	0
Little Balturrich, . . . .	55	0	0
Spittle of Balturrich, . . . .	12	10	0
Knockour, . . . .	65	0	0
Summa, . . . .	3,495	6	6

## PARISH OF DUMBARTON.

Kirkmichaell, . . . .	360	13	4
And for Cordalls, . . . .	10	0	0
Summa, . . . .	370	13	4

THE PARISH OF CARDROSS.	Lib.	s.	d.
Kilmaheew, . . . .	610	0	0
Colgrain, . . . .	540	0	0
Keppoch, . . . .	110	0	0
Blarhennechan, . . . .	85	0	0
Ferne (Ardardan), . . . .	320	0	0
Archibald Bontine, . . . .	220	0	0
Ardoch, . . . .	500	0	0
Blarshelloch, . . . .	30	0	0
Ardoch, for the Duke, . . . .	65	0	0
Maines, . . . .	85	0	0
Kyperminshoch, . . . .	85	0	0
Duke's feu duty, . . . .	25	0	0
Succoth, . . . .	35	0	0
Dalmoak, . . . .	80	0	0
Pillenflet, . . . .	40	0	0
Dalquhorn, Nether, . . . .	120	0	0
Dalquhorn, Upper, . . . .	100	0	0
Little Kirktown, . . . .	20	0	0
Ferryland, . . . .	5	0	0
Cordalls, . . . .	10	0	0
Castlehill, . . . .	16	0	0
Dalreach, . . . .	15	0	0
Robert M'Intyre, . . . .	15	0	0
Archibald Chambers, . . . .	4	0	0
John Corruith, . . . .	6	0	0
Patrick Reid, . . . .	6	0	0
John Reid, . . . .	3	0	0
Summa, . . . .	3,150	0	0

## PARISH OF KILMARONOCK.

Duke of Lennox and James Matthe, . . . .	1,675	0	0
John Buchanan of Ross, . . . .	260	0	0
Ardoch-Campbell, . . . .	120	10	0
Little-Gartnellan, . . . .	100	0	0
Callingad, . . . .	159	16	6

## THE PARISH OF ROWE.

Ardincapple, . . . .	974	6	8
Ballernik, . . . .	240	0	0
Auchenvennal, . . . .	80	0	0
Stuck, . . . .	60	0	0
Drumfad, . . . .	40	0	0
Gortane, . . . .	30	0	0
Luss, his lands, . . . .	720	0	0
Summa, . . . .	2,144	6	8



PARISH OF LUSS.	Lib.	s.	d.		Lib.	s.	d.
M'Farland, . . . . .	614	14	0	William Johnstoun, there, . . . . .	28	10	0
Gartardan, . . . . .	120	0	0	Margaret Gray, there, now John Bryson, . . . . .	13	5	0
Tullihentall, . . . . .	50	0	0	John Douglass, Milntoun, Dunglass, . . . . .	85	0	0
Baron M'Auslane, . . . . .	80	0	0	Barns, . . . . .	800	0	0
Camstraddan, . . . . .	108	0	0	Robert and John M'Nair's, in Kilbuy, . . . . .	116	13	4
Torr, . . . . .	8	0	0	Robert Monson, . . . . .	95	0	0
Coulkypien, . . . . .	18	0	0	John Sprewl, Milntoun Sprewl, . . . . .	97	10	0
Achintulloch, . . . . .	36	0	0	Faifla Wester, . . . . .	24	0	0
Luss, . . . . .	1,200	0	0	Orbistoun's Lands, a feu duty, . . . . .	741	0	0
Summa, . . . . .	2,234	14	0	Summa, . . . . .	4,437	13	4

## WESTER KILPATRICK.

Luss, with Barnhill, . . . . .	930	0	0
The Laird of Luss, his Sub-division in Wester Kilpatrick,—			
Mains of Colquhoun, . . . . .	164	0	0
Barnhill, Overtoun, and Middleton, . . . . .	156	0	0
Chappeltoun, . . . . .	200	0	0
Milntoun, . . . . .	84	0	0
Overtoun and Dunglas, . . . . .	125	0	0
Dunbuck and Auchentorlie, . . . . .	237	0	0
And more, . . . . .	42	0	0
Dargavell, . . . . .	90	0	0
Spittle, . . . . .	56	0	0
Gavinburn, . . . . .	220	0	0
Dunnotre Castle, . . . . .	40	0	0
Archibald Colquhoun, . . . . .	42	0	0
James Burnside of Closs, . . . . .	38	5	0
James Cunningham, . . . . .	36	0	0
Dalmuir, . . . . .	187	10	0
William Hamilton of Auchentorlie, . . . . .	80	0	0
William Johnstoun, portioner there, . . . . .	30	0	0
Bolquhannaran, . . . . .	460	0	0
Edinbarnut, . . . . .	95	0	0
John and William Johnstone, in Auchenleik, . . . . .	90	0	0

## THE PARISH OF ROSNEATH.

Marquess of Argyll, . . . . .	640	0	0
Captain of Carruk, . . . . .	340	0	4
Clachane, . . . . .	83	6	8
Ayllie, . . . . .	80	0	0
Ardintaine, . . . . .	143	6	8
Luss fourteen merk land, . . . . .	80	0	0
Robert Douglass, . . . . .	150	0	0
Baillie of Rosneath, . . . . .	180	0	0
Summa, . . . . .	1,696	13	0

## THE PARISH OF LENZIE.

Earl of Wigtoun, . . . . .	6,347	0	0
Lord Boyd, . . . . .	875	0	0
Gartshore, . . . . .	350	0	0
Achinvoll, . . . . .	295	0	0
Woodellie, . . . . .	211	0	0
Kirkintulloch, . . . . .	1,167	10	0
William Stark, . . . . .	125	0	0
Oxgang and Foordercroft, . . . . .	62	10	0
Saint Flannarie, . . . . .	12	10	0
Summa, . . . . .	9,445	10	0

Summa of the whole shire, 33,451 14 2



## DUMBARTON BURGH RECORDS.

1627.  
April 28.

In the Tolbuith of Dunbartan, the twentie-aught day of Apryl 1627. The q<sup>lk</sup> day, in p<sup>no</sup> of J<sup>n</sup> Sempill p<sup>reist</sup>, and J<sup>n</sup> Fallisdail baillie of the said burgh,

The ladill and pettie customs w<sup>in</sup> burgh, last possessit be R<sup>t</sup> Middilmass and uthirs, being ropit dyvers dayes, at last The same is set to the said R<sup>t</sup> Middilmass fra this p<sup>nt</sup> q<sup>ll</sup> the first of May, j<sup>na</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> twentie-aught years for pay<sup>mt</sup> of four scoire twelff punds money to the p<sup>reist</sup>, baillies, and counsall p<sup>nt</sup> and to cum, and to their Th<sup>er</sup> at four severall tymes, viz., quarterlie, at termes ust and wont, ffor payment q<sup>of</sup> became cau<sup>ner</sup> for and w<sup>t</sup> the said R<sup>t</sup> Middilmass cojointlie and seuerallie to the said W<sup>t</sup> Watsoun, Th<sup>er</sup>, for the weill of the said burgh, and the said R<sup>t</sup> Middilmass actit them to releiff his said cau<sup>nr</sup>. The q<sup>lk</sup> day the grass of the Braidmeadow being ropit dyveris dayies, at last this day is set to J<sup>n</sup> Mitchell, wright, for the crop 1627, ffor paym<sup>t</sup> of twelff lib. xiiij<sup>s</sup> iv<sup>d</sup>, to be imployit on the wattir wark. Sik twelff lib. xiiij<sup>s</sup> iv<sup>d</sup> the said Johne Mitchell as prin<sup>cl</sup>, and R<sup>t</sup> Sempill, fischer, as cau<sup>nr</sup> for him, ackit them c<sup>o</sup>jointlie and seuerallie to pay to the proveist, baillies, and counsall, or ony havand their powar, At Lamis nixt for the use of the wark, and the said J<sup>n</sup> Mitchell actit him to relieff his cau<sup>nr</sup>.

Let of Petty  
Customs.

Let of  
Broad-  
Meadow.

May 21.

In the Tolbuith of Dunbartan, the xxj of May 1627. The q<sup>lk</sup> day, in p<sup>no</sup> of the p<sup>reist</sup> and baillies,

The impost of horss, kye, and uthir guids last possessit be J<sup>n</sup> Lindsay being ropit, are set to the said J<sup>n</sup> Lindsay fra the first of May instant till the first of May, 1628, ffor the q<sup>lk</sup> the said J<sup>n</sup> Lindsay obleist him to pay to the p<sup>reist</sup>, baillies, and counsall to the use of the watter wark the sowm of three scoir twelff punds in ae sowm on the first of May next, 1628.

Let of Petty  
Imposts.

1627.  
May 21.

The q<sup>lk</sup> day the pettie custome of the said guidds being ropit, The samyne are set the said spaice to the said J<sup>n</sup> Lindsay for ten pundis money, to be payit in ae sowme to the Th<sup>er</sup>.

May 5.

At Dunbartan, the fifth day of May 1627. Convenit J<sup>n</sup> Sempill proveist, J<sup>n</sup> Fallisdail and W<sup>m</sup> Colquhoun baillies, w<sup>t</sup> R<sup>t</sup> Fallisdail, Watsoun, Peter Donnald, George Buchanane, R<sup>t</sup> Denestoun,

The q<sup>lk</sup> day fforsameikill as there is a stranger Dutche schip w<sup>t</sup> dailles arrived w<sup>tn</sup> Clyd, and that they are informit the stranger mynds to sell them to the toun of Glasgow only, or to some p<sup>i</sup>cular merchand, Albeit the p<sup>i</sup>ledge of this burgh and of Glasgow permittis the saide dailles to be sauld only equallie betuix the saide burghes conform to the auld indentar, Thairfor they have c<sup>o</sup>cludit that the said schip and guidds be arrestit be his Ma<sup>ties</sup> acts of arreistment and also be the touns ordinary officer to cum here under arreistment, ay and q<sup>l</sup> sufficient caution be found for entering the said schip and guidds in the buiks of the said burgh, and for bringing and selling the saide dailles to the burgh and burgesses thairof.

Dutch  
ship's  
cargo.

May 7.

In the Tolbuith of Dunbartan, the sevint of May 1627. C<sup>o</sup>venit the said p<sup>r</sup>eist and baillies w<sup>t</sup> Th<sup>as</sup> Fallisdail, R<sup>t</sup> Colquhoun, R<sup>t</sup> Watsoun, J<sup>n</sup> Porter, Petir Donnald, R<sup>t</sup> Denestoun,

The q<sup>lk</sup> day anent the lettir directed be Glasgow to this burgh, Schawand that the merchand of the Dutche schip of dailles offerit the dailles to Glasgow befor the schip came w<sup>tn</sup> the libertie of the river, and that they agreit w<sup>t</sup> them for the haill dailles the had aboard, q<sup>r</sup>by they alledge it was thair awn bargaine to dyspose of at thair pleisur, yit offering the half to this burgh gif they be pleased to tak the half of the bargaine aff their hand, Desyring thairfor to send up a comissioner on the instant to mak securitie to the merchand for the price of our half thairof as sall be agreit, Uthirways that thay must tak the haill to themselfis and pay the full. The said letter being read and advysit, The said p<sup>r</sup>eist, baillies, and counsall understands that the said schip came w<sup>tn</sup> the river of Clyd, at leist verrie near the samyn, and was bound thairto; And that be the order observit betuix the burrowis it has been the form that the toun of Glasgow sould send down their comissioner, and then w<sup>t</sup> our comissioner to vissit the guidds, and thair worth and avail for the samyne, and thairaftir to pass togidder and by the same togidder equallie betuix the said burrowis, Thairfor c<sup>o</sup>cludit not to send ony comissioner to Glasgow (the schip and guidds being heir at the castell of Dunbartan), Bot to write to Glasgow that thay send down their comissioner heir for vissiting the dailles and bying the same, and to let them know that they can not by the same except thay plainlie foirstall, Albeit the schip had not been cum w<sup>tn</sup> Clyd, seeing sche was cumand thairto, and causit scroll the form of the lettir that is to be sent, And ordaine the schip and dailles to be arreistit and the m<sup>r</sup> and awner to be apprehendit and wardit till thay find caution that thay do no deid to violat the privileges of the burgh, and to a<sup>ss</sup> as law will for ony wrang alreaddie dune and for payment of the pettie customs of the burgh. And in lyk manner to arreist the uthir Dutche schips and dailles and m<sup>rs</sup> cumand to Patrick Bell till caution be fund for payment of the pettie customs and ankarage, seeing thay ar on the straingers adventure.

The Council  
refuse to  
send a com-  
missioner to  
Glasgow.

Deals to be  
arrested.



1627.  
May 8.

In the Tolbuith of Dunbartan, the aught day of May 1627. The q<sup>ik</sup> day, in p<sup>no</sup> of J<sup>n</sup> Sempill proveist, J<sup>n</sup> Fallisdail baillie, w<sup>t</sup> George Buchanane, J<sup>as</sup> Smollat, R<sup>t</sup> Watsoun, Peter Donnald, and Robert Denestoun,

C<sup>o</sup>perit Jacob Obies, merchand of the schip of dailles p<sup>ntly</sup> lyind in Clyd, at the new raid, callit the Wattir Dog of Grisoche, in Holland, quhase m<sup>t</sup>, undir God, is callit J<sup>n</sup> Edsoun, and there offerit the said schippis laiding of fir dailles to be sauld equallie betuix the said burgh of Dumbartan and the burgh of Glasgow, for thrie lib. xij<sup>s</sup> starling the hunderit, comptand sax scoir for the hunderit, and twentie-ane for twenty, to be ellevin feit of the rewle in length, and q<sup>t</sup> are schorter to be gevin bak to himself, bot refussis to bind for the boards, And promissis to mak the first offir of the refusse daills to the said burrowis. The said proveist, baillies, and counsall of Dunbartan, In p<sup>no</sup> of Patrick Bell, elder burgess of Glasgow, his interpreter, offerit to him for ilk hunderit thairfor for the half, three lib. x<sup>s</sup> starling, comptand xxi for xx. Sik offir the said merchand refussit, Thairfoir, in regard the schip is w<sup>in</sup> the libbertie and priviledge of the said burgh, The p<sup>eist</sup> desyrit the said merchand to find caution that he sall do no deid to the hurt and viola<sup>n</sup> of the priviledge of the said burgh, and to a<sup>syr</sup> befoir them for sik wrang done or begun as law will, and for payment of the pettie custome of his schip and ankarage to this burgh gif he sell the samyne, to wit, a daill of ilk hundred, Sa, be the mouth of Pat<sup>k</sup> Bell, his interpreter, fand R<sup>t</sup> Watsoune cau<sup>tnr</sup> for that effect, under the paine of

Bargain for  
deals.

Lykas as the said Jacob Obies actit him to releiff the said R<sup>t</sup>.

May 21.

In the Tolbuith of Dunbartan, the xxi of May 1627. [Convenit the p<sup>eist</sup>, baillies, and counsall.]

Anent the variance fallin out yesterday in the evening, betuix W<sup>m</sup> Martin, mariner, and R<sup>t</sup> M'Cawlay, cardonar, The said W<sup>m</sup> all<sup>st</sup> the said R<sup>t</sup> came to him and a lass of this burgh, after they had been dansing, and pullit aff hir plettis of hir hair doun, and in the taking doun q<sup>of</sup> tuik him on the mouth, q<sup>upone</sup> he grantit he tuik him a cuff, and that the said R<sup>t</sup> thairafter past and bro<sup>t</sup> out ane sword, and said all the mariners in the toun durst not tak it frae him. The said R<sup>t</sup> denyit the striking the said W<sup>m</sup>, and also denyit the speaking thoise words. The said W<sup>m</sup> swar he tuchit him on the mouth, bot knaw not quhider it was willinglie or not, And provat be twa mae marriners of the cumpanie that the said R<sup>t</sup> spak the said wordis, And grantit becauss the said R<sup>t</sup> spaike these words he and the rest followit him doun the gait and grippit him, and tuik the sword fra him to brek it, q<sup>on</sup> the said R<sup>t</sup> was cassin doun, and J<sup>n</sup> Scott officer, and J<sup>n</sup> Ritchie, q<sup>s</sup> ware w<sup>t</sup> him takand him awaye, war stricken also, and thairafter all all pell mell throw uthir ffor the q<sup>ik</sup> cause, The p<sup>eist</sup> and baillies decernis the said W<sup>m</sup> Martin, and ilk ane of the mariners, to pay \_\_\_\_\_ of unlaw, and the said R<sup>t</sup> M'Cawlay, besyde his lying all nyt in prissoun, to be laid in the stoks, and to pay unlaw, and find caution for trubellance in tyme-coming.

Brawl  
at a dance.

1627.  
May 11.

In the Tolbuith of Dunbartan, the ellevint day of May 1627. The q<sup>lk</sup> day the proveist and baillies being c<sup>o</sup>venit w<sup>t</sup> certan of the counsall and maist p<sup>t</sup> of the burgesses and c<sup>o</sup>tie of the said burgh,

And vnderstanding that in times byepast The said burgh and commonwealth thair of has beene gritlie daumisseit be sundrie burgesses q<sup>a</sup> getting thair p<sup>ds</sup> and boittis of comoun bargaine (sik as of dailles, salt, and uthir ventor guidds coft be comoun bargain to the use of the c<sup>o</sup>tie) sellis and ropid thair p<sup>ds</sup> and boittis to strangers and unfreemen for lytell advantage, q<sup>lk</sup> tending to the dispraise of the burgh and hurt of the rest of thair ny<sup>b</sup>ors q<sup>u</sup> may mak griter gain and use thairof, Thairfoir it is statute and ordanit, w<sup>t</sup> advyse of the burgesses and co<sup>ds</sup>, that in tyme-cuming all q<sup>a</sup> retailis boittis of dails, and salt, and tymmer runges, and stoppis, and siklyke, Sall pay the same w<sup>t</sup> thair awn geir, and keip the same unsauld to ony vnfreeman thairafter the spaice of fyftein dayies, unless thay sell the same to freemen and burgesses for thair awn use and proffit, ilk p<sup>o</sup>oun of the first rank undir the paine of three libs., ilk p<sup>o</sup>oun of the second rank under the paine of xl<sup>s</sup>, ilk p<sup>o</sup>oun of the third rank undir the paine of xx<sup>s</sup>. And gif ony freeman byis the same fra thair ny<sup>b</sup>ars for the use and behoof of an unfreeman be direction or covenant, or w<sup>t</sup> unfreemanis moneyis to the unfreemanis behoof, He sall be halden and comtt the regraiter and pay for ilk boit sae bocht thrie lib. unlaw, toties quoties, the third for the wark of the burgh, and the tua p<sup>t</sup> to the magistrattis.

Regulation  
anent  
retailers.

Item, thay all be ae assent declairit thay ar c<sup>o</sup>tent that the dails be coft in this Dutche ventor schip for three lib. xij<sup>s</sup> starling the hunderit, gif thay can be no chaiper b<sup>o</sup>t, and to pay the collector at the receait of the boittis, and that thay be delt in thrie thirdds as they war the last yeir, And n<sup>o</sup>iattis Ja<sup>n</sup> Fallisdaill to be collector.

June 13.

At Dunbartane, the xiiij day of June 1627. The q<sup>lk</sup> day in p<sup>ns</sup> of J<sup>n</sup> Fallisdaill baillie, R<sup>t</sup> Denestoun cord<sup>ar</sup>, and J<sup>n</sup> Gairdner tailyer,

Actit them c<sup>o</sup>jointlie and seurallie as cau<sup>rs</sup> for Thomas Gairdner mariner, stewart of the schip callit the Egill, p<sup>ing</sup> to Sir W<sup>m</sup> Alex<sup>r</sup>,\* That the said Thomas sall remaine in Dunbartan and not de<sup>pt</sup> thairfrae till the said Sir W<sup>m</sup> cum thairto, and that he sall att the said Sir W<sup>m</sup> his cuming to Dunbartan c<sup>o</sup>peir befor him to byd the ill of ony wrang alle<sup>t</sup> comittit be him in word or deid to the prejudice of the said Sir W<sup>m</sup> his schip or co<sup>p</sup>anie, and also till then that he sall not enter aboard the said schip undir the paine of j<sup>c</sup> lib. and the said Thomas actit him to relieff the saide cautioners, Lykas the said cautioners, actit them to relieff uthir pro rata.

Surety.

J. GAIRDNER.

J. Watson clerk at comand  
of the saids  
cautioners q<sup>a</sup> cannot writt.

\* The Sir William Alexander alluded to in this and some other succeeding entries in the Burgh Records was the poet-statesman, created first Baronet of Nova Scotia, and afterwards Earl of Stirling. At the end of the year above re-

ferred to the King granted him a license to publish a version of the Psalms, originally prepared by King James VI., but afterwards revised by Sir William.

1627.  
June 4.

In pretoria burgi Dunbartan, die quarto Junij 1627. C<sup>o</sup>venit J<sup>n</sup> Sempill p<sup>e</sup>ist, J<sup>n</sup> Fallisdaill, W<sup>m</sup> Colquhoun baillies, accompanyit w<sup>t</sup> the Minister, Thomas Fallisdaill, George Buchanane, R<sup>t</sup> Watsoun, Peter Donald, J<sup>n</sup> Porter, J<sup>n</sup> Mitchell.

The q<sup>lk</sup> day, In regaird that all Patronis of kirks, teinds, and mortified lands ar warnit be oppin p<sup>l</sup>amation to come in to his Ma<sup>i</sup>es comissioners to offer and agree for the same and for better rytes, Thairfor It is Asentit that thay do their best for keiping the patronage of the kirk of this burgh, q<sup>lk</sup> thay have acquyrit, and all uthirs their patronages and superiorities of the kirk and alterage lands for the weill of the kirk and schools, and to keip the same as suire as they can. Patronage.

The minister, M<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Blaire, desyrit the p<sup>e</sup>ist and baillies to c<sup>e</sup>ne the counsall and samonie of the c<sup>t</sup>ie as has entries, and thair to advyse quhidder for the weill of the kirk and minister in all tyme cuming, Thay will codescend that the lands payand p<sup>n</sup>tly teinds schall sa still remaine to be drawn, Or quhidder, thay will, seint the comoun case, they may heve and obtain of the teinds schawn be verteu of his Ma<sup>i</sup>es revoca<sup>lon</sup> and comissioun and p<sup>l</sup>amation maid thereanent.

The q<sup>lk</sup> day J<sup>n</sup> Sempill p<sup>e</sup>ist, last comissioner to the g<sup>n</sup>all c<sup>o</sup>ventioun held at Dunbar in July 1626, Intimat the acts maid at Dunbar that the burrowis be maid c<sup>o</sup>form to the same and actis maid thereanent, and sufficiencies of the same burrowis.

Item, He intimat the acts maid at Dunbar discharging and inhibiting the burrowis frae selling the comoun lands to ony mair bot to burgesses, and always merchands or tradders, and that na resignatiouns of lands sellit of befor be receavit in favors of ony ane, aither stranger, outland burgess or gratis burgess vnder the paine of j<sup>c</sup> lib., toties quoties, to be payit by the burgh, and nulling of the sale to the receavier, and gif the aires of the burgess merchand and traddar that had the sellin be not resident duellars in the burgh The sale to be null, And gif a p<sup>l</sup>iamment occur The burrowis to crave ratification of the said act, and ilk burgh to do the diligence herin and to report to the next c<sup>o</sup>vention undir the paine of xx lib. Acts of Convention of Burghs.

And maid his comp<sup>t</sup> of the expensis gevind at the said convention, and debursit to the agent and for his horss wayre, q<sup>lk</sup> amo<sup>td</sup> to fiftie-ane lib. vj<sup>sh</sup> 4<sup>d</sup> q<sup>lk</sup> comp<sup>t</sup> and discharge of the agent he has in his hands to give J<sup>n</sup> Mitchell, Th<sup>er</sup> to mak his comp<sup>t</sup>.

June 12.

In pretoria burgi Dumbartan, die duodecimo June 1627. C<sup>o</sup>venit J<sup>n</sup> Fallisdaill, W<sup>m</sup> Colquhoun, baillies, w<sup>t</sup> Tho<sup>s</sup> Fallisdaill, George Buchanane, R<sup>t</sup> Watsoun, Peter Donnald, J<sup>n</sup> Porter, J<sup>n</sup> Mitchell, R<sup>t</sup> Denestoun,

The q<sup>lk</sup> day They heve choise and no<sup>lat</sup> J<sup>n</sup> Fallisdaill baillie, comissioner to the conventioun of burrowis to be halden at Aire the third of July nixt, and failyeing of him be sickness or disease Thomas Fallisdaill, q<sup>a</sup> acceptit the same. Commis-sioner to Convention.

Thairafter, The baillies counsall c<sup>o</sup>stitute J<sup>n</sup> Sempill proveist, their comissioner on the first of July, because he was to ryd to Cunny<sup>s</sup>ham and wald frie the toun of the expense of the day he raid aff and day he came hame, The q<sup>lk</sup> day thay heve chois and no<sup>lat</sup> James Watsoun clerk, comissioner for the burgh to Ed<sup>t</sup> q<sup>n</sup> the toun beis advertissit anent the defence of the



1627.  
June 12.

patronage and kirk lands, And to be reddie q<sup>n</sup> the Majistrattis adverteise him vpoun the chairge of the burgh. The q<sup>lk</sup> daye Three hundreth of the comoun dailles belonging the toun being ropit, viz., the nyne scoir fyftien in the Calsey and the sex scoir in the school huis and fourtie-fyve in the Tolbuith of the new dailles, The saime ar at last sould to R<sup>ot</sup> Watsoun as he q<sup>s</sup> offerit maist for, nyne<sup>lib</sup> x<sup>s</sup> the scoir, q<sup>lk</sup> he actit him to pay and mak comp<sup>t</sup> of for the comoun profit of the burgh.

Deals sold.

The q<sup>lk</sup> day anent the hydes seissat fra Byshoptoun men bro<sup>t</sup> be them fra Byshoptoun, Thair sal be gevin be thir p<sup>nts</sup> warrand to the baillies to send and agrie w<sup>t</sup> them or the said J<sup>n</sup> thairanent as thay pleiss, sae as not to go to law ony farder, the toun getting the half of ony c<sup>o</sup>mpensation to be gotten thairfor.

Hides seized.

The q<sup>lk</sup> day, The baillies desyrit the p<sup>o</sup>unis of the counsall to inform themselfis be all meanis possible of all idill maisterless men or vnprofitable men w<sup>th</sup> the parische, and to signify the same to them, that his Ma<sup>ies</sup> counsall may be advertisit c<sup>o</sup>forme to the desyre of the lettir.

Idle masterless men.

June 22.

In pretoria burgi Dunbartan die vicesimo secunda, June 1627. C<sup>o</sup>venit J<sup>n</sup> Fallisdall, W<sup>m</sup> Colquhoun baillies, w<sup>t</sup> Thomas Fallisdall, George Buchanane, R<sup>t</sup> Watsoun, J<sup>as</sup> Smollat, J<sup>n</sup> Campbell, Peter Donnald, J<sup>n</sup> Porter, R<sup>t</sup> Denestoun, J<sup>n</sup> Mitchell,

The q<sup>lk</sup> day, Thay ordanit the baillies to caus the glasswryt mak up a new glass to the Tolbuith in the loist windo, seeing the auld windo is all broken, and that on the toun's chairge.

Work for the glass-wright.

Item, That the ruiff of the Tolbuith and the croce be payntit and dressit.

Painting.

Item, In regaird the paynter is in this toun paynting Sir W<sup>m</sup> Alex<sup>rs</sup> schip, Thay think meit to causs him renew the paynting and cullaring of the orlage, gif the baillies can agrie w<sup>t</sup> him chaiplie on the toun's chairges.

Item, In regaird the auld ansenzes ar decayit, Thay ordaine ane new ansenze of red to be bo<sup>t</sup> and maid, and the tounis armis thairin.

New Ensign.

They ordaine that the honest men of the counsall go w<sup>t</sup> the baillies to vissit the wattir wark this nyt at the low wattir.

Water Work.

June 23.

In pretoria burgi Dunbartan die 23 June 1627. The q<sup>lk</sup> day, In p<sup>ns</sup> of J<sup>n</sup> Fallisdall baillie,

Johne Selkirk wryt is declairit be the said baillie in the unlaw of \_\_\_\_\_ for drawing a durk to Wa<sup>lt</sup> Colquhoun, servitor to R<sup>t</sup> Colquhoun of Ballernick, c<sup>o</sup>fessit be him upon the c<sup>o</sup>plaint of the said Wa<sup>lt</sup>, And to deluier to the said Walter ane daill delyuerit be him to the said J<sup>n</sup> to have maid ae kist of long since, w<sup>t</sup> sex<sup>th</sup> receavit, lykas \_\_\_\_\_ for bying a lok to the kist or then the kist maid and ae lok thereon, or then twentie<sup>th</sup>, and to remaine in ward q<sup>u</sup> he find cau<sup>on</sup>: that the said Wal<sup>t</sup> sall be skaithles of him in tyme cuming, vndir the paine of xx. lib. Lykas the said R<sup>t</sup> Colquhoun actit him ae cautioner for the said Wal<sup>t</sup> his servand, that the said J<sup>n</sup> Selkirk sall be harmless of the said Wal<sup>t</sup> vndir the lyke paine.

Unlaw—drawing a dirk.

1627.  
July 2.

Die secundo, July, 1627. [Sederunt recorded, but no proceedings.]

July 9.

In pretoria burgi Dumbartane, die nono July 1627. Co-venit J<sup>n</sup> Sempill p<sup>re</sup>ist, J<sup>n</sup> Fallisdaell, W<sup>m</sup> Colquhoun baillies, w<sup>t</sup> Thomas Fallisdaell, George Buchanane, R<sup>t</sup> Watsoun, J<sup>n</sup> Campbelle, Ja<sup>s</sup> Smollatt, W<sup>m</sup> Corruith, J<sup>n</sup> Porter, J<sup>n</sup> Mitchell, R<sup>t</sup> Denestoun,

The q<sup>lk</sup> day J<sup>n</sup> Sempill maid intimatioun of the p<sup>i</sup>cular actis maid and assentit in the conventioun of burrowis halden at Aire in July instant, And in speciall the actis maid anent the barrellis that they be the jaigre vnreuin stoppis, lytill bilgit, and the laggans but ae inche, and markit w<sup>t</sup> the cowper's mark and the mark of the burgh, and that they be seen sufficient befor they be sauld vndir the paines c'enit in the actis, q<sup>lk</sup> was lykwayis intimat to the cowpers.

Anent  
barrels.

Item, In regaird that uthir burrowis tak vp the pettie customis throu all the p<sup>i</sup>s of the sheriffdome q<sup>r</sup> mercatts ar, Thairfoir thay c<sup>o</sup>clud that the pettie custome be taine up in all p<sup>i</sup>s of the shyre c<sup>o</sup>form to our rytis and to punische foirstallers, And ordaine the midsummir fair to be kept, and to the effect it may be the bettir keipit, ordaine the same to be proclomit custom free fra yeir to yeir during the ples<sup>ur</sup> of the burgh till it be br<sup>ot</sup> bettir in use conform to o<sup>r</sup> auld infetment, and to begin the faire the 24 of June next.

Item, Because it is c<sup>o</sup>pленit be or friemen that Glasgow tak up half a merk yearlie of ilk boit, and of ilk thousand of hering four pennies, fyve coft hering evirie voyage of ilk laid, or draight geir sax<sup>d</sup> or thairby, Thairfor ordaine the same to be questionat at the nixt conventioun of burrowis.

Complaint  
against  
Glasgow.

Item, Because thair ar comissionars direct fra the burrowis to his Ma<sup>ties</sup> anent the comoun affaires of the burrowis now in hand speciallie c<sup>o</sup>cerning the kirk lands, patronage of the kirks, and uthirs q<sup>lk</sup> his Ma<sup>ties</sup> revocation touches, And that thair ar a p<sup>i</sup>cular c<sup>o</sup>ventioun of the burrowis to begin the morne at Ed<sup>r</sup>, And a c<sup>o</sup>sulta<sup>n</sup> and advysment thairanent to be taen be them w<sup>t</sup> lawiers on the g<sup>o</sup>all expensis of the burrowis: Thairfoir they n<sup>o</sup>iat J<sup>n</sup> Sempill p<sup>re</sup>ist, the comissionner thairto, and to be on the said c<sup>o</sup>sulta<sup>o</sup>n and give information of the nature of the patronage of our kirk and of the alterage lands p<sup>e</sup>ndarie, and to tak the rytes thereof w<sup>t</sup> him w<sup>t</sup> the auld charters of the burgh for making the exchekker compt and to see gif it can be reduced to sex merks yearlie.

Kirk lands.

August 14.

In the Tolbuith of Dunbartan, the xiiij day of August 1627. The q<sup>lk</sup> day in p<sup>re</sup>s of J<sup>n</sup> Sempill proveist, and W<sup>m</sup> Colquhoun baillie,

Anent the turbillance betuix R<sup>t</sup> Campbell of Sokkoch, and J<sup>n</sup> Campbell Tayler, merchand burgess of the said burgh, It is fund that vpoune the taking of a tree be the said J<sup>n</sup>, belonging to the said R<sup>t</sup>, and cutting it to the use of his houss now building, Thair was wordis betuix them and it is proven be witness that the said R<sup>t</sup> said to the said J<sup>n</sup>, It was not true, and thairafter gave him the first lik, q<sup>on</sup> the said J<sup>n</sup> tuik up a trie to stryke the said R<sup>t</sup>, and the said R<sup>t</sup> drew thairupone his quhinger and said he sould put it in the said J<sup>n</sup> his guttis, And the said J<sup>n</sup> grippit the quhinger in his hand q<sup>lk</sup> the said R<sup>t</sup> drew bak, q<sup>by</sup> his fingers was sum<sup>t</sup> bled, And thereafter that the said J<sup>n</sup> past to his hous and bro<sup>t</sup> out ae sward and drew it to have p<sup>re</sup>ewit the said R<sup>t</sup>. Thairfor the said p<sup>re</sup>ist and baillie determins the said R<sup>t</sup> in ae unlaw of

Turbulence.

1627.  
August 14.

fourtie<sup>th</sup> for drawing the said quhinger, and fyve<sup>th</sup> unlaw for the said bluid, And the said J<sup>n</sup> Campbell in ae unlaw of fourtie<sup>th</sup> for drawing the said sword, and to remain in ward q<sup>u</sup> they pay the same and find caution for observing his Ma<sup>ties</sup> peice in tyme-cuming. The said J<sup>n</sup> faund R<sup>t</sup> Denestoun, cordonar, caution for him for observing his Ma<sup>ties</sup> peace to the said R<sup>t</sup> vndir the paine of fyve hunderit merks money; Lyke as the said R<sup>t</sup> faund R<sup>t</sup> Colquhoun of Ballernick caution for him that he sall observe his hieness peace to the said J<sup>n</sup> undir the lik pain of fyve hunderit merks, and the said prin<sup>lis</sup> actit them to relieff saids cautionars.

R<sup>o</sup> Campbell.

J<sup>n</sup> Campbell.

R<sup>t</sup> Colquhoun.

J. Watson, clerk at comand

to R<sup>t</sup> Denestoun.

And as for the said trie the said J<sup>n</sup> alle<sup>t</sup> the said R<sup>t</sup> tuik four or fyve tries fra him of befoir bettir nor the said trie he tuik, The said R<sup>t</sup> alle<sup>t</sup> he gat them all of Agnes Douglas his mo<sup>r</sup>, q<sup>a</sup> being sworne deponit that vpoun the suit of the said R<sup>t</sup> and his promisis that he should be obliged to him and o<sup>r</sup>see his wark, hir sone bad him tak the tries, And thairfor, aftir tryall of the worth of the tries intromittit w<sup>t</sup> be the said R<sup>t</sup>, Thay find them bettir nor the said trie taine be the said J<sup>n</sup> Campbell, and thairfor absolut the said J<sup>n</sup> Campbell fra redeluerie thair of or ony price for the same.

August 23.

In pretoria burgi Dunbartan, die 23 August 1627. The q<sup>u</sup> day, in p<sup>no</sup> of the baillies and certain of the counsall,

Fforsameikle as William Somerville, sayler, servand to Sir W<sup>m</sup> Alex<sup>t</sup>, kny<sup>t</sup>, was, at desyre of the said Sir W<sup>m</sup>, for his insolencie and trubill offerit to utheris of his cumpanie, p<sup>t</sup><sup>t</sup>allie to W<sup>m</sup> Ramsay, and George Ramsay his sone, and raising factionis and seditionis amangis his cumpanie and sailers committit in ward w<sup>th</sup> the tolbuith on Setterday, the xvij of this instant, and that sensyne, vpoun the Sabboth day, in tyme of preiching, he abusit the Sabboth day, being drinking all nyt, He set out scoppis, cuppis, and uthir tryffillis at the windo, offering thaim to be sauld as the peopill came from the kirk, desyiring thaim to by them and sik uthir waires as he had, And that thairupoun the baillie, J<sup>n</sup> Fallasdaill, cuming to him and desyring him to be quyet or utherways go to the chalmer of the said tolbuith, q<sup>r</sup> he my<sup>t</sup> be keepit mair quyetlie, He not only refusit, bot w<sup>t</sup> horribill aiths said thair wos nane braithing durst put him thairin, And the baillie putting hand to him to put him thairin, he offerit to have drawn his daiger, warw<sup>t</sup> the said baillie gat a grip thair of and held it, and w<sup>t</sup> grit difficultie gat the same fra him efter he had receavit mony injurious words of the said W<sup>m</sup>. The said W<sup>m</sup> being accusit, acknowledgit his said offencis to God and wrangis to the said baillie, And declairs he is sorrie for the same, and alledges he was ouercome w<sup>t</sup> drink and not setlit.

A disorderly  
sailor.

Thairfor the baillies, w<sup>t</sup> advyse of the counsall p<sup>nt</sup>, Ordaine him to give satisfactioun to the minister, elders, and sessioun of the kirk of this burgh for his abusing the Sabbath day, and to pay to the kirk box, for the pure, sex pundis Scottis money; And for his wrang to the baillies to be laid in the stokkis at the croce, and his burgeschip and freedome of this burgh giftit to him to be cryit doun, and thairafter that he humblie crave pardoun of the baillie for his fault done to him, and inact himself nevir to offir injurie to ony inhabitant of the burgh



1627. in tyme-cuming, vnder the paine of ane hunderit lib. money, and perpetuall perjurie and  
 August 23. defamation. Sua, according thairto, payit the said sex lib. money to the kirk officer for the  
 pooris box, And actit himselff judiciallie, vnder the paine of perjurie and defamation, nevir to  
 do nor offir injurie nor wrang to ony inhabitant of this burgh heirafter, and that vnder the  
 paine of ane hunderit lib. because he had no man to be cau<sup>er</sup> for him.

August 2. In pretoria burgi Dunbartan, die secundo August 1637. C<sup>o</sup>venit J<sup>n</sup> Fallis-  
 dall, W<sup>m</sup> Colquhoun, baillies, w<sup>t</sup> George Buchanane, R<sup>t</sup> Campbell,  
 Peter Donnald, R<sup>t</sup> Watsoun, J<sup>n</sup> Campbell, J<sup>n</sup> Porter, J<sup>n</sup> Buchanane,  
 merchand; Patrick Houston, J<sup>n</sup> Henersoun, R<sup>t</sup> Denestoun, Mathew  
 Houston, Waltir Buchanane, J<sup>as</sup> Gairdner, Finlay Ewing, R<sup>t</sup> Por-  
 terfield, R<sup>t</sup> Dougall, J<sup>n</sup> Mitchell, wry<sup>t</sup>; Thomas Fallisdaell, Patrick  
 M<sup>c</sup>Kaines.

The q<sup>lk</sup> day c<sup>o</sup>perit James Inglis, younger, merchand burgess of Glasgow, for himselff and in  
 name of Patrick Bell, his bro<sup>r</sup>-in-law, baillie of Glasgow, and thair sauld to the said baillies,  
 counsall, and c<sup>o</sup>tie of the said burgh of Dunbartan the number of tua thousand and tua hun-  
 derit daills (q<sup>r</sup> of tua hunderit of the grit lang daills and tua thousand of the rest of the laiding  
 of the daills), as thay lye in the schip callit the Sey Hound of pn<sup>ty</sup> lyand at the lin  
 of the castell of Dunbart<sup>e</sup>, p<sup>r</sup>aining to thaim and thair p<sup>r</sup>ners, comptand sex scoir sex for the  
 hundreth, viz., twentie-ane for twentie, With libertie to the saids baillies and c<sup>o</sup>tie and thair  
 comissioners to cast out of ilk thousand th<sup>o</sup>f ane hundreth, q<sup>o</sup>ff everie tua of the outcossin  
 after thay are laid and cossin sall be allouit for ane, Sua that thir is tua thousand payabill  
 daills only to be payit for the said tua thousand and tua hunderit daills. Lykas he actit  
 thaim to delyuir to thaim and thair T<sup>her</sup> and comissioner the pettie customs of the haill dailles  
 and tymer in the schip, viz., ane of ilk hunderit thairof as use is. For the q<sup>lk</sup> cause, The  
 saids baillies and counsall and c<sup>o</sup>tie, for thaimselff and in name of the said burgh, actit and  
 obleist thaim to pay to the said Patrick Bell, baillie, for ilk hunderit of the said tua thousand  
 payabill daills aboue comp<sup>t</sup> as said is the sowme of three<sup>th</sup> sixteen<sup>th</sup> starling money, ex-  
 tending to xlv<sup>th</sup> xii<sup>th</sup> Scottis for ilk hunderit thairof, sua comptand and deluerit as said is,  
 and that betuix and the aucht day of Octobir nixtocum but langer delay is fraud or gyle.

Deals sold  
to Dumbar-  
ton.

JAMES INGLIS, Younger.

J. FALLASDAILL, Baillie.

W. COLQUHOUN, Baillie.

The samyne day, They noi<sup>at</sup> J<sup>as</sup> Fallisdaell comissionar, to receavie the said daills and  
 w<sup>t</sup> him to bring up the samyn in floittis to the kirk-yard syd, And to collect in the p<sup>ces</sup> of  
 the saids daills ffor the Th<sup>er</sup>, They coditiounin him ffour lib. for upbringing the dailles and a  
 boit of them at the kirk end in the divisioun to the said J<sup>a</sup> for receait and trubill.

Sept. 28. In the Tolbuith of Dunbartan, the twentie-aught day of September, being  
 the day befor Michaelmas j<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>e</sup> twentie and sevin yeirs.

The q<sup>lk</sup> day, according to the actis and use of burrowis, and speciallie of this burgh, anent the  
 electioun of the magistrattis and uthir officers befor Michaelmas, C<sup>o</sup>venit J<sup>n</sup> Fallisdaell and

Form of  
election of  
new council

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Sept. 28.

William Colquhoun p<sup>nt</sup> baillies of the said burgh of Dunbartan, accompanyit w<sup>t</sup> the persounis of the p<sup>nt</sup> auld counsall of the samyne burgh, sa monie of thaim as ar at hame w<sup>th</sup> this burgh, viz., Thomas Fallisdaill, George Buchanane, R<sup>t</sup> Campbell, Peter Donald, Johne Porter, J<sup>n</sup> Mitchell lait Th<sup>er</sup>, R<sup>t</sup> M<sup>t</sup>Indo merchand, R<sup>t</sup> Denestoun cordonar, and R<sup>t</sup> Dobbie tailyer, Togidder w<sup>t</sup> James Hall of Fulbar, George Hall his sone, Johne Campbell and James Fallisdaill, chosen in place of R<sup>t</sup> Colquhoun, R<sup>t</sup> Watsoun, and James Smollat, p<sup>ounis</sup> of the said auld counsall absent, to geie thair vottis in the electioun of ane new counsal for the yeir to cum, all sworne for that effect, and also for giving voice in the electioun of the magistrattis and uthir officers, The persounis of the said auld counsall removit and eftir ane uther and all con<sup>erit</sup> they allswell that war absent as thoise that are p<sup>nt</sup>, Thair worthines of thair plaices in counsall being weill weyt and c<sup>onsiderit</sup>, They of new electit J<sup>n</sup> Sempill p<sup>nt</sup> p<sup>eist</sup>, J<sup>n</sup> Fallisdaell, W<sup>m</sup> Colquhoun p<sup>nt</sup> baillies, and R<sup>t</sup> Watsoun p<sup>nt</sup> Th<sup>er</sup>, to be four of the new counsall for this yeir to cum, Togidder w<sup>t</sup> the saids Thomas Fallisdaell, George Buchanane, James Hall of Fulbar, George Hall his sone, J<sup>n</sup> Campbell, J<sup>n</sup> Porter, Peter Donald, James Smollatt, W<sup>m</sup> Makkie merchands, w<sup>t</sup> R<sup>st</sup> Davie, tailyer and James Gairdner cordonar, for the crafts, to be of the new counsall for this yeir to cum, Quha being sua selectit and chois sa monnie as war p<sup>nt</sup> war all sworne, and the remainant p<sup>ounis</sup> aboue chois in the room of thoise absent also sworne to give voice in the electioun of the lytes and officers.

The samyne day, Thay tho<sup>t</sup> expedient to choose the hail lytes of the officers of this burgh and all the officers for this yeir to-cum, and thairfor, The said p<sup>ounis</sup> of the auld and new counsall being p<sup>nt</sup> be thaim and uthirs in thair plaice in maner aboue written, Past to the electioun of the lytis, and first began at the lytis of the p<sup>eistrie</sup> and be moniest voittes electit J<sup>n</sup> Sempill lait p<sup>eist</sup>, J<sup>as</sup> Hall, Fulbar, and Thomas Fallisdaell to be lytis for the p<sup>eistrie</sup> for this yeir to-cum; J<sup>n</sup> Fallisdaell, W<sup>m</sup> Colquhoun p<sup>nt</sup> baillies, and James Smollatt, lytes for ae of the tua baillies, George Buchanane, George Hall, and J<sup>n</sup> Campbell, lytes for the uthir baillie, R<sup>st</sup> Watsoun p<sup>nt</sup> Th<sup>er</sup>, R<sup>t</sup> M<sup>t</sup>Indo, and W<sup>m</sup> Duncan, lytes for the office of Th<sup>er</sup>er for the yeir to-cum.

The q<sup>lk</sup> day, The said baillies and counsall, auld and new, samonie as ar p<sup>nt</sup> and remainit p<sup>ounis</sup> q<sup>t</sup> war chosin in plaice of the counsallars absent, viz., J<sup>n</sup> Mitchell, wryt, for the hamermen, J. Burnsyd for the tailyers, J<sup>as</sup> Gairdner for the cordonars, Patrick M<sup>t</sup>Manus for the cowpars, Simon Watsoun for the wabstars, Finlay Ewing for the maltmen, past to the choising of the officers furth of the said lytes, and began at the lytes of the said p<sup>eistrie</sup> and be moniest vottis electit furth thair of the said James Hall of Fulbar to be proveist of this burgh for the yeir to-cum, and thairafter past to the lytes of bailerie, and be maist vottis electit J<sup>n</sup> Fallisdaell to be ane baillie for this yeir to-cum, and George Hall to be the uthir baillie for this yeir to-cum, and thaireftir past to the lytes of Thessaurerie and be moniest voittis electit William Duncan thesaurer for the next yeir to cum, and to entir to the Witsunday rents next-to-cum, The said p<sup>eist</sup> and baillies being p<sup>nt</sup> acceptit the said offices and war sworne inco<sup>n</sup>inent.

The Th<sup>er</sup> being absent was ordanit to be sworne at his cuming hame [quha acceptit and was sworne the xv of Junij 1628 only.]

The q<sup>lk</sup> day The cordonars and tailyers gave in ilk craft sex of thair craft to the effect

1627. the magistrattis and counsall may chois thrie of ilk ane of thois crafts to be lytes for the deakin-  
 Sept. 28. heid to the effect the craft may chois furth thair of the deakins for the yeir to cum, quha thair of chosit John Buchanan, R<sup>t</sup> Davie, and J<sup>n</sup> Maclean to be lytes for the deakin of the tailyers; James Gairdner, Robert Denestoun, and Patrick M<sup>c</sup>Kamis lytes for the deikin of the cordonars, and deluyerit bak the said lytes to them to the effect thay may chois their deiken furth of the said lytes and thaireftir to be authorized.

October 2.

Curia capitalis burgi Dunbartane tenta in pretoria ejusd. per Jacobus Hall, de Fulbar prov. dies burgi, et Johannis Fallisdaill, baillium, ejus. die secundo mensis Octobris 1627, curia affirmata.

The q<sup>lk</sup> day The cordonars declairit they had chois Patrick M<sup>c</sup>Kairne cordonar and deacon of the craft for this year to cum.

Item, the tailyers declarit thay had chosin J<sup>n</sup> Macom tailyeir the deacon of the craft for the yeir to cum, q<sup>n</sup> gave the aiths, Lykas the said J<sup>n</sup> actit him to appoynt and design one of thair craft that sall be reddie and willing to serve the toun in mending auld claithes.

The q<sup>lk</sup> day J<sup>n</sup> Scott and J<sup>n</sup> Thome ar electit officers w<sup>in</sup> the said burgh and p<sup>r</sup> fischalls cojointlie and seuarallie for this yeir to cum q<sup>m</sup> f<sup>r</sup> and fand caution for doing thair dewtie by Peter Donald cau<sup>rr</sup> for the said John Thome and W<sup>m</sup> Colquhoun cau<sup>rr</sup> for the said J<sup>n</sup> Scot, ilk ane of them undir the paine of ten<sup>lb</sup> by the tinsell of thair office, and the said princ<sup>le</sup> actit them to relieff thair cau<sup>rrs</sup>.

The q<sup>lk</sup> day, [ane] inquest and assize being sworne and removit out of faice of court to the counsall house, Thay no<sup>lat</sup> and choise William Colquhoun chancellor of the said inquest.

The samyn day the said assize and inquest statutes and ordains that na maltmen nor uthir in the buying of victuall, beir, malt, aitmeill, Tak mair nor four furlottis for ilk boll w<sup>out</sup> seiking or taking agreibil thairto, and that thay tak na mair betuix the p<sup>ces</sup> of the malt and beir bot onlie the aittes, and that thay by and sell the same undir the paines of xl<sup>th</sup>, toties quoties, for ilk boll sauld dearer, to be applyit to the comoun weill of the toun and the comoun wark. Price of goods.

Item, it is statute and ordanit that the aill be sauld for xvj<sup>d</sup> the pynt, and that it be Ale. worth the same be the siht of the baillies and taisters vndir the paine of xl<sup>s</sup>, toties quoties, the ae half to the baillies and the uthir half to the comoun weill and the comoun wark, By and besyd ae gallon aill of ilk brewing, whairin thay O<sup>c</sup>travene aither in price or in guidis, and sufficiencie to be delt to the pure, and that the magistrattis set les<sup>r</sup> p<sup>es</sup> thairon q<sup>n</sup> it is not worth the said xvj<sup>d</sup>, and requistis the baillies to try the sufficiencie thair of ouklie.

Item, The drinking beir to be sauld for xx<sup>d</sup> the pynt and under, and that it be worth Beer. the same undir the lyke paine to be applyit as said is, toties quoties.

Item, That the aquavytie be sauld for twa merks money the pynt and na m<sup>r</sup>, and that it Aqua-vitæ. be worth the saim undir the paine of xl<sup>s</sup>, toties quoties, to be applyit as said is.

Item, That the kaiks be sauld for aucht pennies the kaik, and that thair be onlie four Cakes. kaiks in the pek and thrie ferdalls in ilk kaik onlie, and that thay be sufficient be the siht of the visitors vndir the paine of viij<sup>s</sup> for the first falt, xvj<sup>s</sup> for the second falt, and xxiiij<sup>s</sup> for the third falt, and sua furth to be applyit as said is.



1627.  
October 2.

Item, That na flescher nor uthir tak onie mair nor xl<sup>s</sup> for the staine of fyne hieland Tallow. tallow, and for the staine of worse tallow, sik as of cuntrie kye, undir for ilk staine, and that it be worth the saime be the siht of the visiteris, undir the paine of xl<sup>s</sup> for the first falt, and c<sup>o</sup>fiscation of the tallow for the second falt, to be applyit as said is.

Item, That na rynt tallow be maid in grit to be transportit furth of the toun, under the paine of c<sup>o</sup>fiscation thair of to the comounweill and comoun wark of the burgh.

Item, The candill be sauld for four<sup>sh</sup> the pund wecht of tow weik, and xl<sup>d</sup> the rag weik, Candle. undir the paine of xl<sup>s</sup>, toties quoties.

Item, Thay ratife the rest of the actis maid the last yeir at Michaelmas 1626.

The q<sup>ik</sup> daye, William Nobill, fear of Ardardane, heritor of the lands of Murroch and Guisholme, and sone to Umphra Nobill of Ardardane, burges of this burgh and appeirand aire to him, Is maid freeman and burges of the said burgh of Dunbartan, and faund John Campbell of Cloiss cau<sup>rr</sup> for him for doing his dewtie as ae burgess of the first rank in all respectis, and for payment of fyve merks to the Th<sup>er</sup>. Lykas the said pr<sup>nl</sup> actit him to relieff his said cau<sup>rr</sup>.

Nov. 10.

Die decimo No<sup>ris</sup> 1627.

Anent the appearance of trubill and molestation betuix Ja<sup>s</sup> Archibald lowet<sup>at</sup> of the schip callit the Egill, and William Ramsay, elder, skipper, servitors to Sir W<sup>m</sup> Alex<sup>r</sup>, k<sup>nt</sup>, Ilk ane of them chairgit to remaine in ward q<sup>ll</sup> thay find cau<sup>n</sup>. [Cau<sup>n</sup> faund—Sempill of Fulwood for ane, and J<sup>n</sup> Campbell, sailer, for ithir.] Molesta-  
tion.

Nov. 12.

Die duodecimo No<sup>ris</sup> 1627.

Anent the evill wardis betuix Thomas Fallisdaell and W<sup>m</sup> Colquhoun, and appearance of trubill betwix them. The p<sup>ve</sup>ist and baillie causit chairge them to remaine in ward q<sup>ll</sup> aither of them faund cau<sup>n</sup> that nane of them trubill uthir in tyme-cuming, uthirways nor be color of law and justice, ilk ane of them undir the paine of twa hunderit merks. [R<sup>t</sup> Watsoun, Th<sup>er</sup>, cau<sup>n</sup> for W<sup>m</sup> Colquhoun, and J<sup>n</sup> Sempill of Aikenbar for Thomas Fallisdaell.] Evil words.

Nov. 15.

Decimo quinto No<sup>ris</sup> 1627.

Forsameikill as J<sup>n</sup> Murisoun, baxtir, disobeyit the minister, elders, and session, being chargit to c<sup>o</sup>pear befor thame the last tua sessionis bypast, and that thairfoir he was ordanit be the magistrattis to be poyndit for aught<sup>sh</sup> to the kirk box, and that Johne Thome, officir, c<sup>o</sup>form to the said ordinance poyndit a pay frae him, and that thairupone The said J<sup>n</sup> Murisoun deforcit him and tuik the pay frae him and callit him a pultroun, &c. . . . Thairfoir the p<sup>ve</sup>ist and baillies declair him in ae unlaw of fyve pundis for the said deforcement, and to crave the said officer's pardoun, and to pay the said viij<sup>s</sup> to the kirk box, and to c<sup>o</sup>peir befor the session Sunday nixt undir the paine of xl<sup>s</sup>. A contumacious  
baker.

Nov. 16.

Die decimo sexto No<sup>ris</sup> 1627.

The q<sup>ik</sup> day in regaird that thaise twa n<sup>brs</sup> land in Undirbog, sumtyme p<sup>aning</sup> to vm<sup>all</sup> Gilbert Laing, now p<sup>aining</sup> to Tho<sup>as</sup> Fallisdaell, be resignatioun of J<sup>n</sup> Wod, was of auld set out in feu for furnising and upholding of ane candill in the kirk, burning frae half ho<sup>r</sup> to fyve ho<sup>rs</sup>, and to stand q<sup>ll</sup> sex ho<sup>rs</sup> at nyt, and frae sex ho<sup>rs</sup> in the morning q<sup>ll</sup> day licht, And now in regaird The minister and eldirs of the said kirk hes ordanit the prayers to be red ilk efter- Land held  
for furnish-  
ing candle  
to the kirk.

1627. nooun, and to begin at four ho<sup>rs</sup> efternooun, Thairfor the said Thomas Fallisdaell is c<sup>t</sup>ent and  
 Nov. 16. actit him in satisfacioun thairfor during the counsall's will, yeirlie, betuix Hallowmas and  
 Candilmas, to furneiss thrie candill during the tyme of the prayers in the efternoouns,  
 beginnand at the first ringing of the bell and to c<sup>t</sup>inew till the prayers end, and frae the  
 prayers end Ane candill onlie till sex ho<sup>rs</sup> at nyt.

Nov. 17. xvij of Nov. 1627.

Margaret Campbill compeirs and grants a disposition of certain properties in the burgh in Disposition  
 favour of James Fallisdaell and others. The land described as lying "on the north syd of the of property  
 burgis gait, besyde the mercat croce," and bounded by properties pertaining to, &c., &c.

Sept. 2. Second of Sep<sup>r</sup> 1627.

James Lossie, and J<sup>n</sup> Kirpatrick, being challengit for foirstalling of salmunt and quhyte Fore-  
 fische befor thay came to the mercat croce, found caution for future observance of the stallung.  
 statute anent foirstalling.

October 9. Die nono Octobris 1627.

Anent o<sup>r</sup> Soureans lords let<sup>rs</sup> of relieff direct to the p<sup>r</sup>eist and baillies for choising certain Burgh  
 p<sup>o</sup>unis inhabitants of the burgh to C<sup>o</sup>vene and stent thair nytb<sup>ars</sup>, and to set the same and mak stent.  
 ane exact roll thairupon w<sup>th</sup> xxiiij ho<sup>rs</sup> for payment of the said burghs p<sup>t</sup> of xxv thousand  
 merks money, extending to ane hunderit fiftie-fyve pundis elleven<sup>sh</sup>, and for the third termis  
 payment of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> taxa<sup>mn</sup> grantit be the estatutes of this kingdom, c<sup>o</sup>vened on the xxvij of  
 October 1625, to be payit to S<sup>r</sup> Ja<sup>es</sup> Baillie of Lohend kny<sup>t</sup>, as collector generall and his  
 deputy, At Martinmas nixt, According to the q<sup>lk</sup> the p<sup>r</sup>eist, baillies, and counsall p<sup>nt</sup> electit,  
 chosit, and chairgit J<sup>n</sup> Sempill of Aikenbar [and eleven others] to stent thair nytb<sup>ars</sup> and  
 inhabitants for payment of the said third termis payment thairfor, Quha having acceptit the  
 said chairge, and sworne for that effect, Thay devydit the burgess<sup>s</sup> in thrie ranks, and the said  
 extent to be payit thrie-thirds, as use is, and set down ane extent roll thairon, C<sup>o</sup>tanand Amount of  
 thrie scoir for burgessis in the first rank, fiftie-ane burgessis in the second rank, and threttie- assessment.  
 tua burgesses in the third rank, and the stallingers as thay are set down in the roll, sowms of  
 ten lib. xvij, And ilk burgess of the first rank twentie-ae<sup>sh</sup>, ilk burgess in the second rank  
 fourteen<sup>sh</sup>, ilk burgess in the third rank sevin<sup>sh</sup>, And ilk pund land in the landwart to paye  
 xxxiiij<sup>sh</sup> 4<sup>d</sup>, extending all to thrie scoir fyve lib. 5<sup>sh</sup>.

J<sup>n</sup> Sempill p<sup>st</sup>it that the said extent sould not prejudice him to mak him pay mair nor  
 xxx<sup>sh</sup>, q<sup>lk</sup> is the ordinar stent laid on the land be the Kingis Ma<sup>tie</sup>.

Thay no<sup>at</sup> Ja<sup>es</sup> Fallisdaell collectar of the said taxa<sup>ion</sup>, and ordaine him to have the super-  
 plus of the said stent mair nor payit his Ma<sup>tie</sup>.

1628. Die septimo January 1628.  
 January 7.

Neinan Barclay and ——— having, in name of Sir William Alexander, offerit ane hunder Sale of  
 and fiftie bolls of salt xii lib. the boll 21 for 20 wattir missir, and ——— fysche for four lib. salt.  
 the hundreth, Thay haue decidit to offer sextien merks the boll 21 for 20, and thrie lib. for  
 the hunderit fische samonie as the burgess's tak 21 for 20, And give powar to the baillies  
 Thomas Fallisdall and George Buchanane to purchase and agrie, And because thay could not  
 agrie, Therfor John Buchanane merchand, c<sup>o</sup>perit, and desyrit libertie to by the saime, because

1628. he had furneist the said William his men claithes and uthir necessars q<sup>by</sup> he may get himselff  
January 7. payit, And offerit to sattisfie the burgesses be boll, half boll, and furlet, according to thair ranks.

January 24.

24th J<sup>ay</sup> 1628.

The q<sup>lk</sup> day comperit James Powar sayller, and c<sup>o</sup>plenit upoun Taig Morisoun servitor to Assault.  
Captane Barclaye, and Robert Barclaye sayller, alledgand that thay come to William Coryuith's hous yesterday, q<sup>r</sup> he was drinking and struik him and bled him in his heid w<sup>out</sup> ony offence offerit or dune to him, And referrit the same to the said Taig's aith, quha being sworne, declarit he struik the s<sup>d</sup> James w<sup>t</sup> the schaft of ane ax, but knew not quhidder he bled him thairw<sup>t</sup>. The magistrattis finds that the said Taig has committit the bluid, and thairfoir is declarit in the unlaw of v lib. money, Captain Barclay caution. The said Taig allegit that the said James Powar miscallit his m<sup>r</sup> Captain Barclay, calling him a knaiff, and that he was not worthy to be a captain, and syclik, That he wisst at God that nothir schip nor salt wattir buir Sir William Alexander aboune, and that he cared not for him, and offerit to prove the same be the witness<sup>s</sup> following.

Comperit, James Buchanane servitor to the said Sir William, and deponit that he herd the said James saye That Capitane Barclay hinderit Sir William to pay his men thair waiges, and that he wissit the first cumpanie that sayllit w<sup>t</sup> Sir William sank all to the sea grund.

Adam Mure being sworne, deponit that the said Taiges alledgance was trew.

[The judges decern Powar to lye in the stokkis at the croce during thair wull and pleas<sup>r</sup>, and to abyd the minister and sessioun for the sklander.]

January 31.

Last day of J<sup>ay</sup> 1628.

The q<sup>lk</sup> day, in regaird James Lenard, Dutchman, is arrivat at Newark w<sup>t</sup> a schippis laiding Arrestment.  
of wyne, and hes dischargit a pairt thairof as thay are informit, Thairfoir thay ordaine Robert Glen mess<sup>r</sup>, to arreist the same, and tak the saylers fra on board c<sup>o</sup>form to the laws, And ordaine a nu<sup>m</sup>er to go doun w<sup>t</sup> him to beir witness and to sair w<sup>t</sup> him.

January 20.

Die veismo J<sup>ay</sup> 1628.

The q<sup>lk</sup> day fforsameikill as James Smollat merchand, on the 26th of this instant becoume Caution.  
caution for James Lenard, Flemming, in Flushane, m<sup>r</sup> of the schip callit the C<sup>o</sup>patir of Flushane, laiden w<sup>t</sup> wyne, p<sup>rtly</sup> lyand at Newark in Clyd for p<sup>u</sup>action of a charter-p<sup>tie</sup> maid betuix him and John Hamiltoun In Glasgow anent the saids wyne vpoun the 29th of this instant, And faillit thairuntill, And that sensyne he hes dischargit a grit p<sup>t</sup> of the wyne, And yit not p<sup>u</sup>cit the chartir p<sup>tie</sup>, Thairfoir the p<sup>reist</sup> and baillies determins the said James Smollat as cau<sup>m</sup> foirsaid, In the paine and vnlaw of twa hunderit lib. c<sup>o</sup>form to the act of cau<sup>erie</sup>, And that because he was warnit to have c<sup>o</sup>perit thir dayis, To have hard and sein him decernit, and c<sup>o</sup>perit not, as was clearlie knawn to the saids p<sup>reist</sup> and baillies.

March 8,

Octavio Martij 1628.

Anent the variance fallin out betuix John Buchanane merchand burgess, and James M<sup>r</sup>Kew Variance.  
wryt, It is provin that the said John said he suld aither prove the said James befor his m<sup>r</sup> ae honest man or knaiff, And that he said to the said John that he sould pay him for it an he



1628. was hangit as his fay<sup>r</sup> was befor him, and that thairafter the said John straik him certain  
March 8. straiks w<sup>t</sup> his neiff, and the said James straik the said John in lyke mannir. [Each fined in the unlaw of xl<sup>th</sup>, to find caution, and appear before the session for the words used.]

March 10.

Decimo Martij 1628.

The q<sup>th</sup> day in regaird the mercat croce of the burgh is ruynous, and alsu the briggis, w<sup>t</sup> the last storme, Thairfoir thay c<sup>o</sup>clud that the samyne sall be helpit, biggit, and repairit at the expense of the comoun guid, and the Th<sup>er</sup> to pay thairfor as the magistrattis sall agrie, and that w<sup>t</sup> all diligence. The Cross.

Thay appoint Wednesday nixt to meit and advyse q<sup>t</sup> thay sall be doune anent the mater of the teinds and subscripitioun of the submissioun to his Ma<sup>tie</sup> c<sup>o</sup>cerning the same, c<sup>o</sup>form to the warning and proclamation maid thairanent. The teinds.

April 4.

Die quarto Aprillis 1628.

It is decided "that the croce be repairit and biggit in the auld forme onlie, c<sup>o</sup>form to the former act." The Cross.

April 5.

Die quinto Aprillis 1628.

The q<sup>th</sup> day Isabella Cunynghame, borne at the New Mylns in Cunyngham, spouse to Allan Mair tailyer, as sche declairs, and Janet Campbell, dochter to um<sup>al</sup> William Campbell and Christan Robesoun in Lynlytgow, as sche declairs, being apprehendit red hand on the third of Apryle instant w<sup>th</sup> this burgh, be Walter Buchanane, cowpar, w<sup>t</sup> the claithes and uthirs under-written, stollen be the said Isabella w<sup>th</sup> this burgh, fra the persounis vnderritten, and taine be hir w<sup>t</sup>out the toun to the said Janet hir collig, to be hid in the fields be them till thay stole mair, That is to say, frae the auld ledir laft furth of hir duelling huiss in Dunbartan, Thrie w<sup>ing</sup> sarks, Thrie w<sup>ing</sup> ruffis, thrie pair sark bands; and fra Patrick M<sup>c</sup>Mann cowpar thair, furth of his duelling hous in Dunbartane, ane hair quilt of blak stuff; and fra Robert Denestoun cordonar, furth of his houss and heich chalmir, ane new gren claith coit buttounit down the armis, w<sup>t</sup> ae pair hewit plaidis; And fra Marioun Robsoun, furth of hir houis furth of hir bak chalmir, ane pair waulked bed blanketts; And fra Janet Houstoun, younger, widow, ane pair fyne waulked playdin, all stollen be the said Isabell, and receivit fra hir be the said Janet Campbell ay as sche bro<sup>t</sup> the same w<sup>t</sup>out the burgh, Being accusit befor Johne Thome p<sup>r</sup>-fischall of the said burgh, Thay c<sup>o</sup>fessit the same, and ferdar, the said Isabell being unlawit, sche was fund brunt on baith the cheiks w<sup>t</sup> irone, and being accusit how sche got the same, She c<sup>o</sup>fessit that the Laird of Kerkinanan brunt hir on the ryt cheik for alle<sup>t</sup> steilling of hors and hernies, and on the left cheik be the Laird of Craighall for steilling a plaid monye years since, thairon the said p<sup>r</sup> fischall askit Instruments, and desyrit them to be p<sup>r</sup>ted to the knowledge of the assyze following, sumouned to that effect, q<sup>th</sup> the judges admitted, Thay are to say

A thief apprehended red hand.

Found branded.

Thomas Fallisdaill,  
George Buchanane,  
William Colquhoun,  
Robert Watsoun,  
James Smollatt,

Patrick Houstoun,  
David Borthwick,  
James Cunynghame,  
Robert Glen, notar,  
William Makkie, merchand,

John Porter,  
Robert Middilmis,  
James Burnsyd,  
Lachlan Palmer,  
Robert Ewing,

The said assyze being admittit be the saids p<sup>r</sup>ounis perseuit, and be the judges, war sworn and

1628.  
April 5.

removand furth of court to the Counsal Hous, Thay choose The said Thomas Fallisdail chancellor of the said assize, and efter inquisition maid, The said assize all in ae voice, in regaird of thair awn c<sup>o</sup>fession, and being baith taken red hand, fyles them for the steiling of the haill p<sup>i</sup>cular guidds and gear abune c<sup>e</sup>nit in dittaye, ffor the q<sup>u</sup> The said proveist and baillies determins the said Isobell to be brunt and scurgit, and the said Janet to be scurgit. To be burnt and scourged.

April 20.

Die vicesimo Aprilis 1628.

My Lord of Mintaith, President of his Ma<sup>i</sup>es Counsal, arrives in the burgh on the business of the teinds and patronage. He is made a burgess, and David Watsoun clerk, instructed to subscribye the instrument produced. Watson, as appears from the minute, had previously been instructed to ride to E<sup>d</sup>, and in the absence of John Sempill to consult w<sup>t</sup> Thomas Hoig advocat, whether they should subscribe or not. The teinds.

April 22.

Die vigesimo secundo mensis Aprilis 1628.

An "assize" sit and decide upon the price of aill, beir, aqua-vitæ, barley, salmon, &c.

Item, that na scabbit hors be sufferit to be pastiurit on the mure or on ony uthir common grass of the burgh, but w<sup>n</sup> thair awn huiss and grass quha aucht the hors, vnder the paine to be manifest be the p<sup>r</sup>eist and baillies, besyds the selling of the scabbit hors fand grassen, and the payment of the skaith to the p<sup>r</sup>ounis skaithit and hurt thereby. Scabbit horse.

Item, thay (the "assize") request the magistrattis to caus vissit the bulwarks and wattir warks, and caus help the same this soumer, and to get in all sowmes and debtis belonging thairto. Bulwarks and water work.

Item, to caus calsey and help and repair the tua staine brigges, and big and repaire the same. The bridges.

Item, to lay the tries along ower Gruggie's Burn.

Item, that the hoills in the kirk vennal be helpit and fillit up w<sup>t</sup> erd and staines fra the Colledge, and to this effect requestis the magistrattis and counsal to appoyint a maister of the wark to attend the same. Kirk Vennel.

May 1.

Fyrst of May 1628.

Pettie customes and Braidmeadow ropit, the first to Walter Buchanane for aucht scoir merks, and the second to John Fallisdail for twelff pundis Scottis. Let of Customs.

May 29.

Die vigesimo nono May 1628.

John Maxwell, burgess of Glasgow, complains of being stoned by Ellen Buchanane and Margaret Campbell to the effusion of his bluid. Margaret admitted throwing the stones, but declared that the above John attempted to injure her and called her a "debuschit huir," Unlaws declared both upon complainer and defenders. Kirk Session cases.

June 10.

Die decimo Junij 1628.

C<sup>o</sup>perit Isabell Betoun and John Betoun cowper, her brother, and that because the said Isabell was c<sup>o</sup>venit befor the sessioun of the kirk as being supposit with bairne and denyit the saime.

Thairfor sche found the said John caution that sche sall appeir befor the ministers,

1628. eldirs, and session of the kirk ony time thay pleiss on aucht dayis warning for the spaice of  
June 10. ane half yeir to-cum.

June 16. Decimo sexto Junij 1628.

The q<sup>lk</sup> day James Layng and Johne Grier are decernit to be wardit twenty-four hors in the tolbuith, and thairaftir laid in the stokkis during the magistrattis will, and to pay ten lib. for the use of the wattir wark, and that for casting of divots in the Braidmeadow in the month of June instant, q<sup>lk</sup> was not coft to be cossin for no use bot for the use of the wark, c<sup>o</sup>form to the auld actis maid thairanent, and ordanis naine to cast thairin in tyme cuming undir the lyke paine and punischment.

Casting  
divots in  
the Braid-  
meadow.

The p<sup>e</sup>ist, baillies, and counsall, considering that this burgh hes weightie affaires in the g<sup>a</sup>ll Conventioun of Burrowis to be halden at Perth the fyrst of July next, and that Glasgow hes geivin in a c<sup>o</sup>plaint aganis us, and that thay expect John Sempill's hamecuming the morne, Thay continew the electioun of thair commissioner thairto.

Convention.

Thay ordaine the magistrattis and counsall to visit the watter warks this efternoone.

“Thay ordaine James Fallesdail to collect the King's mail w<sup>t</sup> diligence.”

June 17. Die decimo septimo June 1628.

It is concludit that the comissioner to the conventioun of burrowis tak w<sup>t</sup> him the touns auld charter for witnessing that we sould be frie of custom throw this kingdome, And siklyke, for witnissing that this burgh is p<sup>i</sup>cularlie infest in certaine p<sup>i</sup>cular tounes lands and bounds for taking up the toll betuix Lochlong and Kellvine.

Tolls—  
between  
Lochlong  
and Kelvin.

They c<sup>o</sup>cludit that in regaird the commissioners of the g<sup>a</sup>ll coventioun halden at Air in July 1627, refusit to give libertie to this burgh to impetrat the renewing of thair impost as they had it befor for the spaice of nynetein yeirs, alsweill aff fremen as unfrie, In regaird of the gift and liberties standing unrenounsit, Thairfor they now renew the same and ordaine ae r<sup>e</sup>uncia<sup>m</sup> to be maid of that licence and gift grantit.

Item, Thay ordaine him to seik a new licence to impetrat a gift of 8<sup>d</sup> ilk cow, ox, meir, staig and hors, cumand throw thair bounds to be sauld, allsweill of freemen or unfree, for helping to the sustentation and uphalding of the wattir wark.

Thay c<sup>o</sup>cludit to writ to Glasgow to say quhidder or not thay maid c<sup>o</sup>plaint againe this burgh for exacting the impost, because thay are informit it was onlie William Watsoun, fleschar, w<sup>o</sup>ut knowledge of that burgh, and quhidder thay will insist on that complaint at this nixt c<sup>o</sup>ventioun.

Complaint  
by Glasgow.

Johne Sempill chosin comissioner to the convention of burrowis at Perth.

June 27. Die vigesimo septimo Junij 1628.

Thay ordaine the com<sup>r</sup> to the convention to gainstand the erectioun of the burgh sot be the Earll of Seaforth, to be erectit in the Lewis, as a thing tending greatlie to the hurt of the haill burrowis.

Opposition  
to a new  
burgh.

Thay ordaine the magistrattis to agrie w<sup>t</sup> the paynter, and causs color the stak of the Cross efter it beis oylit, and to caus the Th<sup>er</sup> pay thairfor.

Cross  
painted.

John Sempill declining to serve, David Watsoun elected commissioner to the Convention.



1628.  
July 1.

First of July 1628.

It is concludit that the wattir wark be helpit, and that there be twa heids maid, and that workmen begin to mak the samyne heids of tymer, and work at the same wark on Monday nixt the 7 of this instant, And hes chosin Thomas Fallisdaill o'seir of the said wark, and ordanis that ilk man sall haue for ane dayis work ffyve<sup>sh</sup> and ilk woman foir<sup>sh</sup> money.

Wages at  
the water  
works.

Thay ordaine, That soill be cossin in the hinderend of the Braidmeadow for repairing of the kirk-yard, and that the said soil be coussin be Thomas Fallisdaill's advyse.

Church-  
yard.

July 18.

Die decimo octavo July 1628.

The q<sup>lk</sup> day Thay (p'eist, magistrattis, and co'ie) haue c'cludit, be advyse of the counsall and co'ie, That the toun sall cast a wattir gang on the south syd of the wattir of Lewin for saftie of the toun, to c'oye the wattir aff the Cunypark and heid of the uppar wark, and to begin on Monday nixt at the low wattir, and that the toun to be devydit in halfis, and the eist end of the toun till the Croce and eist syd of the Croce Venall, w<sup>t</sup> speddis and schoolis, to begin the first day, and the west end of the toun and Tounend and west syd of the Croce Venall the nixt day, and sua on, Because Thomas Fallisdaill, m<sup>r</sup> of warks and uthers q<sup>a</sup> visit the wark hes thot it absolutlie necessar the said cast be coussin. And q<sup>ue</sup>vir beis absent sall paye a dayes waiges as unlaw for ilk tyme thay be absent, being warnit.

Water gang  
to be cast.

Division of  
the town.

July 28.

Vigesimo octavo July 1628.

John Lindsay, customer, gives in account of his intromissions for 1625-6-7 yeirs. Ten pounds yeirly paid to the Th<sup>r</sup>. " And because that the haille kye of Argyll past the last yeir, 1627, and the uthirs to be sauld, and came not the auld accustomat way, but for the eschewing thair marris came up be the castill of Dunbartane, Thairfoir, albeit he tuik the said impost for that yeir at iij<sup>co</sup> vi. lib., Yit the Proveist, baillies, and counsall hes concludit that he sall pay onlie for that yeir that q<sup>lk</sup> he got thairof vpoun his conscience and honestie be accompt.

Argyll  
cattle  
impost.

August 6.

In pretoria burgie Dunbartane, die sexto August 1628

In p<sup>no</sup> of James Hall, p'eist, Johne Fallisdaill, and George Hall, baillies, anent the c'plaint maid be Robert Glen, notar, againe Janet Boyd, spouse to Robert Neill, alledgeand that yister-day the said Janet gave him monie injurious words, and struik him, and pullit his cluik, and wold have turnit him round about widderschinis, war not he pullit his cluik fra hir, and that sche kaist staines at him, q<sup>lk</sup> sche denyit; And certane witnesses being admitted and sworne, It was prouin that sche gave him monie evill wordis, and held him be the hand, and struik him sindrie straiks thairon w<sup>t</sup> hir hand, and pullit him be the cluik, and kaist a staine after him. The p'euar tuik in hand to prove farder; and in the meintyme the said Robert fand Duncan Glen his faithier caution for him that he sall not trubill the said Janet Boyd nor Robert Neill vndir the paine of fourtie lib. And Robert Ewing became cau<sup>nr</sup> for the said Robert Neill and Janet Boyd, that thay nor onie of thaim sould trubill the said Robert Glen utherwyse nor be colour of law, vndir the lyke paine of lx lib.; and the said pnc<sup>ls</sup> actit them to relieff the cau<sup>nr</sup>s.

Witchcraft  
—Janet  
Boyd.

1628.  
August 8. Die octavio Augusti 1628.  
Anent the tumult maid on the fourth of this instant betuix Johne Denie, wabstar, on the tae pairt, and Robert Blakburne, wabstar, on the uthir point, and Johne Gib, tailyeir, on the third pairt, it is fand that the said Robert Blakburne struik the said Johne Gib w<sup>t</sup> his awn ellwand on the heid, &c.—[a drunken brawl—an assize constitute, and all unlawed.] Tumult.
- August 22. 29th August 1628.  
They ordaine the boit coft fra Johne Johnstoun to be taen up to the wark and sunken in the maist fit p<sup>t</sup> on Monday nixt. Water work.
- August 22. Die vigesimo secundo Aug 1628.  
Thomas Denie unlawit for striking Robert Allan and calling his wife “a vile huir and harlot.” The complainers also ordered to find caution. Slander.
- Sept. 19. Die decimo nono Sept. 1628.  
The q<sup>lk</sup> day Thay think meit that the laird of Luss be desirit to visit the wattir wark, as my Lord Ross did, and to report down his opinions thairanent, and to that effect desyre Thomas Fallisdaill to go to him, gif he be cum hame; and the same being gottin, c<sup>o</sup>cluds that the report be sent to the lords of secret counsall to thair nixt counsall day, viz., the 24 of this instant, and voittis David Watsoun to go for that effect, q<sup>u</sup> refusit the same because of his advyses in the Duk of Lenox and his bailaries affaires, q<sup>u</sup>in he is ingadgit pn<sup>l</sup>y, and sua affirmit he could not go (albeit he is veri willing.) Laird of Luss to visit the water work.  
Duke of Lennox.
- Sept. 8. Die octavio Sept. 1628.  
An assize ratife the inhibition formerly maid anent the selling of mair nor four firlottis for the boll. Price of goods.  
Ale to be sauld for sixteen pennies the pynt, and drinking beir for twentie pennies the pynt.  
Aqua vitae for 24<sup>th</sup> the pynt.  
The magistrattis to caus repair the staine brig now destroyit, and to caus mak a brig ouer Gruggies Burn; and to repair the manis in the kirk vennal and south vennal be causeyng the same. Repairs.
- Nov. 20. In pretoria burgi Dunbartan die vicesimo Nor<sup>a</sup> 1628.  
C<sup>o</sup>venit James Hall, p<sup>r</sup>eist; John Fallisdaell and George Bell, baillies of the said burgh, accompanyit with John Sempill of Aikenbar; Thomas Fallisdaill, William Colquhoun, George Buchanane, Robert Watsoun, persounis of the counsall thairof, w<sup>t</sup> Mr. William Blair minister of the same, Mr. Robert Watsoun, minister, at Cardross, and Mr. William Stirling, minister at ———, and the school<sup>mr</sup> of the said burgh. Witchcraft — Janet Neill.  
The q<sup>lk</sup> day, In regaird Janet Neill, spouse of William Corruith burgess of this burgh, Is suspect of witchcraft and sindrie presumptiounis and dittaye gevin vp aganis hir, Q<sup>u</sup>poun sche being this day c<sup>o</sup>venit and accusit, and finding hir to give no satisfiactioun, Bot obstinate denyall, q<sup>lk</sup> gevis the mair occasioun of suspicioun, Seeing sche denys thynges indifferent of themselfis and circ<sup>u</sup>stances clearly prouin, Thairfor They c<sup>o</sup>clud that the said Janet be ferder tryit and examinat and serchit gif sche hes the devillis mark on her body q<sup>o</sup>f sche is insensibill, and for the bettir tryall thairof to cut and cow hir hair gif neid be.  
And siklyk, In regaird thair ar sindrie p<sup>r</sup>umptiounis of witchcraft gevin in agains

1628. Marioun M'Lintok, Thairfoir they c'cluid that sche be lykewayse examinat, and gif neid be Witchcraft.  
 Nov. 20. serchit to see gif sche hes the devillis mark in hir bodie insensibill, and to cut and cow hir hair as they sall think meit for the bettir tryall thair of.

Dec. 1.

In pretoria burgi Dunbartan, primo De<sup>ces</sup> 1628.

C'venit the p'eist, baillies, and minister, w<sup>t</sup> Thomas Fallisdaill, William Colquhoun, Robert Watsoun, James Smollat, John Porter, William Makkie, Robert Middlemis, Johne Mitchell, James Gairdener.

The q<sup>lk</sup> day, anent the desyre and motioun maid be William Corruith to the p'eist and baillies for putting his wyff Janet Neill to libertie vpoun cau'oun to entir hir q<sup>ue</sup>vir he is requyrit, q<sup>lk</sup> being proponit, Eftir advysment, They c'cluid that the said Janet Neill be yit keipit still in captivitie till a comissioun be sent for, and ordanis a comissiounir to be sent for w<sup>t</sup> sik diligence as may be, for putting the said Janet Neill and Marioun M'Lintock to ae tryall and assyze vpoun the dittaye gevin in.

Dec. 19.

Decimo nono Dec. 1628.

The q<sup>lk</sup> day be moniest vottis, It is thot expedient that Margaret Hunter and Janet Donald be yet kepit in ward and captivitie Till the first day of Januar nixt, or soonir gif the judgis think it meit, and thain to be bro<sup>t</sup>, vissit, and tryit gif they have ony unsensibill marks and uithirways tryat as Janet Neill and uthirs hes bein tryit, and That a comissioun accord- inglie be socht and sent for putting all to tryall, and that againe the viii of Jan<sup>ry</sup> nixttocum.

1629.

Die nono Jan<sup>ry</sup> 1629.

January 9.

The q<sup>lk</sup> day, eftir advyement w<sup>t</sup> the depositionis and dittaye againe Janet Neill, Margaret Hunter, and Janet Donald, Thay think meit, In regaird the tolbuith hes not samonie [places] to c'venienc several pairties to keip Janet Neill, Margaret Hunter, and Janet Donald, q<sup>a</sup> ar suspect and deleyt for witchcraft, and that Janet Dod hes a young bairne sukkand hir breist, That the said Margaret Hunter be lettin out vpoun cau<sup>a</sup> for hir entrie vpoun xxviiiij ho<sup>rs</sup> warning undir the paine of v<sup>c</sup> merks, c<sup>o</sup>ditionallie the said Margaret Hunter receaves the bairne and caus it be nurishit till the said Janet be ferder tryit, and c'cluds the rest be keipit and ferder tryall and infor<sup>m</sup>ion soht.

The witches  
in the  
Tolbooth.

Decimo tertio Feb. 1629.

Feb. 13.

The q<sup>lk</sup> c<sup>o</sup>perit, Mr. William Stirling, school<sup>mr</sup> of the said burgh, and declarit he could not attend langer on the school nor the nixt term, And thairfor desyrit the magistrattis and counsall to p<sup>ro</sup>vd themselfis a school<sup>mr</sup>.

The school-  
master.

The q<sup>lk</sup> day, in regaird the counsall hes givin a warrand to seik a voluntar c<sup>o</sup>tribution for the help of the lands of Powis and Powmill and uthirs couerit and orflowit w<sup>th</sup> the Mers, and that help is sot of this burgh, Thairfor the baillies are appoyntit to seik and collect a voluntar c<sup>o</sup>tribution throw this burgh and paroch for that effect w<sup>t</sup> sik diligence as may be, and that the magistrattis speik the minister to mak into<sup>mn</sup> on Sonday nixt out of pulpit, and exhort the peopill to be chiritibill.

Voluntary  
contribu-  
tion.

The q<sup>lk</sup> day they ordaine and c'cluid that the Th<sup>er</sup> sall give Robert Glen, notar, ten lib. for

Fee to Glen  
in the witch  
cases.



1629. his pains and sumoning of the assyze past on Janet Neill, And for to sumound assyzes to pass  
Feb. 13. on Margaret Hunter and Janet Donnald.

April 14. Decimo quarto Aprilis 1629.

The q<sup>lk</sup> day, Walter Buchanan, cowpar, being c<sup>p</sup>lenit vpoune for having and halding of Scabbed  
scabbit hors on the comoun grass of this burgh grantit the saime, and is thairfor chairget horse.  
in ward till he find cau<sup>n</sup> to keip thaim w<sup>tn</sup> his oun house and grass. Caution found.

The q<sup>lk</sup> day the baillies ordaine the aill to be sauld for xvi<sup>d</sup> the pynt, and the drinking Price of  
beir for xx<sup>d</sup> the pynt, and no d<sup>r</sup> unless the baillies and taisters find the same bettir and set ale, &c  
p<sup>re</sup> thairon, vndir the paines c<sup>o</sup>tenit in the actis maid thairanent of befor.

The Braidmeadow grass to James Brounsyd for twentie merks.

The q<sup>lk</sup> day, Thay and Mr. Harie Sempill ar agreit for to be school<sup>mr</sup> and reader for thrie New school-  
yeirs to-cum. master.

May 5. Die quinto May 1629.

The q<sup>lk</sup> day the herding of the kye of this burgh is set to Johne Glen, q<sup>n</sup> Hallowmass nixt. The Herding the  
said Johne, w<sup>t</sup> his cau<sup>re</sup>, acted him to keip, herd, and pasturage said kye sufficientlie, and to tak kye.  
them out daylie befor fyve ho<sup>rs</sup> in the morning, and to bring them in at ellevin ho<sup>rs</sup>, and to tak  
them out befor tua ho<sup>rs</sup> efternoon, and to bring them in about the sunsetting, And on  
Sunday to be keipit all day q<sup>n</sup> evin, and that he sall do his dewtie in all respectis as a herd.

June 19. Decimo nono Juni 1629.

Thomas Fallisdaill, chosin commissioner to the Conventioun at Culros.

The q<sup>lk</sup> day, They have ordanit the clerk to write to Johne Sempill of Aikenbar, In the Witch case  
toun's name to advyse the p<sup>ces</sup> laid aganis Margaret Hunter and Janet Donnald w<sup>t</sup> the —advice.  
counsall, and to get advyse q<sup>t</sup> sentence sall be p<sup>un</sup>ced be the judges, And to that effect  
to send the p<sup>ces</sup> and dittays as they ar to him, And ordaine the Th<sup>er</sup> to give xx merks to send  
him, And ordainis the boy to have 24<sup>s</sup> gif he get him in the hoss, and gif he got him in Ed<sup>r</sup> to  
have 40<sup>sh</sup> for his troubill and expensis.

July 20. Vigesimo July 1629.

The q<sup>lk</sup> day it is c<sup>l</sup>uidit that the hail p<sup>o</sup>unis awand monyie belanging to the wattir wark be Debtors to  
chargit in ward w<sup>tn</sup> the tolbuith, thairin to remain till they pay the same to be imployit to the water work  
wattir wark, And in the meintyme ordaine the wark to be vissyt be the magistrattis and imprisoned.  
counsall this p<sup>nt</sup> daye, And according to the necessitie to be helpit, and to begin thairto the  
morne, and n<sup>o</sup>iates Thomas Fallisdaill m<sup>r</sup> of work for this yeir.

Item, They ordaine the staine brig to be repairit, and irne and leid coft.

Sept. 7. Die septimo Sept. 1629.

The q<sup>lk</sup> day, on the supplicatioun of Robert Glen, mess<sup>r</sup>, They ordaine the Th<sup>er</sup> to give him fyve Additional  
merks mair nor the ten lib. alreddie gevin him for the sumouning of the assyze that past on sum to  
the tryall of Janet Neill, Margaret Hunter, and Janet Donald. Glen.

Sept. 9. Die nono Sep<sup>r</sup> 1629.

The q<sup>lk</sup> day, They have ordanit and appoyntit the new missirs to be set out in the mercat New  
the nixt mercat day to be missird and maid c<sup>o</sup>form to the stand at Lynlythgow, and to be measures.

1629. seillit with ae lettir S on the stouppis at the mouth, and the bottom and syd seillit w<sup>t</sup> the  
Sept. 9. lettir D. And the auld missires to be draun in to the counsall huis.

Sept. 29.

Die vigesimo nono Sep<sup>r</sup>. 1629.

An "assize" regulate the price of goods to be sold in the burgh, And

Forsameikill as in tyme past the meillmen hes usit grit wrang in taking the meill furth Mealmen.  
of the sak, and rubbing the same thairefter on schoitts befor the missing thairof, q<sup>lk</sup> is a  
grit abuse, Thairfoir they statute that the meill be nawayse rubbit w<sup>t</sup>out the sek, Bot  
misserit out of the sek in the furlet or pek vndir the paine of twa merks.

Sept. 29.

Die penultimo Sep. 1629.

It is ordained that nane sell meill, malt, or beir, with ony uthir missirs bot the new prik  
straik missirs vndir the paine of 40<sup>sh</sup>.

It is statute and ordanit that nane w<sup>tn</sup> this burgh carrie awaye any victuall in the Petty  
boittis p<sup>l</sup>aining to vnfreemen or coft fra vnfreemen till the customer get his laidill and custom.  
custome thairof, at leist till they adverttis the customer thairof that he may c<sup>o</sup>venentlie get  
his laidill and custome of the same befor thair transportatioun, vndir the paine of xl<sup>sh</sup>, toties  
quoties, sa oft as any c<sup>t</sup>ravenis by and attour the payment of the laidill and customes of all  
that they sall happin to transport.

Nov. 11.

Ellevint Nov. 1629.

Peter Donnald actit him of his awn will to tak furth of the tolbuith fra Janet Donnald, his Witch case.  
dochter, Janet Colquhoun's young infant, his dochter, q<sup>n</sup> was ba<sup>'</sup>isit this day, and put hir  
to ae uthir nurice.

Nov. 16.

Decimo sexto No<sup>ris</sup>. 1629.

Anent a complaint maid by the customer, The magistrattis find that all victuall transportit  
be boit coft fra vnfreemen w<sup>tn</sup> sex myles of this burgh sall pay the laidill dewtie.

Nov. 27.

Die vigesimo septimo Nov. 1629.

The burrowis w<sup>tn</sup> the shyre to use the new missirs.

The caryers of victuall in this burgh to the Hielands being sworne, tuik in hand to Carriers of  
depone what victuall thay carried to the Hielands belonging to vnfreemen, and that belonging victual.  
to themselfis, coft fra vnfreemen, fra Beltane 1628 to Beltane 1629.

The q<sup>lk</sup> day it is c<sup>o</sup>cludit that the haill burgesses and inhabitants attend the p<sup>e</sup>ist and Janet  
remanent C<sup>m</sup>issionars, and assyst them in the execu'on of Janet Donald, witche, q<sup>e</sup>vir day execute.  
and tyme beis appoyntit for hir execution.

Dec. 1.

Primo Dec. 1629.

Thomas Fallisdall decernit in the unlaw of fyve pounds for striking William Makkie, merchand, Assault  
in the church, and each of them to appear before the session, to answer for abusive words in the  
used by them in the church. church.

Dec. 20.

Vicesimo Dec. 1629.

An "assize of curatory." John Colquhoun of Luss as curator for Duncan Campbell of Car-  
rick during his minority. Oath taken.

1630.  
April 6. It is ordained "that all the persounis w<sup>th</sup> quhase boundis the comoun sinks ar, causey the same w<sup>th</sup> diligence, and make them passable." Common  
sinks.  
Na browster persoun to sell draff to unfreemen or ony dwelling w<sup>th</sup>out the burgh.
- April 27. Vigesimo septimo Aprilis 1630.  
A Dutch skipper disposes of a cargo of fir dailles equallie betuix Dumbarton and Glasgow. Deals sold.  
William Wilsoun appeared as commissioner for Glasgow.
- May 6. Sext of May 1630.  
In regaird that the dailles (abunewritten) are faund to be veri thin, and not merchandbill, the schipper allows Dumb<sup>th</sup> to tak twa for ilk ane.
- April 20. Vicesimo Aprilis 1630.  
Laidill and Pettie Customs set to Mathew Fallisdail for four scoir and aucht pundis Scots, and the Braidmeadow to Walter Buchanan for twentie merks. Roup of  
customs.
- May 4. Die quarto May 1630.  
Walter Buchanan c<sup>o</sup>fessit to stryking and wounding Robert M<sup>c</sup>Ewane w<sup>th</sup> his quhynger behind his bak, and was decerned in the unlaw of ten lib., also to satisfye the pairtie skaithit be the syht of the p<sup>r</sup>eist and baillies. Striking  
and  
wounding.
- June 8. Die octavio Junij 1630.  
In regaird that Sir Thomas Hope is now advocat to our Soveraine lord, and taks not p<sup>r</sup>ess be himself now as he ust of befor, Thairfoir thay think meit that sum uthir advocat be chosin for this burgh, and specially Mr. James Stewart, q<sup>n</sup> was anes imployit of befor, and A new  
advocate  
for the  
town.  
be imployit to defend in that actioun raist be the Colledge of Glasgow againe this burgh for ten lib. cravit be them furth of the landis of said burgh.  
Item, That actioun be raisit be thair advyse anent the pettie customes of this burgh, w<sup>th</sup> the parochins of Luss, Cardross, Rosnait, Bonyll, Kilmaronok, Kilpatrick, and Dumbartane.  
Item, That the actioun of Improb<sup>u</sup> and reduction of the decreet arbitall pronuncit be the men of Aire be buikit.
- June 19. Decimo nono Junij 1630.  
Anent the actioun perseuit be James Tailyeir againe Walter Colquhoun of Barnhill for twentie shillings for lintseid, and againe David Scot, cowpar, for xij<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup> for the same, thay alleg<sup>t</sup> the seid was not sufficient nor evir grew, and as thay lost thair crop for the haille yeir, the persewir ought to satisfy them for skaith sustenit. Defenders absolut. Action for  
lintseed.
- June 22. 22 Junij 1630.  
Patrick Naismyt and Hendrie Wryt "extraordinary drunk on Sunday night, and offering violence to severall." Unlawed.
- June 25. 25 Junij 1630.  
Anent the c<sup>o</sup>plaint maid be James Herriert in Chapelton againe Mathew Tailyeir in Murroch, for cutting of his peittis in the touns mure, c<sup>o</sup>fessit, but alledged that he had pairit and spoilt a brig he had made for drawing out his peitis. The s<sup>d</sup> Mathew decerned to deliver to the said James as mony weill won peitis as he will give his aith war cuttit, or as he will prove. It is Cutting  
peats.



1630. ordained that thay nor no uthirs in tyme cuming presume to cut peittis w<sup>th</sup> the burgh or  
June 25. territorie.

Item, Because that the staines that ar to be caryit be boit to the kirk yaird for the Building of the hospital. can not weill win to for the heiht of the sands, Thairfor thay ordaine the toun to cast a goit throw the sand, q<sup>'</sup>by the boit may the bettir floit, and the said to be caryit be barrowis away, And to divyd the toun in three thirds, beginning beneath the Croce Town divided. the first day, aboune the Croce the nixt day, and the third day the Vennal and Tounend, As thay sall be warnit, w<sup>t</sup> spaddis and schoolis and barrowis, undir the paine of viij<sup>s</sup>.

July 13.

Decimo tertio July 1630.

Walter Watsoun, baillie, unlawit for purchasing stoppis befor thay war offerit to the toun.

Fore-stalling.

July 24.

24 July 1630.

Anent the trublance maid betuix Peter Jacobson, a Dutch cuik, and uthirs, on the tae pairt, and Johne Pollusoune, boittsman of the same vessel, the magistrattis declare unlaws, and Trouble. order cau<sup>n</sup> to be enterit.

July 8.

Octavio July 1630.

An agreement between Dunbartane and Glasgow for the purchase of a cargo of fir dailles.

August 16.

Sixteen day of August 1630.

The q<sup>lk</sup> day, Fforsameikle as thay pirattis taine be my Lord Sempill, be direction of his Ma<sup>'</sup>ie's counsall, ar to cum to this burgh from Paslaye, and that the Erll of Lynlythgow, lord admiral deput, is to put them heir to triall, and hes written to the proveist and baillies to receave them in ward, Thairfor it is c<sup>'</sup>cludit thay be receavit and put w<sup>th</sup> the tolbuith of the said burgh, And for that effect it is ordanit that the burgesses and inhabitants of this burgh, as thay sall be warnit be the officers, attend the p<sup>'</sup>eist and baillies In thair best equippage and armor, to gaird the tolbuith the tyme the admiral is in judgeing the saids persounis. And syklyk, That the saids pirattis be watchit nytlie and lokkit in the said tolbuith, and thay to watche about and w<sup>'</sup>out the tolbuith in thair armor, fra aucht ho<sup>'</sup>s at nyt till sex hors in the morning, and that there be twentie nytlie on the watche, and to that effect ordaine the toun to be devydit in four q<sup>'</sup>tars, and q<sup>'</sup>evir beis absent, being warnit, to pay fourtie<sup>th</sup> of unlaw, toties quoties.

Capture of pirates.

August 21.

21 Aug. 1630.

John Sempill gives in his compt for expenses as com<sup>r</sup> to Ed<sup>r</sup>, sixteen days at 40<sup>sh</sup> a day.

October 5.

Quinto Oct. 1630.

An "assize" regulate the price of goods to be sold in the burgh, And ordain that

Nae beif or tallow be sold to unfreemen befor tua ho<sup>'</sup>s efternooun, and even then the freemen to be preferrit.

Na beiff nor muttoun be blawn or ony kind of wind wro<sup>'</sup> therein be ony kind of ingyne.

1630.  
October 18. Certain persons chosin “to stent thair n<sup>rs</sup>, anent our souvraine lordis letter of relieff.”  
Anent the lettir direct fra the burgh of Ed<sup>r</sup> to send a com<sup>r</sup>, The p<sup>e</sup>ist, baillies, and counsall finds they are not abill to keipp all thois meittings, and thairfor c<sup>o</sup>clud not to send ane.
1631.  
January 1. First of Januar 1631.  
C<sup>o</sup>perit Myrie M<sup>c</sup>Farlane, Forsameikill as be hir negligence this burgh was tua severall tymes in hazard of burning, and the housses q<sup>i</sup>n sche was tuik fire, first the laird of M<sup>c</sup>Farlane’s houss, and thairefter Johne Porter’s houss, Thairfor the said Myrie actis hir self nevir heireftir to have aither ingill or candill kendillit in ony hous within this burgh, And alsua to remove out of this burgh, and nevir herefter cum herintill gif the p<sup>e</sup>ist, baillies, and counsall of this burgh think it expedient, undir the paine of scourging and banishment, And to that effect to c<sup>o</sup>peir on Monday nixt in the tolbuith to heir thair will thairanent declarit. A careless housemaid.
- January 3. 3 Jan. 1631.  
C<sup>o</sup>perit, The said Myrie M<sup>c</sup>Farlane to heir thair will declarit, And thair of hir awn assent tuik in hand p<sup>t</sup>ly to remove furth of this burgh and nevir to return thairto without libertie of the p<sup>e</sup>ist, baillies, and counsall vndir the said paine, And becaus sche could not get cau<sup>n</sup> for this effect, Thairfor they inhibit and discharge all and sindrie inhabitants w<sup>th</sup> this burgh from resetting the said Myrie in tyme-cuming to set any houss to hir vndir the paine of ten pundis money and payment of q<sup>u</sup>sumevir skaith sall be committit be hir w<sup>th</sup> this burgh, and ordains intimatioun and publication to be maid hereof.
- January 22. Vigesimo secundo 1631.  
Caution enterit regarding the payment of threttie four-pounds viij<sup>th</sup> 4<sup>d</sup> for salt beif.
- January 28. 28 Jan. 1631.  
Robert Millar and Johne Lochlarne, undir the Erle of Antrum, confess to bringing ouer a bark from Ireland laden with aites and selling the same to unfreemen.
- April 6. Sext Apryle 1631.  
Anent the arreistment raist at the instance of Johne Sempill of Aikenbar, be vertew of the said p<sup>e</sup>ist and baillies precept of arreistment for arreisting of all guidds and geir q<sup>u</sup> p<sup>e</sup>ne to vmqll James, Erle of Glencairne, and dame Agnes Hay, his ladie, Countess of Glencairne, being w<sup>th</sup> his grit tenement and ludgeing in Dunbartane, q<sup>i</sup>n the s<sup>d</sup> umqll lord and ledie dwelt, to remain [under watch] and arreistment at his instance, ay and q<sup>u</sup> a sufficient and responsibill burgess, indueller in the said burgh, was fund actit in the buiks of the said burgh that the samyne guiddis and geir sould be furthcuming as law will to him for the soume of ane hunderit and fiftie pundis money alle<sup>t</sup> awand, and promissit to him for his maill of the said tenement the spacie of tua yeirs and ane half, viz., fra Martinmas last till Whitsunday 1632 yeirs. C<sup>o</sup>perit James Hay of Couslands, and for lowsing of the said arreistment fand Mr. James Campbell cau<sup>n</sup>. Receivit. Arrestment  
—Sempill  
v. Earl of  
Glencairn.

1631.  
May 4.

Quarto May 1631.

Walter Colquhoun of Barnhill decerned in the unlaw of ten pounds for extending beyond his mairch. Colquhoun of Barnhill.

June 3.

Tertio Junij 1631.

Robert Allan and Margaret Dougall, his spouse, unlawit in four lib. for selling wyne at ten<sup>th</sup> the pynt instead of eight.

June 27.

27 Junij 1631.

Mr. William Blair, minister, declairs that the laird of Buchanan hes written to him that he will be c<sup>t</sup>ent to gift his carie boit to the toun that he biggit for carying staines to his hospitall, on c<sup>d</sup>ition that thay be obleist heireftir to maintain a boit and to pay a certaine dewtie furth thairof to the hospitall. They declair thay ar c<sup>t</sup>ent w<sup>t</sup> his offir and give him thanks. The hospital.

August 8.

Aucht of August 1631.

Forsameikle as Patrick Colquhoun in Miltoun of Colquhoun, of set purpoiss, maliciouslie on Monday the first of August instant, cum behind James Fallisdailis officeris bak, having sword and quhynger about him, and ae staff in his hand, and thair, unbeknawn to the said James, straik him on his heid w<sup>t</sup> ae staff, to the effusion of his bluid, and that in the horss mercat in the tyme of the fair. Thairfor, seeing it is notour to the p<sup>e</sup>ist, baillies, and counsall, that thair was na p<sup>i</sup>cular quarrel betuix them, bot only that the said Patrick out of revenge did the saime (he, on a former occasion, requiring to be forcibly put in ward by Fallisdail), Find the actioun and the wrang dun to them and the burgh, and c<sup>l</sup>uids that redress be sought by law at the touns chargis. Assault.

October 27.

27 Octobre 1631.

The q<sup>l</sup>k day, fforsameikill as yesterday the p<sup>e</sup>ist, baillies, and certaine of the counsall, met w<sup>t</sup> the p<sup>e</sup>ist and baillies of Renfrew, The p<sup>e</sup>ist and baillies of Renfrew p<sup>u</sup>cit a forme of testimoniall\* gevin out be the Forestar of Corstorphin, as chamberland of Scotland for the tyme, schawand that anent the c<sup>t</sup>roversies betuix Dunbartane and Renfrew he had causit baith the burrowis to c<sup>p</sup>eir in ae court halden be him at Glasgow, the [xxij] day of No<sup>r</sup>, j<sup>m</sup> four hundreth twentie-nyne yeirs, q<sup>r</sup> thay c<sup>p</sup>earand, The same was put to the knowledge of ae assyze, q<sup>l</sup>k assize, p<sup>i</sup>cularlie namit therein, fand Renfrew was in possessioun of the schotts of the fysching of the sand bed and of the mid streime of the wattir of Clyd to the blakstaine, and of the customs and ankorage w<sup>th</sup> themselfis, and fra thence furth down the rest debaitabill to belong equallie and be devidid betuix Dunbartane and Renfrew, q<sup>l</sup>k testimoniall is unsubscrivit, bot certaine bittis of auld seills thairof, alle<sup>t</sup> to be the seill of the chamberland and certan of the assyze, daittit at Ed<sup>r</sup> the — day of Januar 1629, Thairfor, in respect the laird of Grinok hes s<sup>u</sup>d<sup>t</sup> Renfrew and Dunbartane to p<sup>u</sup>ce thair rytes q<sup>b</sup>y thay uptak fra his men customs of the corn brot in to Clyd out of Ireland, and that Renfrew albeit in all mennis memorie hes nevir been in possessioun till now, laitlie w<sup>th</sup> this half yeir thay have interest them thairin be vertew of thair p<sup>n</sup>dit Testimoniall or decreet, Thairfor ordaine ae man of law to be employit to attend them ; and in respect we have not yet chosin ae man of law sen

\* The document referred to in this minute will be found under the head of "Clyde Privileges."



1631.  
October 27. Mr. Thomas Hoip was maid his Ma'ies advocat, Thairfor think meit a letter be written to Mr. James Stewart, advocat, and to Peter Algor, agent, to attend them, and thaireftir w<sup>t</sup> diligence to advyse q<sup>t</sup> cours sall be takin be law c<sup>c</sup>erning that p<sup>e</sup>ndit decreit or testimoniall, and the man of law and agent to them, Thay writ to be remeber<sup>it</sup> w<sup>t</sup> gold at the discretioun of the magistrattis.

October 20. Vecimo Oct<sup>b</sup> 1631.

Forsameikill as the toun of Renfrew hes intercept them in the taking up of customes at Kilpatrick a man is to ryd to Ed<sup>r</sup> anent this, and also Grinok's plea, this burgh being evir in possession of the haill customes in Clyd.

Nov. 22. Vigesimo secundo Nov. 1631.

The q<sup>lk</sup> day the counsall ordainit the baillies to infett Mr. William Blair, p<sup>nt</sup> minister at the kirk of this burgh for himself, and in name of the eldirs of the said kirk, and of the poore of the hospitall thair of, intendit to be buildit thairin, ..... in all and haill the comoun myln, millands, and uthirs wadset by John Sempill of Aikenbar to his spous.

Wm. Blair,  
minister.

Dec. 1. Primo Dec<sup>ra</sup> 1631.

Margaret Campbell c<sup>p</sup>lains that she being on a visit to Catherine Hamiltoun, and Johne Buchanane lying in a bed in the chalmer besyd hir, suddenly raise and strak hir, threw hir to the grund, till hir heid overtuik the bed, and thaireftir set his fit on hir bellie. Johne alledges in defence Margaret used mony injurious wordis of Janet Bukkanane, calling hir a wud thief and a wud loon, but admitted striking hir and putting his fuit on hir to get in to bed. Unlawit in 40<sup>th</sup> for striking and 40<sup>th</sup> for setting his foot on her.

Assault.

1632.  
January 23. 23 Jan. 1632.

C<sup>p</sup>erit William Sempill of Fulwood, and p<sup>nt</sup>it ane warrand direct be Sir James Balfour, Lord Lyoun, for putting R<sup>o</sup> Glen mess<sup>r</sup> to libertie furth of ward, takand ye said laird of Fulwood cau<sup>n</sup>.

A mes-  
senger in  
prison.

Feb. 3. Tertio Feb. 1632.

Resignation of the lands befor mentioned by Johne Sempill of Aikenbar to William Blair, minister, and others, "for the use, weill, and proffit of the poore of the hospitall intendit to be buildit be Sir John Buchanane of that ilk, kny<sup>t</sup>."

Resigna-  
tion.  
The  
hospital.

March 5. Quinto March 1632.

The q<sup>lk</sup> day, fforsameikill as David Glen hes bein executioner of the witches that hes bein execute in this burgh, as lykwayes that he is ordainit to be carefull to keip uncouth beggars out of this burgh, Thairfoir thay have concluidit that he sall have of yeirly feall of comoun guid of the burgh aucht merks money at Witsonday and Mer<sup>i</sup>mas proportionallie, beginand the first terme for the Martimas terme last, and sua furth during his thankfull services.

Witches—  
Fee to the  
executioner.

The q<sup>lk</sup> day, in respect the Penmouth Venall hes been aft ordainit to be repairit, it is now c<sup>p</sup>cludit that the said venall be fillit up, and a pier buildit for the use of this burgh w<sup>t</sup> all possible diligence. [Unlaws not otherwise appropriated to be taken for that purpose.]

The Pen-  
mouth.

Mathew Sempill, William and Robert Tailyear to be wardit in the tolbuith 24 hors, and put in the stocks at the Croce betuix 10 and 12, for striking up a barrel of beif thay wer bringing fra Glasgow to Andrew Denestoun's schip.

The stocks.

1632. Duodecimo March 1632.  
 March 12. Thay think it c<sup>ven</sup><sup>n</sup> that the hors and kye mercat at the faire of Patrickmas stand w<sup>in</sup> the The Fair.  
 burgh at the Tounheid, betuix the skay bank and the ferrie boit, and to that effect that the  
 toun accompanies the magistrattis to the inbringing of the said mercat.
- April 14. 14 Apryl 1632.  
 Anent the variance fallen out betuix Martha Johnstoun and Isobell Barnet, it is prouin that Variance.  
 Isobell called the said Martha clattie badrouns, and sche callit hir witches get, and thaireftir  
 met on the calsey, and the said Isobell grippit hir first, and sche grippit the said Isobell, and  
 baith went to the erd, the said Martha upmaist. Each unlawit in xx<sup>th</sup>.
- April 14. 14 April 1632.  
 Duncan M<sup>c</sup>Kellar for taking Hieland kye past the castell "w<sup>out</sup> giving s<sup>d</sup> castell thair Castle due.  
 dew," promisis amendment in tyme coming.
- April 23. 23 April 1632.  
 Thay ordaine that tua hundereth merks w<sup>t</sup> the anuels awand to the toun be John Darleith, The manse.  
 and Alexander M<sup>c</sup>Carther, be gottin up to help to pay thrie hundreth merks for helping Mr.  
 William Blair, minister, to big his manse, and ae ruid land to be ropit also and sellit for  
 helping to pay the same.  
 And because it is necessar there be ae m<sup>t</sup> of wark to attend thairto, Thairfor thay allow  
 to him ilk day he is imployit and attends on that work w<sup>in</sup> the toun, aucht shillings, and ilk  
 day he gois aff the toun on that business for stanis or uthir materiall, twelf<sup>th</sup> for his awn  
 chairges.  
 Thay have c<sup>el</sup>uidit to caus fill up the Penmouth venall and Johne Buchanan's yaird als Penmouth.  
 far out as Robert Watsoun's weir, and to big the foir syd, viz., the weirs neirest the wattir  
 w<sup>t</sup> faill, fornent Johne Buchanan's yaird and the Penmouth, and to vphald the same to him,  
 and to build the keye als far befor his weir as thay can get moneys to do it.
- April 26. Vigesimo sexto 1632.  
 Forsameikill as Humphra Denie and Margaret Laing, his spouse, in Tounend, agries not, bot Family  
 is ae evill exampill to thair ny<sup>b</sup>ors, And that the said Humphra being su<sup>d</sup> to have c<sup>o</sup>perit this quarrel.  
 day thairfoir befor the session, it is qualified he struck her yestrien, Thairfoir the s<sup>d</sup>  
 Humphra, for his contempt, is decernit in the unlaw of 40<sup>th</sup>.
- May 30. Penultimo May 1632.  
 The q<sup>lk</sup> day, fforsameikill as it is c<sup>o</sup>plenit by Hendrie Watsoun, fischer, burgess of this burgh, Assault  
 that Johne Stewart, feir of Rosland, C<sup>o</sup>stabill of the castell of Dunbartan, came to him, Being by a  
 sitting on ae staine on the sands at the weirend, neir the Penmouth venall, attending the fisch- soldier.  
 ing till his schot sould cum about, Having in his ae hand a pistolet, and in his uthir hand a  
 grit knottie staff, and thair, w<sup>out</sup> ony mentioun maid be word or deid, struik the said  
 Hendrie w<sup>t</sup> the said staff thrie severall straiks on the heid and hand, and thairw<sup>t</sup> brisit his  
 heid and bled his hand; and gif he had not been thaireftir haldin be Mathew Houstoun had  
 aither schot or striken him w<sup>t</sup> the pistolat. [Stewart sent for, but refuses to come. Instruc-  
 tions given to apprehend him when he comes within the burgh.]

1632.  
June 4.

4th June 1632.

C<sup>o</sup>plaint again Renfrew to be sent to the C<sup>o</sup>vention of Burrowis.

Renfrew.

The burgesses ordered to assist the p<sup>r</sup>eist and baillies in the apprehension of Stewart before mentioned. He appears on the 18th, and asks pardon.

Perambulation of the common mairches of the tounis muir to take place betuix and the last of Junij. The Marches.

Sept. 17.

xvij Sept. 1632.

Patrick Colquhoun being deadlie sik, and at the poynt of death, craves pardoun for the wrang done be him to the toun.

Sept. 4.

Quarto Sept. 1632.

The q<sup>l</sup>k day, anent the wordis fallin out in the tolbuith this day, being sittand in counsall, betuix the p<sup>r</sup>eist, Johne Sempill, and William Colquhoun, The said p<sup>r</sup>eist desyrit the baillies and counsall p<sup>n</sup>t to tak order w<sup>t</sup> the said William Colquhounis c<sup>e</sup>empt, wrang, and misbehaviour, alledgeand that, first, he being warnit yesternyt to c<sup>e</sup>vein this morning at the warning of the bell, came not till he was of new chargit be the officer, and cuming then to counsall eftir varie schort sitting, desyrit to go out to his scheiring; and being hinderit and commandit to stay, fell in angir thairfor, and said he wald not stay, being his harvest day; and vpoun sum words fallin out betwix them, said to the p<sup>r</sup>eist w<sup>o</sup>ut reverence, It is not trew, and that he had sein him als druken as the p<sup>r</sup>eist said he was. The said William being removit up aboune, and keipit till xij hors, and thaireftir being sent for and cuming doun againe, c<sup>e</sup>fessit he was sorrie that he refusit to stay, being desyrit, and nixt sorrie that he callit the p<sup>r</sup>eist, being his magistrat, in sik terms, albeit provokit thairto be the words utterit to him be the p<sup>r</sup>eist. To crave the proveists and magistrattis pardoun, submit to an unlaw of ten lib., and then thay would receive and shake hands with him. Q<sup>l</sup>k ordonance he obeyit.

A recusant  
councillor.

Sept. 27.

Vigesimo septimo Sept. 1632.

Anent the complaint maid be Johne Pitallo, sayler and tymmerman in this burgh, againe Johne Cochrane, servitor to S<sup>r</sup> George Elphinstone of Blythswood, kn<sup>r</sup>t, justice clerk and captaine of the castell of Dunbertane, alledgeand that the said Johne, w<sup>o</sup>ut ony mentioun be word or deid, followit him on horsbak on the xxi of this instant, he being passand fra this burgh toward Glasgow in peceabill and quyet maner, and thair on the hieway lichtit aff his hors, and schot the hors fra him, and drew his sword, and w<sup>o</sup>ut ony words struik at him dyvers strais thairw<sup>t</sup>, to have taen his lyffe, and cuttit his hat thairw<sup>t</sup>, being on his heid, and declarit he wald have taen his life, gif he had not cravit mercie on his kneis; and now this daye, he being working at James Smollat and Johne Buchanan's schip, The said Johne Cochrane, be way of provoka<sup>u</sup>n, came to the said schippis syd w<sup>t</sup> the sword and a paire of braisen pistollis at his syd, chargit w<sup>t</sup> powder and bullets, And desyrit the said p<sup>r</sup>eist and baillies to tak ordor w<sup>t</sup> him for the said wrang, and for beiring of chargit pistollis oppinly on the streits and calsey of the burgh, contrair to the actis of Parliament. Cochran being apprehendit c<sup>e</sup>fessit meeting Pitallo at Colquhouns, and striking him w<sup>t</sup> the braid syde of his sword ae straik, but said it had bein reported that Pitallow said he was ae baise knaive. As for the bearing of pistollis, he was out to poynd victualls for the castell, and tuik them for that purpose. The p<sup>r</sup>eist, &c., order the

Assault  
with arms.



1632. pistollis to be c<sup>f</sup>iscat, and decern for an unlaw of ten lib. for beiring of them, and five lib. for  
Sept. 27. the wrang dune to Pittallo, whose pardon he is to crave on his kneis.
- October 16. Sextein Oct. 1632.  
Elphinstone (James) br<sup>o</sup> to the justice clerk, and Stewart, constabill of the castell, enter themselves as caution for Cochrane, and propose a conference w<sup>t</sup> the magistrattis for the settlement of the disputes between "the townsmen and the castle men."
- October 30. Penult October 1632.  
Proceedings anent James Gairdner, cordonar, for selling his leather privately to Robert Denestoun. Private bargain.
- Dec. 3. Tertio Decr<sup>a</sup> 1632.  
It is c<sup>o</sup>cludit that the p<sup>r</sup>eist or ony uthirs going eist to Ed<sup>r</sup>, sall go speik the byshop of St. Andrews c<sup>o</sup>cerning o<sup>r</sup> kirk and the planta<sup>un</sup> thairof, now vacand, according to the p<sup>r</sup>icular spoken of, and to do thair best for furdurance thairof, for the glorie of God, weill of the burgh, w<sup>o</sup>ut uthir respect. Kirk vacant.
- Action of improbation passed from against certain parties for encroachments on the common mure and other toun lands.
- Dec. 21. Vigesimo primo Dec. 1632.  
Proceedings taken anent the appointment of Mr. Robert Blair as successor in the church to his umq<sup>l</sup> brother.
1633. Vigesimo secundo Jan. 1633.  
January 22. Enquiry into the conduct of James Gairdner, cordonar, who had threatened "to do the craft all the evill he could, and as lait deikin refused to give satisfaction anent his key and craft box." Craft squabble.
- Anent the controversies betuix this burgh and Johne Buchanan "regairding his grit tenement of land, q<sup>l</sup>k anes belangit to the abbacie of Kilwinning, it is agreid that he sall pay to the toun aucht scoir punds for a feu charter and precept." Abbey of Kilwinning property.
- January 30. Penult Jan. 1633.  
William Nobill of Ardardaen cannot ryd eist to seik admission for Mr. Robert Blair, and David Watsoun hes the gout, and dow not ryd; thairfoir thay ordain that the p<sup>r</sup>eist sall ryd himself, baith on that and the Renfrew business. The Kirk.
- April 13. 13 Apryl 1633.  
The p<sup>r</sup>eist having raid to Ed<sup>r</sup>, and waited long there and at St. Andrews, for the coming of the Bishop of Ross, now Archbishop of Glasgow, but quha came not, and the council heiring he is now in Ed<sup>r</sup>, ordain the p<sup>r</sup>eist and William Nobell of Ardardan to proceed again and confer with his l<sup>o</sup>ship for a favourable admissioun to Robert Blair, Thay ordaine the parochiners and inhabitants of this burgh to be chairgit to c<sup>o</sup>vein in the kirk on Furisday nixt, for choising certaine p<sup>r</sup>sounis to mak ae exact roll ffor the taxa<sup>un</sup> for repair of the kirk. Waiting on the bishop.
- May 7. Septimo May 1633.  
Johne Sempill served heir to his father. Challenge maid from the bar and tolbuith windo, and assyze constitute and sworn.
- May 13. Die decimo tertio May 1633.  
Proceedings taken against several parties for selling salmon to unfreemen and merchants befor bringing them to the Croce. Unfreemen.

1633.  
May 14. Decimo quarto May 1633.  
Johne Dow M<sup>c</sup>Farlane undertakes to prove that a horse in Walter Williamsounis hands was Horse  
stollen fra Johne Oig M<sup>c</sup>Virrochis. stollen.
- May 20. 20th May 1633.  
George M<sup>c</sup>Farlane, "at the chappell of Glenfruin," receives bak the hors, and refunds the  
purchase money to Williamsoun.
- May 23. xxij May 1633.  
James, lord of Kintyre, Colin Campbell of Barbrak, Duncan Campbell of Carrick, and others, New  
made burgesses. burgesses.
- August 1. First August 1633.  
Sir David Cunnyngname of Robertlands, James Herries, m<sup>r</sup> jewellar to his Ma<sup>tie</sup>, and others,  
maid burgesses.
- Sept. 3. Third Sept. 1633.  
Johne Sempill, as com<sup>r</sup> to the Cn<sup>en</sup> of Burrowis, halden at St. Andrews, makes his report of Convention  
the actis and matirs considerit and maid by the said conventioun in manner following, viz., report.  
ffirst, Ilk burrow ordainit to writ in the common poist buik the report of the g<sup>n</sup>all missive,  
undir the paine of xx lib.  
Item, ilk burrow ordainit to send w<sup>t</sup> thair commissioners mair exact diligence in restrain- Outlawed  
ing outland burgesses foirstalling and regratting sellers w<sup>out</sup> libertie, and unfreemen vsurping burgesses.  
frie liberties.  
Item, Ilk burgh to portionat of new the xi act of the last g<sup>n</sup>all c<sup>o</sup>ventioun haldin at Monopolies.  
Montrois, maid anent protecting of monopolies, &c., &c.  
Item, It is ordanit be the haill burrowis that ilk burgh sall receive and caus be taucht in Wedder-  
thair grammar schoolis, The rudiments and gramars laitlie set furth be Mr. David Weddirburne, burn's  
in all tyme cuming, and to begin at Michaelmas nixt, in this instant yeir of God, and ilk grammar  
burgh ordanit to tak a number of them, and this burgh ordanit to receave fourtie, ffor the to be  
q<sup>lk</sup> the reportir hes given his bond to receave the same betuix and the aucht of Octobir taught.  
nixtocum. Payit of the grammar iiij<sup>sh</sup>, and the rudiments tua<sup>sh</sup>.  
Item, It is statute and ordanit, That na frieman sall have or be p<sup>n</sup>er w<sup>t</sup> ony unfrieman, Freemen.  
aither skippar, mariner, or merchand, naither in schippis nor in guiddis, vndir q<sup>s</sup>sume vir collor,  
and thois that ar alreddie to furth themselfis betuix and the nixt g<sup>n</sup>all conventioun.  
Item, Anent the complaint of this burgh agains the toun of Renfrew ffor suffering a num- Complaint  
bir of unfriemen w<sup>tn</sup> thaime, to usurp the libbertie of frie burgesses, The reportir declairs, That against  
in respect the g<sup>n</sup>all clerk had losst the names of the p<sup>o</sup>ounis c<sup>o</sup>plenit vpoun, and that the toun Renfrew.  
of Renfrew thair diligence producit was not fund relevant, Thairfor the burrowis hes ordanit  
this burgh to send the haill names of the p<sup>o</sup>ounes c<sup>o</sup>plenit vpoun to the agent of new againe,  
To the effect the agent may send the same to the toun of Renfrew, quha ar ordanit to raise  
this vpoun the new act of P<sup>l</sup>ment againe the said p<sup>s</sup>ounis, and caus chairge them thairw<sup>t</sup>,  
and gif thay suspend, to deliver the samyne againe the nixt g<sup>n</sup>all c<sup>o</sup>ventioun, vndir the paine  
of j<sup>c</sup> lib.
- Sept. 7. Sevint Sept. 1633.  
Forsameikill as William Colquhoun in Kilpatrick being challengit this day, at the instance Fore-  
stalling.

1633. of procurator fischall of this burgh, and c<sup>p</sup>lenit vpoune be him for foirstalling and  
 Sept. 7. regratting of cornes and aittis, cumand in be sey w<sup>th</sup> the river of Clyd, speciallie at Kilpatrick, be buying of dyuers and sindrie barks and boitfull of aites be him and his p<sup>n</sup>ers, be geving arles and goodis pennies, and thairefter, befor receit, or delyuerie, or missiring the said corne, selling the same ower againe to uthirs in that same plaice, and w<sup>th</sup> the said veschels, taking sex shillings or thairby of vantage of ilk boll. Ordanit to pass in ward till he find cau<sup>n</sup> to byde the issue of ae assize.

Sept. 16.

Decimo sexto Sep<sup>r</sup>. 1633.

A commissioner appointed to meet with the lords of erectioun, prelattis, and beneficed persons of the abbacie of Kilwinning, to gainsay the taxation of the kirk of this burgh and the kirk lands. The Kirk.

Sept. 26.

26th Sep<sup>r</sup> 1633.

Alexander Hendersoun hes writtein to the p<sup>r</sup>eist, q<sup>'</sup>by thay have sein that thay need not luik for him to be minister of this burgh. Thairfor all in ae voice no<sup>i</sup>at Mr. David Elphinstone, present minister of this burgh, the meetest man to present to the kirk and benefice thair of, gif this burgh and he can agrie for provision of a second minister. The leist p<sup>r</sup>isioun for the second minister for the spaice of tua yeirs efter his entrie to be four hundreth merks, and thairefter, be advice, &c., not exceeding fyve hundreth merks. Alex.  
Henderson.

October 1.

Primo Octobris 1633.

The q<sup>lk</sup> day, be advyse of the haill burgesses c<sup>p</sup>pearand, It is statute and ordanit, That the haill faires of the burgh, baith Patrikmas, Lamas, Midsumer, and uthir faires of horss, cattell, scheip, nout, and siklyk, be keipit and halden w<sup>th</sup> this burgh at the Townheid, on the calsey, and ordaine the dykes to be biggit sufficientlie be the awners, and the toun to help the comoun lyttal venalls thair and vissit the saime. Burgh fairs.

Price of goods fixed. Ale, sextein pennies the pynt ; beir, twentie pennies ; aquavytie, twa merks ; maltmen to dry their malt sufficiently ; tallow, x<sup>l</sup><sup>sh</sup> the staine—naine to be transported ; green hydes not to be sold to unfriemen ; fleschers not to fix prices for their meit befor mercat tyme. Tallow not to be sold to unfriemen befor tua hors efternoon. Candill 4<sup>sh</sup> pound, when maid with tow wik, and fourtie pennies when rag wik. Price of  
goods.

Thay statute and ordaine that the staiblers of this burgh, and all uthirs q<sup>ua</sup> hes been in use to hyre horss, have and keip horss for serving the kingis leiges to ryd vppoun, alsweill thay dwelland in landwart as w<sup>th</sup> burgh, and ordaine them to have auchtein penies for ilk myle going and returning, besyd the chairges of the hors and boy, gif thay stay all nyt, and gif thay stay langer nor sex dayes in thair going and returning to and fra Ed<sup>r</sup>, to pay sex<sup>sh</sup> and 8<sup>d</sup> for ilk day thay stay langer. Robert Brounsyd appoynted to get and hyre the hors to strangers and uthirs, and to have a feall off ilk hors hyrit be him, to wit, xvi<sup>d</sup> of the pound of the hyre. Act anent  
stablers.

October 14.

Decimo quarto Oct. 1633.

The magistrattis and haill burgesses and inhabitants to go out and meit the guiddis cuming to the faire, and c<sup>v</sup>oye the saime to stand at this burgh on Wednesday nixt, as thay sall be warnit be the officer, or be sound of drum, to the effect the mercat may be haldin at this burgh on the sext of this instant. Fair.



1633.  
Dec. 14.

Fourtein of Dec. 1633.

George Lord Setoun, Sir Johne Maxwell of Netherpollok, and uthirs, maid burgesses.

Dec. 16.

xvi Dec. 1633.

Forsameikill as — Cunynghame, lait p'eist of Glasgow, and Patrick Bell, burgesses thairof, be thair lettir daitit the 14 of this instant, delyuerit this day to the p'eist, that the laird of Grinok is p'ing ae signator for erecting Grinok in ae burgh of baronie, w<sup>t</sup> ae mercat daye ilk Setterday, and twa faires in the yeir—ane in July, and ae uthir in No<sup>v</sup>, w<sup>t</sup> ae frie port, w<sup>t</sup> customes, tolls, and dok maills, with powar to mak baillies, clerk, and uthir m<sup>brs</sup> of court, and to have ae tolbuith, and power of pitt and gallows, w<sup>t</sup> uthir g<sup>all</sup> priviledges grantit to uthirs of that nature—desyrand that the same may be stayit and preventit; and thairfoir thay ordaine that the lettir be directit pn<sup>ty</sup> to Renfrew, to acquent the p'eist, baillies, and counsall of Renfrew thairof, that thay may send thair commissioners for staying the passand thairof, and c'cludis that the p'eist ryd w<sup>t</sup> all diligence to Ed<sup>r</sup>, and to do q<sup>t</sup> he can to hinder and stay the saime, and that on the charges of this burgh, and ordaine the Th<sup>er</sup> to give him x merks till he return and mak his accompt.

Laird of  
Greenock.1634.  
Feb. 1.

Primo Feb. 1634.

Forsameikill as William Makkie cam to Johne Craigies buith, q<sup>t</sup> William Colquhoun was, and thair, efter certain words, Colquhoun maid to be at him, but was held bak, when Makkie said, q<sup>t</sup> wald thou be at, druken dyvor, I sall put a knyff in thy bellie, Q<sup>upoune</sup> the q<sup>lk</sup> William Colquhoun caist a lyttill mell at hym, q<sup>lk</sup> he gat in John Craigies buith windo, q<sup>lk</sup> missit him and hat the lyntill of the buith door; and thairefter thay enterit in grippis in Makkies buith. Unlawit.

Disturbance  
in the  
Booths.

March 10.

Decimo March 1634.

Q<sup>as</sup> the lord of Lorne writ to have a meiting w<sup>t</sup> us for settling the particulars betuix this burgh and Grinok, according as o<sup>r</sup> comissioners comun<sup>t</sup>, And the p'eist being com<sup>r</sup> (at that tyme absent), now pn<sup>t</sup>, declairs the cu<sup>m</sup>ing he had was that Grinok sould be c<sup>t</sup>ent in his signator; It sould be declairit that no<sup>t</sup>w<sup>t</sup>standing Grinok was erectit in a burgh of baronie, yit it sould have na libertie to enjoy ony priviledges belanging to frie royal burrowis, c<sup>r</sup>air the lawis and actis of P<sup>l</sup>ment; nor sould pretend na ryt to the wattir of Clyd customes, and deuties thairof, In ony sort.

Dumbarton  
v. Greenock.

And thairfor, gif his l<sup>o</sup> be written to, To schaw the p'eist is come hame lait on the viij of this instant, bot cannot be certain of his awn dyet, being to ryd fra hame.

Thay ordaine a letter be sent to Grinok, to desyre him, in respect the suspensioun of doubill trublance be this burgh and be Renfrew for the pettie customs is being discussit, to caus his men in peace and law pay bygane customes sen the raising of the suspension.

March 14.

14 March 1634.

Margaret Hamilton banist the toun for lying, in sae far as she socht help to bye a murning sheit for hir deid bairne, when sche had no bairne deid.

Banished  
for lying.

A meeting appointed with Grinok anent the customes, bot cannot give in to his request to let the bygane dues abyde the issue of that meiting.

1634.  
March 21.

Vigesimo primo March 1634.

Comissioners appointed to meet with Archibald lord of Lorne anent the Grinok matter.

May 13.

Decimo tertio May 1634.

In regaird of the difficultie thay find in the situa<sup>un</sup> of the houss of the hospitall by the q<sup>u</sup>heil-ling of the kirk-yaird, w<sup>t</sup> c<sup>o</sup>sent of Johne Barclay, massoun, q<sup>a</sup> is heving staines, Thay think guid to discontinue the wark and dissolve the massounis, till thay resolve thair doubtis w<sup>t</sup> the laird of Buchanane, Becaus thay heir the laird is to be at hame about Witsunday nixt, and in the meintyme the said Johne Barclay declairs he and his men will go to Perstoun brig and uthirs till he be advertisit efter the terme of Buchanan's hame-cuming that thair doubtis be resolvit.

The Hos-  
pital.

Thay c<sup>o</sup>clud that in respect the buriall of the laird of Drumquhasill is to be on Fryday nixt, That in respect the magistrattis ar written to, That William Nobill of Ardardane, Mr. James Campbell, Thomas Fallisdaill, James Smollat, Walter Watsoun, &c., &c., ryd thair w<sup>t</sup> the magistrattis, and the officer to warne thaim thairto.

Burial of  
the Laird of  
Drum-  
quhasill.

June 9.

Die nono Junij 1634.

Collectors of pettie customs complain of the peopill at Finlaystoun. The p<sup>r</sup>eist and twentie or xxiiij burgesses to set out and obtain redress.

June 23.

Vigesimo tertio Junij 1634.

Nae mair bot ae ventnar to ryn quhyt wyn, and to cast the dyse among themselfis q<sup>ua</sup> sall begin and follow.

Wine and  
dice.

The vissitars report, Thay faund the wattir wark in grit danger of undermynding and brek-ying throuch, gif it be not preventit, and lykways that thay find that the wattir of Levin above the hail bulwark is weirin in sa far by the bulwarks, that gif it war to thair opinion fourtie fit farder, it will be unrecoverabill, Thairfoir thay think guid that the p<sup>r</sup>eist speik or writ to Johne Stewart in Beith, m<sup>r</sup> of wark thair, to cum and vissit the saime, And gif his opinion how it sall be preventit, for the q<sup>ik</sup> he is to be satisfieit be the toun out of the moneys dew to the said wark.

Water work  
in danger.

And for the bulwarks beneth, ordain the saime to be reparit w<sup>t</sup> diligence w<sup>t</sup> fail and staines, and ordaine Thomas Fallisdell to be m<sup>r</sup> of wark. And requestes the p<sup>r</sup>eist to speik the men of the kerss q<sup>a</sup> biggis dyks thair to cum heir, and agrie w<sup>t</sup> tua, thrie, or four of them, as he best can.

Thay think necessar that thair be ae drumer feit, and ordaine that for his feall ilk burgess of the first rank pay nyne<sup>th</sup> the yeir, ilk ane of second rank sex, and ilk ane of the third rank thrie<sup>th</sup>. And seeing the p<sup>r</sup>eist declairs that thair is ae tailyeir a gud drumer in Lynlythgow, thay c<sup>o</sup>sent gif he be feit, he sall be maid burgess frelie, and have ae stand liveray claites of the toun, and the toun to declair him frie w<sup>t</sup> the craft for a yeir.

Drummer to  
be feed.

xx merks to be paid to Johne Mitchell for calseying four ruids odds.

Johne Sempill chosen com<sup>r</sup> to the convention of burrowis at Ed<sup>r</sup>, and to tak heid that in Grinok's burgh of baronie claimit to be erectit the signatar beir p<sup>r</sup>isioun speciallie that it sall not pretend ony ryt to the customes, ankarage, and uthir privileges of Clyd belanging to this burgh, in case the lordis of exchakkar ordaine it to be erectit. [Among

Greenock.

1634. other moneys to be given him in charge "is twelff pundis to by Weddirburnis grammar and  
June 23. rudiments."]

June 26.

26 Junij 1634.

C<sup>o</sup>venit p<sup>r</sup>eist, baillies, and counsall, and ae grit pairt of the co<sup>ti</sup>e. Forsameikill as this burgh hes warit grit souns and expenss in maintaining and defending thair priviledges, liberties, and customes in tyme bypast, and that thair comoun guid is not aibill to maintain everie pley that aryssis daylie c<sup>o</sup>cerning the same, Being hinderit by dyveris nobillmen and gentilmen to tak up the customis, Thairfoir The saids p<sup>r</sup>eist, baillies, counsall, and co<sup>ti</sup>e, for thaimself and in name of the haill co<sup>ti</sup>e present and to cum, Inactis thaimselfis to defend the rytis, privileges, liberties, and customes, and imunities of this burgh to thair uttir powars, and to c<sup>o</sup>tribute to thair powars to maintein the saime w<sup>t</sup> thair guiddis, be the syt and determ<sup>un</sup> of the p<sup>r</sup>eist, baillies, of the counsall p<sup>nt</sup> and to cum, quhan as thay find it requisite.

Burgh pri-  
vileges.

June 27.

27th Junij 1634.

Proceedings against the master of a Dutch ship for breaking the arreistment put upon his vessel, in consequence of carrying Scottis salt butter away with when in Levin on a former occasion, and thereby raising the price of the butter. Denyit he was arreistit to his knowledge, only the p<sup>r</sup>eist desyrit him to stop till the Monday. Ordered to find caution to lieff his victualls and butter, and naways transport the same out of the kingdom.

Exporting  
goods.

July 21.

21 July 1634.

Edward Stewart from Beith having vissited the wattir wark, declairs he wald require for working at the bulwarks sex lib. x<sup>th</sup> for himself and four lib. x<sup>th</sup> for ilk of his sones weiklie. Thay agrie to give him sex lib. and four lib. to his sones weiklie, and pay thair expenss in cuming.

Water work

July 24.

xxiiij July 1634.

A number of fyschers unlawit for selling fische befoir bringing it to mercat.

August 12.

Duodecimo August 1634.

The ferriars at the wast braid ferrie of Clyd hauing ferryit w<sup>t</sup> ae unsufficient boit, and this day thairby put the p<sup>r</sup>eist and minister of this burgh in hazard of thair lyff, giff God had not bro<sup>t</sup> thaim to schore. Cautioned and actit thaim nevir to repeat the lyk.

The ferry.

August 22.

22 Aug. 1634.

Dispute regarding an agreement for a boit to the Isles to be freighted here, and return with sundrie commodities—xl merks a month and xl lib. of bountye.

A companie of Irische beggars ordered out of the toun.

Nov. 12.

Duodecimo Nov<sup>r</sup>. 1634.

The tounis advocatt to do quhat he can to get the actioun of reduction and improbatioun discussit and endit between this burgh and Glasgow.

Nov. 18.

Decimo octavio Nov. 1634.

William Robsoun being charged w<sup>t</sup> saying when in ward that "slaverig — not wordie to be baillie—yea, not worthie to dicht schoone—had put him in ward, and he sould byd thairin." Unlawit fourtie lib.; [and on the 22d, when he resisted the stokkis, his freedom ordered to be cryit doun.]



1634.  
October 24.

24 Oct. 1634.

C<sup>o</sup>perit Robert Cuthbertson, tailyear and drumer, and bond and obleist him to serve the said burgh as thair drumer for the space of ane yeir to cum, to stryk the drum evening and morning daily, viz., at sex hors at evin, and four hors in the morning, And at all uthir occasionis, as the said burgh hes done or sall enjoin him, dewlie and sufficientlie, and effec<sup>ti</sup>o, as the use is of uthir drumers serving in ony uthir burghs, and nawys to absent himself furth of the s<sup>d</sup> burgh, fra the said service the s<sup>d</sup> space, w<sup>o</sup>ut leiff had of the magistrattis and counsall. Ilk burgess of the first rank to pay at Yule and Pasche proportionallie nyne shillings; ilk ane of the second rank sex<sup>sh</sup>; and ilk ane of the third rank thrie<sup>sh</sup>. The s<sup>d</sup> Robert to be himself collector, and to be frie of his craft.

A drummer engaged.

1635.  
March 2.

Secundo Martij 1635.

It is c<sup>o</sup>cludit, Eftir the visita<sup>m</sup> of the ruiff of the tolbuith, and the samyne being fand altogether ruinous, Thairfoir it is ordanit That w<sup>t</sup> all diligence The p<sup>e</sup>ist and baillies caus warkmen entir and tak aff the sklait and lath, and mak the same anew. And becaus the comoun kist must be removit, It is c<sup>o</sup>cludit that the s<sup>d</sup> comoun kist be tane and put into David Watsoun, clerk, his house and dwelling, and that the haill auld evidents, and speciall writtis, and siklikes thairin q<sup>u</sup> ar not comoulie usit, be put into ae box w<sup>t</sup> tua lokkis be thaimselfis, and the said box to be set w<sup>th</sup> the kist, and the keys of the said box to be gevin to——.

The Tolbooth ruinous.

March 6.

Sexto March 1635.

The cowpers petition for and obtain letters of deikenrie on payment of ane hundred merks money at various dates.

Letters of Deaconry.

The weavers and hammermen also petition for, and receive letters of deikenrie on similar payments.

April 1.

Primo Aprillis 1635.

Johne Sempill makes his report anent the actioun depending between this burgh and Glasgow. The tenants and possessors of the tounis comoun lands to be warnet to renew at Witsunday nixt. Those furth of the kingdome alreddie warnet at the schoir and peir of Leyth. Summons of suspension raisit againe Glasgow for the customs and the import taine off the freemen of this burgh.

Action between Dumbarton and Glasgow.

April 13.

Decimo tertio Aprilis 1635.

The p<sup>e</sup>ist, baillies, and counsall c<sup>o</sup>venit, hes statute and ordanit that thair be ae wapenschaw of this burgh and territorie, vpoun Wednesday the xx Maij nixt, and ordaine all within this burgh and territorie to prepare thaimselfis in armis thairto, c<sup>o</sup>form to thair ranks and estattis and actes of parl<sup>mt</sup>, ilk person vndir the paine of ae unlaw; and ordaine ae ansenye to be coft and maid of red, blue, and quhyt, c<sup>o</sup>form to the act maid the 22 of June 1627.

Weapon-schaw to be held.

Ensign to be made.

April 28.

Vigesimo octavio April 1635.

Margaret and Agnes Watsoun accusit for transgressing the actis be taking tua s<sup>h</sup> for the pynt beir and twentie pennies for the pynt aill. [Other 12 women tryet at same time for similar offence. Some c<sup>o</sup>fessit, others clengit be thair aith, and these found guilty unlawit, their guidds to be poyndit for the amount.]

Women tapsters.

April 29.

29 Aprilis 1635.

The laidill dewtie, pettie costumes, misserage, weyage, assize boll of aittis, beir, and siklyk

Petty customs let.

1635. small guidds w<sup>th</sup> burgh, and cumand w<sup>th</sup> the reiver of Leuyn, w<sup>t</sup> the anchorage of small bottis  
 April 29. w<sup>t</sup>out mastis, let to Johne Clerk, wryt, for ane hunderith and sextein pundis Scottis.

The import w<sup>th</sup> burgh and water of Levin grantit be his Ma<sup>tie</sup> for the water wark, set to Robert Sempill, fyscher, for twentie ane pundis ten shillings.

The grass of the Braidmeadow, let for fourteen pundis sex shillings.

Braid-  
meadow.

The pettie customs in Clyd, set for ae hundred merks.

The pettie customs and import of horss and guidds, set to Johne Lindsay for foir scoir pundis.

May 14.

Fourtein May 1635.

Johne Sempill declairs he is this day to ryd to the Carss, and as thay heir the Lord Bothell is Hospital.  
 in Ed<sup>r</sup>, they think meit the said P<sup>e</sup>ist ryd in to Ed<sup>r</sup> to speik w<sup>t</sup> his l<sup>o</sup>, and to tak the best cours he can for getting that thousand pund awand to the hospitall be umq<sup>u</sup> Sir George Elphinstoune and his cau<sup>ns</sup>, and the fyve termis annuals bygane w<sup>t</sup> sameikill of the expensis as he can, and to deill arnestlie w<sup>t</sup> his l<sup>o</sup> for this effect, aither be payment or securitie, and to let his l<sup>o</sup> see that instrument q<sup>u</sup>in Gabriell Cunynhame refusit to give onything bot the pr<sup>nt</sup>.

May 30.

xxx of May 1635.

The P<sup>e</sup>ist, bailies, and a number of other p<sup>o</sup>ouns to gang the morne and ryd the hail marches.

Riding the  
marches.  
Rise in beer  
and malt.

In consideration of the rise in the price of victuall, speciallie the beir and malt, a visitation to be maid in the efternoon of the aill and beir, to test and, if worthie, to increase the price.

June 1.

First day of Junij 1635.

Having heard that the sheillings erecit on the Muir, and cast down at the last marching, ar erecit of new, they ordaine a number to go and cast the same down againe, and agrie also to tak civil actioun thereanent.

Encroach-  
ment on  
Muir.

June 17.

xvij Junij 1635.

Anent the c<sup>o</sup>plaint maid be Johne Wallace againe Finla Clerk, wabster, for spiling of certa<sup>o</sup> linen claith to her in the weiving—to wit, threttie sex ellis, Q<sup>lk</sup> threttie sex ells sche seeing spilt caust vissit the same, and cut it out of the lums, and gave the rest to Johne Biggar, q<sup>a</sup> maid sufficient claith thairof, and p<sup>u</sup>cit the same in judgment to be vissit and sytit, And the P<sup>e</sup>ist and baillies put the same to the knowledge of John Weir, deikin, and certaine uthirs of the wever craft. The ane claith is faund insufficient, the other sufficient. The fyrs<sup>t</sup> worth 7<sup>sh</sup> the ell, and the second nine<sup>sh</sup>. Finla to tak his claith back and pay comp<sup>l</sup>r nyne<sup>sh</sup> the ell.

Linen spoilt.

July.

July 1635.

Catherine Denie and Agnes Bullsland accusit of raising a tumult. Catherine strack Agnes on the haffets w<sup>n</sup> sche was sitting at hir sisters yett, and then each grippit ilk uthir be the hair, and was sinderit oppinlie be James M<sup>c</sup>Intyre. Unlaws declarit.

Tumult.

August 7.

Sevint day of August 1635.

Caution given to the cowpars to mak their barrels c<sup>o</sup>form to the acts of P<sup>rl</sup><sup>mt</sup> and of burrowis.

Coopers  
cautioned.

August 19.

Decimo nono Aug. 1635.

In respect it is c<sup>o</sup>plenit Be the customers that the burgess and uthers q<sup>a</sup> hes firloittis and peks,

Lending  
measures.

1635. lends their misssirs to thair prejudice to uthirs, q<sup>r</sup>by they ar damnift of their custome deutie of  
 August 19. the missirage, Thairfoir, it is statute and ordanit that nane q<sup>a</sup> hes bocht firloittis and missirs  
 lend the same to uthirs to the prejudice of the customers, undir the paine of paying the  
 doubill of the misserage and custome deutie.

October 6. Die sexto Oct. 1635.  
 The auld school yaird, now waist, to be croppit, and restorit bak to the burgh.

October 7. Sevint Oct. 1635.

In regaird of the bruit and rumor of the plaig of pestilence, The baillies and counsall  
 inhibit and discharges that na lint, hemp, nor tow, be bro<sup>t</sup> in herefter to this burgh till  
 the plaig ceiss, As also discharges all p<sup>o</sup>ounis w<sup>th</sup> this burgh noways to resset or receive  
 strangers till the magistrattis be acquent fyrst thairw<sup>t</sup>, vndir the paine to be punischt  
 and censurit w<sup>t</sup> all rigor, And ordaine publicatioun to be maid be sound of drum thairof, as  
 the baillies caus<sup>t</sup> do of befoir, and ordaine all unkuth beggars and uthir pur strangers to be  
 removit out of the burgh, and the baillies to tak tryall thairof, and caus the same be dune,  
 And because p<sup>o</sup>ounes and travellers uses to c<sup>m</sup> to the mercat on Setterdays weiklie, ordanis tua  
 to stand on Fryday efternoone and on Setterday all day ilk weik as thay sall be warnit, tua  
 at the brig and tua at the colledge, ilk p<sup>o</sup>une vndir the paine of xl<sup>sh</sup> that beis warnit and  
 failles, that gif strainers cumis thay may be stayit till the magistrattis be aquent.

Act anent  
 the pesti-  
 lence.

Nov. 20. Vicesimo Nov. 1635.

The Counsall considering that the tolbuith is small, and requires repairs at ony rate, agrie to  
 purchase certain adjoining property from John Buchanan.

Tolbooth to  
 be enlarged.

Dec. 7. Sevint Dec. 1635.

John Gilchrist, Th<sup>er</sup>, is ordained, vpoune the supplicatioun of Robert Cuthbertsoun, drumer,  
 to pay him fyve pennies for upholding the drum, and his pains in the wapounschaiving, and  
 to the Mure in the perambuling the marches this last yeir.

Upholding  
 the drum.

The bigging and repairing of the tolbuith to be agried for w<sup>t</sup> all conuenient despatch.

Dec. 13. xiiij Dec. 1635.

Forsameikill as his Ma<sup>tie</sup> hes appoyntit justicis of his hienes peace throw this kingdome in  
 ilk schyre thairof, and that the p<sup>e</sup>ist and baillies suld be justicis of peace w<sup>th</sup> thair awn  
 burgh, Thairfor they have thocht it expedient that thair be c<sup>o</sup>stabills w<sup>th</sup> this burgh and terri-  
 torie for keiping of guid ordar thairin, and punishing of wrangis as is in uthir burrowis, as  
 was chosin of before in October 1611, and thairfoir hes electit the p<sup>o</sup>ounis following to be  
 c<sup>o</sup>stabills thairin for the spaice of sex months nixtocum, Robert Glen and 4 others to the  
 comoun guttar, Patrick M<sup>c</sup>Manus and four others fra the guttar up to the Townheid; two  
 others in the Cross Vennal, one in the Tounend, four others in different landart parts of the  
 parish, viz, Langlands, Aikenbar, Gairschavok, and tua in the Grien.

Constables  
 in burgh.

1636. Fyft of Jan. 1636.  
 January 5 The schoone maid in this burgh being bad in baith sewing and leddir, and not being vissited be  
 the deikkin of the craft, the P<sup>e</sup>ist had to vissit the schoone mercat on Setterday, q<sup>n</sup> he caussit

Shoes to be  
 inspected.



1636. the officer challenge — pair of single sollit schoone [from a number of cardonars], and con-  
January 5. fiscat the same for the use of the pure. The deikkin declared in the unlaw of xx<sup>ab</sup> by and  
attour the schoone confiscat, and under unlaws to look after his craft in future.

Becaus the dewties belanging to the alterages is taine to the weill of the schoole and the  
prebendarie of the colledge, q<sup>into</sup> this burgh hes ryt, is imployit also to the use of the schoole TheCollege.  
and school<sup>mr</sup> of this burgh, and that now the tak of the prebendarie is expyrit, and that thay  
are informit the minister of Bonyll Intends to p<sup>sew</sup> for the rest of that prebendarie, alsweill  
as for the sex bolls his p<sup>d</sup>cessor got thairrof, Thairfoir Thay ratifie all ryts maid of the said  
prebendarie to the said schoole heretofor, and ordaine the saime to be defendit againe the  
minister of Bonyll and all q<sup>a</sup> claim entrie thairto.

January 11.

Undecimo Jan. 1636.

They ordaine the silver bell that was maid for the horss raiss, seeing the horss raissis is ceissit Anent the  
this lang tyme, to be put up in the comoun kist q<sup>n</sup> new occasioun. Race Bell.

The q<sup>lk</sup> day, in respect thair is not now ae baxter in the burgh, seeing Johne Morisoun is A baker  
faillit, Thairfor thay c<sup>cluid</sup> that ane be socht w<sup>t</sup> diligence, and for the bettir obtaining of a to be  
gud baxter, Thay c<sup>cluid</sup> to caus big the baxtir ae sufficient ounie on the touns chairges, and imported.  
to pay the first yeir's maill of his baikhous, and to be maid burgess also gratis. Seeing thair  
is no uthir of his craft, and becaus Robert Watsoun declarit he spak Duncan Watsounis son  
in Stirling to be a baxter, Thairfor ordaine the said Robert to writ to him to know gif he  
will be c<sup>tent</sup> to cum on the s<sup>ds</sup> c<sup>o</sup>ditionies.

January 18.

xviiij Jan. 1636.

Forsameikill as the magistrattis, minister, and elders of this burgh c<sup>o</sup>venit in this sessioun in Strangers  
the kirk of this burgh, on the 14 of this instant, In respect the burgh is trublit be straingers and  
and vnkuth beggars and the pure of this burgh damnifeit, Thairfor thay thocht it best that uncouth  
the magistrattis sould caus put the Acts of Parliament againe abill and sturdie beggars to beggars.  
executioun, q<sup>by</sup> unkuth pure resort to thair awn parochins, and the pure of this burgh and  
parochie be helpit and bettir maintenit, and to this effect that the magistrattis sould caus set  
down ane stent roll vpoune the inhabitants and burgesses of this burgh for a monthlie  
c<sup>o</sup>tributioun to the poore, to keip them fra begging. [Stentmasters chosin.]

Taxation laid on for the repair of the kirk to be got in, and a collection appointed  
with a feall.

The Laird of Buchanane writes that staine, lyme, sand, and uthir materialls for the hos- Hospital.  
pittall ar reddie, q<sup>by</sup> the maissons may entir the first of Marche. An overseer to be appointit  
to attend to the wark.

Law to be put into exec<sup>un</sup> againe Drumakill for that thousand punds, and againe him and  
Fulwood his cau<sup>nr</sup> for aucht hunder merks awand to the hospitall.

Feb. 1.

Primo Feb. 1636.

Item, That thay caus mak a pair of bogies of ae grit gaid of Irne, and sex irne schikills to ryn Bonds for  
thairupoune for keeping malefactors in regaird of the waikness of the Tolbuith. keeping  
malefactors.

In regaird the mure is vnprofitabill to this burgh thir monie yeirs bypast, Thay ordaine Muir to be  
the muir to be ropit and set for the weill of the toun to him qua will geve maist thairfor, let.  
C<sup>o</sup>form to the actis of the burrowis, and as the toun and the takkar sall agrie.

1636. Outland burgesses to mak thair residence in the toun. Proclamatioun to this effect to be  
 Feb. 1. maid at the Mercat Cross. Burgesses to be resident.  
 Renge to be maid for trying the meill brocht to mercat whether ther be dust in it or not.
- Feb. 16. Decimo sexto Feb. 1636.  
 Alexander Gairdner having biggit a gavill unsufficientlie, and w<sup>h</sup> had fallen w<sup>th</sup> the houss, to big the same perfectly, on his awn chairges.
- April 2. Secundo Aprillis 1636.  
 Proceedings anent the pettie customs of Clyd, Glasgow to be resistit, and also the merchands Glasgow to be resisted.  
 who in dependence of the plea betuixt the burghs refused to pay.  
 [Note pinned to the minutes.]  
 “To the Provist and luffing friends,—Pleass you, my Lord of Lorne hes burdenit me in sending of Robert Gays (or Galley) to be Imprisoned in the Tolbuith, Sua thois ar desiring you to possess him and put him in closs ward, Till you heir farder of my lords will, And sa I c<sup>ot</sup> you to God.—Your luffing friend,  
“ W. M<sup>A</sup>ULAY of Ardincapill.
- June 30. “ Kilmaronok the last of Junij 1636.  
 “ To my luffis friends,  
 “ The Provist and baillies of Dunbart<sup>e</sup>.”
- July 1. Primo July 1636.  
 The magistrattis receave from Blair of Fynik and Buchanan of Spittal, and committ the said Robert Gawys to the eister chalmer of the Tolbuith, and ordaine the Tolbuith to be watchit be tua of the burgh nytlie.
- Sept. 2. Secundo Sept. 1636,  
 An action brouht against the burgh for going out against the master of the schip callit the Quhyte Fedder of Amsterdam, boddin in feir of weir, and schooting at him when sailing in Clyd, and carrying him as prisoner in to the toun, It is agreid that the expensis be borne upoun the comoun chairge. Action raised by his Ma<sup>ties</sup> advocat Sir Thomas Hope, the per-sewers being the master foirsaid and tua burgesses—one of Ed<sup>r</sup> and the other of Glasgow. Action against the burgh.
- Sept. 19. Decimo nono Sept. 1636.  
 Item, To remember that in respect uthir burrowis be the keiping of their awn faires, and ar shreffis w<sup>th</sup> thaimselfis, and that the Duke of Lenox hes orgein to his Ma<sup>ties</sup> the hail ryt of the shereffschip of Dunbartane, Thairfoir it is thot guid that the meins be usit to get the office of sherifffship w<sup>th</sup> the liberties of this burgh and the customs of the faires w<sup>th</sup> thaimseffis. Fairs.
- Sept. 24. Vigesimo quarto Sept. 1636.  
 The ryt nobill Charles Erle of Dunfermline maid burgess. New bur-gess.
- Sept. 26. 26 Sept. 1636.  
 The q<sup>lk</sup> day, in regaird that be the c<sup>of</sup>fessioun of Janet Conell, spouse of Donald M<sup>A</sup>lpine, tailyeir, sche gave a silver spoone of Johne Sempills, lait p<sup>e</sup>ist of this burgh, to Margaret Robsoun, spouse to Johne Mitchell [chapman] in Tounend, for ten<sup>sh</sup> and a lyttill lok meill, Silver stolen.

1636. Q<sup>lk</sup> the s<sup>d</sup> Johne Mitchell c<sup>o</sup>fessit he tuik to Ed<sup>r</sup> to sell, and that he could not get the spoone  
 Sep. 26. bak nor nathing thairof fra the goldsmith, till he had a testimoniall of the lawfulness thairof,  
 And that the s<sup>d</sup> Johne Sempill declairs he wants sevin silver spoons stollen in the hail, q<sup>o</sup>f  
 fyve ilk ane weyand ae unce, and tua ilk ane weyand ae unce and a half, or thairby. Johne  
 Mitchell commanded to pay twentie-four pundis, the worth of the hall sevin spoons.

Oct. 4. Quarto Oct. 1636.  
 Janet condemend to be scurgit and banisht the toun for the above offence, and for stealing a  
 peiss brown camlet.

Oct. 10. Decimo Oct. 1636.  
 William Anderson, sklaittir, as he declairs, was maryit on Bessie Martin the spaiice of ten Marriage.  
 yeirs bypast, be Mr. William Arthor, minister at St. Cuthberts Kirk, Ed<sup>r</sup>, and that the said  
 Bessie, now being deliverit of ane lass bairne w<sup>th</sup> this burgh, and thairfor the s<sup>d</sup> William  
 desired his bairne to be baptizit be Mr. David Elphinstoun, and seeing he was a stranger  
 unknown, finds caution to give satisfioun to the kirk concerning the s<sup>d</sup> bairne, gif he be  
 challengit.

Oct. 15. xv Oct. 1636.  
 Robert Glen and James Weir, tua young boys, vpoune the Sabbath day (the 9th), in tyme of Sabbath  
 preiching, went in to Margaret Porter hir chalmir, in Robert Porterfield's houss, and stoll and breaking.  
 tuik out thairroff, naine being in the houss bot thay, q<sup>a</sup> oppenit the door, fyftie-sevin<sup>h</sup> and tua  
 pennies, q<sup>o</sup>f xvij<sup>h</sup> iij<sup>d</sup> was fand on thaim. Thay c<sup>o</sup>sent to refund this and the balance of the  
 amount stollen, and for punischment ar orderit to be scurgit till thay bluid. Caution entered  
 for future conduct.

Johne M'Kynnies, for giving a lye to the p<sup>e</sup>ist, to be put in the stokkis at the Croce in  
 tyme of mercat, and afterwards to enter service.

Oct. 24. 24 Oct. 1636.  
 Forsameikill as James Watsoun, baxter, burgess of this burgh, c<sup>o</sup>plenit that notwithstanding Complaint  
 he provyds flor and bakes quheat bread and uthir breads to serve the toun and uthirs resorting by the  
 thairto, yit nathelless men of uthir burrowis and dyvers uthirs sellis bread in the toun, aff the baker.  
 the mercat dayes, that ar baiken in uthir places, to his prejudice, c<sup>o</sup>trair to the covenant maid  
 betuix the p<sup>e</sup>ist, baillies, and counsall, Fynds that be the form observit in uthir burrowis, it  
 is not accusto<sup>at</sup> that ony caryers of bread fra uthir places is sufficient to sell the same in uthir  
 burrowis bot on the mercat dayes, in tyme of mercat and at faires, Thairfoir it is c<sup>o</sup>cludit and  
 ordanit that nane of uthir burrowis nor na uthir sellers of bread and unfriemen resorting w<sup>th</sup>  
 this burgh, be suffered to sell bread in the burgh, bot only on the mercat dayes, to wit, on  
 Tysday and Settirday, in tyme of mercat, viz., betuix ten hors befor noone and tua hors  
 afternoon, and at the faires, undir the paines to be carcerat and vnlawit, according to the  
 magistrattis discretiounis, and ordaine the said baxter to tak heid thairto, and challenge the  
 c<sup>o</sup>traveners.

Nov. 22. xxij Nov. 1636.  
 Com<sup>rs</sup> to ryd to Ed<sup>r</sup> for opposing the passing of the Glasgow signator concerning Clyd Clyde pri-  
 privileges, and q<sup>lk</sup> had been stayed in the Lord Treasurer's hands till Dumbartane was warnit. vileges.



1636.  
Dec. 19.

Decimo nono Dec. 1636.

Expenses incurred on the preceding business :—

Item, Gevin out be the p<sup>e</sup>ist to Johne Sempill of Cloiss that he debursit to the boy he send to advertiess was passand, thrie puns : Item, To the s<sup>d</sup> Johne Sempill of Cloiss' servand, for copying Glasgow infetment fra the privee seill, half a dollar, xxiiij<sup>th</sup> : Item, To S<sup>r</sup> Luis Stewart, advocat, ane doubill angell, and to his servand a dollar, at xvj lib. 8<sup>d</sup>. : Item, To Mr. Robert Bruce, advocat, ane doubill pistoll, at nyne lib., and to his servand a dollar, at iiiij<sup>th</sup>. The Treasurer ordainit to pay the above.

Expense  
of commis-  
sioner.

1637.  
Jan. 26.

xxvj Jan. 1637.

The p<sup>e</sup>ist nominated to proceed again to Ed<sup>r</sup>, to see the L<sup>d</sup> Th<sup>r</sup> anent the questionable matters betuix Glasgow and Dunbartane.

Feb. 27.

Penultimo Feb. 1637.

Provist Sempill reports that he had seen the Erle of Traquair, lord heich Tresurer regarding the signator passed to Glasgow, and had been shown a bond (without entry of registration) for preserving the immunities of the Duke of Lenox and this burgh. This the Council did not think sufficient, and concludit to raise a summons of reduction.

Glasgow.

March 13.

Decimo tertio Mar. 1637.

The wattir wark in danger gif remeid be not provydit. Outstanding monies to be got in.

Water work

July 17.

Seventien July, 1637.

Forsameikill as Doctor Duncan M<sup>c</sup>Lachlan is c<sup>t</sup>ent to mak his residence in this burgh, and to use his calling in the science of phisik, pottingerie, and chirurgerie heir, the burgh furnishing him ae hous and yaird to him to duell into, Thairfoir finding it necessar, and for the weill of the burgh and comounwealth thairof, to have him to duell thairin, The s<sup>d</sup> p<sup>e</sup>ist, baillies, and counsall, c<sup>d</sup>escends to geve him yeirlie during his residence and remain<sup>e</sup> in this burgh fourtie pundis Scottis money, for paying the maill of ae houss and yaird thairin, And ar c<sup>t</sup>ent that p<sup>e</sup>ist, baillies, and counsall mak indentur w<sup>t</sup> him on the said termis and conditiounis, q<sup>at</sup> the s<sup>d</sup> Doctar M<sup>c</sup>Lachlane was c<sup>t</sup>entit. [At the same sederunt the Doctor is maid a burgess, along with Johne Sempill the school<sup>mr</sup>.]

A doctor  
feed.

August 7.

In the Tolbuith of Dumbartane, the sevint day of August 1637. C<sup>o</sup>venit Mr. James Campbell, p<sup>e</sup>ist ; George Buchanane, Robert Watson, baillies ; w<sup>t</sup> Johne Sempill, Thomas Fallisdail, William Colquhoun, Walter Watsoun, George Hall, Johne Campbell, Johne Porter, Patrick M<sup>c</sup>Claine, and William Nobill, p<sup>o</sup>ounis of the counsall.

The q<sup>lk</sup> day, It is tho<sup>t</sup> meit and expedient that at all the ordinar meetings of the magistrattis and counsall of this burgh, Thay sall begyn wy<sup>t</sup> prayer and invoca<sup>on</sup> to God, and to that effect do set down a common prayer, and insert the same in a p<sup>t</sup> of the buik, and to be red be the clerk at ilk meeting.

Meetings to  
be opened  
with prayer.

[At the end of the volume is the following " Form of prayer to be vsed at the meeting of the proveist, baillies, and counsell."]

1637.  
Aug. 7.

"O grit and glorious God, the supreme rewar and governar of the warld, by quhois ordinance and appoyntm<sup>t</sup> judges and rewarls ar set to governe thy peopill aright, and to execute vnto thaim justice and judgement, we, quhome thou hes callit to beir rewle over thy peopill heir, humble prostrat o'selffes befor the throne of thy graice, c<sup>o</sup>fessing and acknowledging not only that we are miserabill sinners, worthie to be judget of God for ewir, bot also that we are of o'selffes ruineit, and vnsufficient for the wark that thou hes comittit vnto us. But as it hes pleisit thee out of thy frie and abundant mercie to p<sup>ro</sup> for us abundant c<sup>o</sup>sola<sup>un</sup> against o' sinfulness in thy weil-belouit Sone the Lord Jesus, So hes thou gevin vnto us ane infallible ground of hope—that thou will be w<sup>t</sup> us in the doing of thy wark, ffor thou hast said that God standeth in the c<sup>o</sup>grega<sup>on</sup> of the mytie, and judgeth in the middest of the gods of the earthe, and will be with thaim in judgment. And thairfor, O Father, We beseik thee for Jesus Chryst, to pardoun and forgive us all o' sins, and to geve vnto us so effectually thy presence at this tyme, That we may behave o'selffis as in thy presence, and prove thy servantis indeed, seiking with singilness of chois the advancement of thy glorie and the guid of thy peopill. Geve us wisdom and knowledge, that we may judge and discern aryt of such thyngis as ar to be handillit at this tyme; give us vnitie of heartis and myndis, That as one man, w<sup>t</sup> ane accord, we may follow that q<sup>u</sup> is plesing in thy sicht. Rebuik principalties and powers, chaistise o' spirituall enemies quha mixis thaimselffis in the plaice of judgement for trubelling and marring of thy wark, and send furth the spirit of wisdom, and govermente of zeall, and currage of prudence, and the feir of the Lord in o' hertis, That we may approve o'selffis to thee, quha sall ane day judge us, and be blessed w<sup>t</sup> suche success as may redound to the glorie of thy name, the guid of thy peopill, and c<sup>o</sup>fusioun of all impietie and iniquitie in this plaice over the q<sup>u</sup> thou hast set us. Q<sup>u</sup> thinges and q<sup>u</sup> ellis thou seis we stand in neid of, we humblie crave at thy mercifull hands, in the merits and mediatioun of Jesus our Lord, To quame, w<sup>t</sup> the Father, and the Spirit of graice, be all praise, honour, and glorie for ewir. Amen."

August 7.

[Also] Sevint day of August 1637.

The vissitor to the meill mercat being careless, the meill is altogeddir unsufficient, being mixed w<sup>t</sup> dust, and in p<sup>ar</sup>ticular w<sup>t</sup> beir meill. Vissitor admonishit. Mealmercat

The q<sup>u</sup> day, in respect it is regraittit and c<sup>o</sup>p<sup>le</sup>nit that the fleishers blawis or warks wind in the scheip as thay slay thaim, Thairfor ordaine the baillies to vissit the same ilk mercat day, and to punische the said falt be vnlaw or c<sup>o</sup>fisca<sup>un</sup>, according to the gravitie of the falt. Blown meat

Sept. 16.

Decimo sexto Sept. 1637.

Ane nobill and potent Prince James Duik of Lennox; Lord Johne Earle of Traquair; Lord heich Theasurer of Scotland; Archibald Earle of Arguil; Sir Archibald Stewart of Blakhill, knyt; Walter Stewart of Minto, knyt; Walter, Master of Blantyre; Doctor William Harvie, ane of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Doctors of Phisik, and uthirs, maid burgesses. New bur-  
gesses.

Sept. 15.

xv Sept. 1637.

The p<sup>re</sup>ist, baillies, and sa mony of the counsall, and uthirs, as thay think expedient, to ryd to

1637. Sept. 15. meit the Duik of Lenox at his cuming to Pasley, and petition him for his favour, help, and assistance againe Glasgow.

Nov. 6.

Sexto Nov. 1637.

Robert Glen, messenger, to pass to Lochlong and discharge ae Irischman q<sup>a</sup> is there fra salling grien herring or paking the same, and to arreist his boit, gif neid be. Fishing in Lochlong.

Nov. 13.

Decimo tertio Nov. 1637.

Walter Watsoun having seen my Lord of Lorne at the Row in Rosneth, produces a lettir from his l<sup>o</sup> desiring the counsall to let the Englishmen pass that was in Lochlong, and he wald remain thair frien. And thay being willing to plessur his l<sup>o</sup>, c<sup>o</sup>sent to owerluik thaim for this tyme. Lorne.

Nov. 20.

Vigesimo Nov. 1637.

Complaint to be maid to the convention of burrowis at Ed<sup>r</sup> on 28th inst. againe Glasgow, for trubbling and molesting this burgh in uplifting the Clyde dues. Inventory of all these dues to be producit, and the commissioners to do what thay can for settling of peace w<sup>o</sup>ut prejudice to Dumbarton. Bot for setling of peace, To c<sup>o</sup>descend Glasgow and the burgesses thair of sall be as frie as the burgesses of Dunbartane in Clyd, to pay no more custome of ony guidis brot in to Clyd be thaim on thair awn adventure nor the friemen and burgesses of Dumbartane sall pay to this burgh; nayther that Glasgow sall pay more custome for ony guidis to be brocht in to Clyd to thaim on the straingers adventur nor straingers brot in be the burgesses of Dunbartane sall pay for guidis to be brocht into Clyd on vnfriemen and straingers adventur. Glasgow Clyde dues.

Dec. 11.

Ellevint Dec. 1637.

Proceedings taken against Johne Hendrie, Killilooch, in Ireland, and others, for salting and paking herring at Lochlong. He alledges he is a burges of Renfrew; and Gibsoun, that he was a burges of Kirkcudbryt. Inquiry to be made, and caution taken for re-appearance. Unfreemen.

1638.

Jan 22.

Vigesimo secundo Jan. 1638.

The baxter vnlawit in the sum of fiftie-four<sup>sh</sup> for selling of light bread.

The baker unlawed.

Feb. 12.

Die duodecimo Feb. 1638.

Johne Sempill, lait p<sup>r</sup>eist, p<sup>d</sup>ces his compt of debursements as com<sup>r</sup> for thaim in attending w<sup>t</sup> the nobilmen, burrowis, burgesses, and ministers in Ed<sup>r</sup>, anent the opposing of the Service Buik, and uthir innovations of that kind, q<sup>lk</sup> compt extends to four scoir fourteen pundis aucht<sup>sh</sup>, q<sup>lk</sup> aucht and suld be payit be the toun and the kirk equallie. Opposing the Service Book.

April 17.

Die decimo septimo Aprilis 1638.

Anent the c<sup>o</sup>plaint maid be Mr. David Elphinstoun, minister of this burgh, againe Johne Jacksoun, alledgeand that yestirnyt he being going in his awn yaird he heirs a tumult, and thair- eftir he, the said Johne Jacksoun, says befor God, he wald thrav her nose, mening Walter Williamsounis wife, At the q<sup>lk</sup>, he being offendit, Said he was not wordie to weir the coat and name Insulting the minister.



1638.- of a preicher, that sould sa tak the name of God in vain, and thaireftir he come out at the  
 April 17. yet q<sup>r</sup> the said Johne met him, and said he wald be reddie to shrive him and attend on his  
 service, q<sup>r</sup>into he a<sup>r</sup>erit he wischis he myt shrive [to] God, and the s<sup>d</sup> Johne a<sup>r</sup>rit he saw nothing  
 but rogrie, oppressioun, unlaw, and casting out of the servands of God in thir plaices. Johne  
 c<sup>f</sup>essit the first part of the charge, being provoked, bot minded not q<sup>t</sup> he said to the minister.  
 Ordered to crave pardon humblie on his kneis, q<sup>lk</sup> he did.

May 28.

28 May 1638.

The q<sup>lk</sup> day fforsameikill as James Cochrane, Johne Smith, and Thomas Patersoun, com<sup>rs</sup>  
 for the burgh of Ed<sup>r</sup>, has written to the p<sup>e</sup>ist, baillies, and counsall of this burgh, That  
 the Marquis of Hamilton is, God willing, to be in Ed<sup>r</sup> the fyft of Junij nixt, as com<sup>r</sup> from the  
 Kingis Ma<sup>i</sup>e, for setling the comotiouns of this kingdome, and a solemne and frequent meting  
 of all counsellors is appoynted to be at Dalkeith, the sext day of the said month of Junij, for  
 that effect, and that seing the grit and publik business so nerlie c<sup>c</sup>erning the religioun and  
 libertie of this kingdome is drawne to such ae hicht as the Kingis finall pless<sup>r</sup> and the peopills  
 resolutionis thairanent ar to be declarit and determined at that meitting, Thairfor it is thot  
 meit and expedient that all quho hes joyned in the Covenant repair to Ed<sup>r</sup> the second of Junij,  
 to c<sup>c</sup>ur w<sup>t</sup> the nobilmen, gentrie, burrowis, and ministers, be thair advyse and assistance, ffor  
 quiche end it is maist urgentlie desyrit, that a c<sup>c</sup>petent number of this burgh repair thair againe  
 that day (at leist sa monie as we may c<sup>c</sup>venentlie spair), to farder the c<sup>c</sup>clusion of that  
 weightest business that evir hes beene in the church and kingdome. [The P<sup>e</sup>ist, Walter  
 Watsoun, Johne Sempill, William Sempill, Robert Watsoun, William Campbell, and David  
 Watsoun, clark, appointed to ryd to Ed<sup>r</sup>, and keip the dyet, by and beside the minister.]

State  
 of the  
 kingdom.

It is c<sup>c</sup>cludit that ae ansenye be bocht for this burgh, on the chairges of the burgh for the  
 musters, and ordain Johne Sempill or Robert Watsoun, or ony of them at thair being in Ed<sup>r</sup>  
 to pryse and wail it.

July 9.

Nono July 1638.

As the debtors to the hospitall wark have failed to implement thair promise of payment, it is  
 agried to borrow sex hundreth merks for carrying on the building.

June 14.

Decimo quarto Junij 1638.

Two of the com<sup>rs</sup> appointed to proceeid to Ed<sup>r</sup> for fyftien daies, to convene with the uthirs  
 concerning the trew religion, and the proposed innovations to be maid in the worship of God.

The true  
 religion.

July 23.

xxij July 1638.

Thay ordaine the haill toun and parochin to p<sup>vyd</sup> themselfis armor, sik as swords, muskattis,  
 bandliers, and pikkes, w<sup>t</sup> all diligence.

Armour.

July 30.

Penultimo July 1638.

Thay ordaine George Hall, baillie, to send in haste to Ed<sup>r</sup> to caus mak and bring hame ane  
 ansenye, In respect of the wapounschawing is appoyntit to be on the sext of August nixt, and  
 ordaine the Th<sup>er</sup> to geve James Lenox ane dollar for his paines in going thair and attending  
 till the ansenye be reddie to bring w<sup>t</sup> him, and to send xl<sup>sh</sup> w<sup>t</sup> him to Johne Tayt to deburs  
 for it till we see q<sup>t</sup> it costis.

Ensign.

1638.  
August 4. In respect Johne Pitallo and William Renesvaill, saylers, q<sup>a</sup> war at Newark yisterday, declairs thair is ae Inglis bark arrivat at Newark quha will not suffer ony to buird hir, and that thay saw ae brasin piece muntit lyand abune, And thairfor suspecting sche be cum w<sup>t</sup> munition for na guid purpois, ordaine sum to be sent down to speik hir and see gif thay can get q<sup>t</sup> sche is, and in the meintyme to wait and adverteis Glasgow thairof, and to advyse them to tak speidie cours q<sup>t</sup> sall be done as occasioun offirs. Quarto August 1638.  
English vessel at Newark.
- August 14. Johne Sempill intimates the business done at the conventioun halden at Stirling on the sevint of this instant. Com<sup>rs</sup> of Ed<sup>r</sup>, Dundie, Lynlithgow, and Irvyne, to see gif thay can settle the disputes between Glasgow and Dumb<sup>l<sup>on</sup></sup>. The conventioun hes approvyn the Covenant, and naine to be maid burgess, counsellar, magistrat, or com<sup>r</sup>, nor ony uthir officer in ony burgh in tyme cuming, bot suche as ar w<sup>th</sup> the Covenant. Decimo quarto August 1638.  
Glasgow and Dumbarton
- August 15. The maister of the Inglis schip (the Desyre of Dartmouth) entiris his vessel for the pettie customes, and agries to give four hundredwecht of guid tobacco in satisfacioun of claims under that head. Decimo quinto Aug. 1638.  
English ship.
- August 27. The tobacco ropit and sald to William Sempill for thrie scoir pundis money the hundredwecht. Vigesimo septimo Aug. 1638.  
Tobacco roupd.
- Sept. 21. Forsameikill as the burgh is as yet vnprovydit w<sup>t</sup> muskattis, pikes, powdir, and matche, It is c<sup>o</sup>cludit that the same be coft for the inhabitants of this burgh, and to that effect give comisioun to the p<sup>r</sup>eist, and to Mr. James Campbell, and George Hall, baillie, or ony of thaim, at thair being in Ed<sup>r</sup>, to by at leist threttie guid muskatts, w<sup>t</sup> restis and bandliers, w<sup>t</sup> ane cwt. powdir and ane cwt. guid matche, with fourtie asche piks, and to mak securitie for the payment of the pryces thairof at sik c<sup>o</sup>venient day as thay can get. Vigesimo primo Sept. 1638.  
Powder and shot.
- October 22. The muskettis and powder being brocht, The hail burgesses q<sup>as</sup> wantes is not sufficientle provydit, and speciallie thiose q<sup>a</sup> tuik in hand to get muskittis, to be warnit to cum to the tolbuith on the 26 day of Octobir instant, there to receive the same and pay the prices thairfor. Vigesimo secundo Oct. 1638.
- Feb. 4. In respect that few or nane have coft powdir, and the price being written for, Thairfor thay ordaine ilk p<sup>o</sup>oun to be chargit to tak twa pund at leist thairof, and to pay auchteen<sup>sh</sup> for ilk pund. Die quarto Feb. 1639.
- Feb. 20. Thay think meit to send a com<sup>r</sup> to Ed<sup>r</sup> to advyse w<sup>t</sup> the uthir burrowis in the guid causs, anent the mater of religioun and public guid of the kingdom. Die vigesimo Feb. 1639.  
The true religion.
- March 20. The q<sup>th</sup> day, ffor sameikill albeit this burgh was ordanit to drill as thay war warnit be quarters and that thay cum not to the drilling, Thairfor thay ordaine and decerne everie ae that fails Vicesimo Martij 1639.  
Drill enforced.

1639. to pay sex<sup>sh</sup> of unlaw, toties quoties, as thay failt w<sup>out</sup> getting leiff of the quarterm<sup>r</sup> upoune  
 March 20. a lawful bisiness, the unlaw to go for the use of the dreil<sup>m</sup>, drummer, and cumpanie that  
 drills, and ordaine the officers, gif neid be, to poynd and distress thairfor, and ordaine  
 the drillers to sie thoise that drills be p<sup>y</sup>dit w<sup>t</sup> armor of thair awn, vnborrowit.

March 12. Duodecimo Martij 1639.  
 The q<sup>lk</sup> day the p<sup>e</sup>ist, baillies, counsall, and burgesses being c<sup>e</sup>venit, heving respect to o<sup>r</sup> Council  
 Soverane Lord his honor as loyal subjectis, and for defence of this kingdome fra forane Inva- of war  
 sion, and defence of the trew religioun professt w<sup>in</sup> this kingdome, and c<sup>e</sup>sidering the necessitie chosen.  
 of armor, men, and money, for this effect, thay heve electit, no<sup>ist</sup>, and chosin Johne Sempill,  
 p<sup>e</sup>ist, William Colquhoun, baillie, Mr. James Campbell, Robert Watsoun, George Buchanane,  
 Thomas Fallisdaill, William Sempill, Archibald Crawford, Hew Neisbit, Patrick Ewing,  
 Johne Malcum, and Patrick M<sup>c</sup>Kaine, or ony sevin of the s<sup>d</sup> twelff p<sup>ounis</sup>, The p<sup>e</sup>ist or baillie  
 being always ane of them, as ae comittee and counsall for maters of war in thair caiss, Gevand  
 the s<sup>ds</sup> p<sup>ounis</sup>, or ony sevin of them in absense of the rest, the p<sup>e</sup>ist or baillie being always  
 ae thairof. Com<sup>rs</sup> to meit and c<sup>e</sup>vene at all occasiounis as thay pleiss, and to set down ae  
 extent roll and taxatioun vpoune themselfis and thair haill ny<sup>t</sup>bars, burgesses, vassals, and  
 inhabitants w<sup>in</sup> the burgh and territorie, and to appoynt collectars and receevers thairof for  
 vplifting of the same.

March 13. xiiij Martij 1639.  
 It being inquired whether, in respect of the scandall againe George Hall, baillie, for wrang Scandal.  
 done to his fayther, he might yet sit in judgment, it is found he might till he be tryit and  
 convictit.

March 22. Vigesimo secundo Martij 1639.  
 Forsameikill as a grit number of the nobillmen, barronis, and gentrie of this kingdome being Men for  
 c<sup>e</sup>venit at Perth, the xv day of Marche instant, Thot meit and expedient that sex scoir aibill public  
 men be p<sup>y</sup>dit at the comoun chairges of the said nobillmen, barronis, and uthirs q<sup>a</sup> will be  
 plesit to join w<sup>t</sup> them in so guid a wark, for the suppressing of the rebellion and broken men,  
 for the spaice of thrie monthes eftir thair entrie, q<sup>lk</sup> sall be the first of Apryll nixt. [The  
 Erle of Argyle to haue the chairge of the s<sup>d</sup> sex scoir men.] It is thought meit Dunbartane  
 agrie w<sup>t</sup> that ordinance, q<sup>lk</sup> "is veri guid," and empower the p<sup>e</sup>ist and baillies to subscribe  
 the articles, and pay thair proportion.

April 2. Secundo Aprillis 1639.  
 Proceedings in a brieve of chancellarie drect to the p<sup>e</sup>ist and baillies.

May 9. Die nono May 1639.  
 The p<sup>e</sup>ist, being about to proceeid to Ed<sup>t</sup>, is instructed to buy for the tounis magassein, and Muskets.  
 for the inhabitants not yet p<sup>y</sup>dit, fourtie musketts, fourtie pikes, and twa hundred-  
 wecht of powdir and leid, David Watsoun to geve him fiftie dollars to wair thairon for  
 the p<sup>nt</sup>.



1639.  
May 9.

ROLL OF THE SOLDIERS SENT OUT BE THE TOUN FOR THE COMOUN SERVICE, ON THE  
8TH OF MAY 1639:—

Roll of  
soldiers.

Umphra Scot furneist w<sup>t</sup> Johne M<sup>c</sup>Williams muskat, bandlers, and Johne Williamsouns  
[sword]—the sword only restorit.

Walter Watsoun furneist w<sup>t</sup> James Cowartis pik and Patrick Porters sword—restorit.

Donald Cameron furnist w<sup>t</sup> musket and sword belonging to Robert Sempill his m<sup>r</sup>—restorit.

Hector Monro furneist w<sup>t</sup> a pik belonging to James Lang, in Tounend, and a sword of his awn  
—restorit.

Johne Buchanane, meillman, furneist w<sup>t</sup> a pik of Johne Mitchell, chapman, and his awn sword  
—restorit.

Robert Merchand furneist w<sup>t</sup> a pik bocht be —, and his awn sword.

Robert Layng furneist w<sup>t</sup> a pik belonging to Johne Campbell, skippar, and sword belonging to  
Robert Eldir—restorit in the Tolbuith.

William Cowart furneist w<sup>t</sup> musket, sword, bandliers, and matche, belonging to his fay<sup>r</sup>.

Bruen M<sup>c</sup>Marcus furneist w<sup>t</sup> musket and sword be Johne Duncan and James Brok.

Thomas Freland furneist w<sup>t</sup> musket and sword be Johne Smallie and Johne M<sup>c</sup>Clain.

James Duncan furneist w<sup>t</sup> pik belonging to Walter Denie, and sword of Umpra Denies.

Mungow Kessane, for Patrick Leiche, furneist w<sup>t</sup> Patrick Porters musket and Finla Clerks  
sword. [24 July, Mungow and Walter Denie actit thaim to restore the sword.]

William Crawford furneist w<sup>t</sup> pik belonging to Finla Ewing.

Harie Gilmour furneist w<sup>t</sup> musket and sword belonging to Robert M<sup>c</sup>Indo.

Bartie M<sup>c</sup>Claine furneist w<sup>t</sup> musket belonging to Johne Gilchrist, and his fay<sup>rs</sup> sword.

Johne Glen (in Murroche) furneist w<sup>t</sup> pik belonging to Robert Porterfield.

Johne Johnstoune furneist w<sup>t</sup> musket and sword be his m<sup>r</sup>.

Andro Glen furneist w<sup>t</sup> hagbut and sword.

D<sup>a</sup> M<sup>c</sup>Claine furneist w<sup>t</sup> musket and sword.

Johne M<sup>c</sup>Nevin furneist w<sup>t</sup> musket and sword.

Johne M<sup>c</sup>Kinlay furneist w<sup>t</sup> pik and sword.

And all deluerit to James Lenox, Lowetenant to the Laird of Kilbyrnie, Captaine for  
the shr<sup>o</sup>dom of Dunbartane, on the aucht of May 1639, being twentie-thrie men, armit as  
said is, viz., fourteen musketers, and nyne pikmen, and all hauing swords, victuallit and fur-  
neist w<sup>t</sup> ten dayes provisioun in victuall and money. And on the nynt of May, Alexander  
Steill went eftir them, armit with a musket and band belonging to Johne Robein, and a sword  
of his awn.

Neill Campbell, armit w<sup>t</sup> a pik belonging to —, and a sword of his awn, in cumpanie  
w<sup>t</sup> Mr. D<sup>a</sup> M<sup>c</sup>Alpine.

The p<sup>r</sup>eist to give the suddartis (in additionie to the victuall gien them alreddie) fourtie-  
auchd dollars, gif thay have neid.

The q<sup>l</sup>k day (9th May), fforsameikill as Robert Brisbane yisterday, in p<sup>n</sup>o of the p<sup>r</sup>eist and  
baillies, and sindrie of the counsall, c<sup>o</sup>temptuouslie, efter breking of the touns drum, caist it  
fra him and brak the rim thairof w<sup>t</sup> his feit, and thaireftir struik Robert Cuthbertsoun, the  
touns drummer, at the brig c<sup>o</sup>temptuouslie, and was charget and warnit be Johne Clerk,

The town  
drum.

1639. officer, to appeir to ans<sup>er</sup> for his falt, and c<sup>o</sup>perit not, Thairfor, w<sup>t</sup> advyse of the counsall, Thay  
 May 9. fyne and vnlaw him in ae vnlaw of twentie punds, and to pay for ane sufficient new drum to  
 the toun, q<sup>e</sup>vir it cost, and becauise it must not receave delay, ordaine the p<sup>e</sup>ist to by in Ed<sup>f</sup>  
 ae fyne new drum, and the Th<sup>er</sup> to give him fyve dollars till the same be gotten payit bak be  
 the s<sup>d</sup> Robert.

Decimo May 1639.

May 10. The above Robert Brisbane c<sup>o</sup>peirs and finds caution to pay the vnlaw and the pryce of ae new  
 drum; and also tuo others vnlaws of xl<sup>th</sup> each for wrang dune be him to the touns officer.

Penultimo May 1639.

May 30. The q<sup>lk</sup> day in p<sup>ne</sup> of the proveist, baillies, and minister of Dumbarton, fforsameikill as  
 Margaret Cowper, relict of v<sup>m</sup>q<sup>ll</sup> Robert Thome, maissoun, burgess of the s<sup>d</sup> burgh, Charming  
 incarcerat w<sup>th</sup> the Tolbuith of the s<sup>d</sup> burgh, is susceit of certain poyntes of charming and and Witch-  
 witchcraft, not as yet fullie tryit, Thairfor, and vpoune hir humble supplica<sup>n</sup>, [In respect a  
 comissioun can not now be gottin for putting her to a tryall be reassoun of the troubills of  
 the kingdom] craving to be put to libertie vpoune cau<sup>n</sup> for putting hir to justice to  
 byd tryall and of hir guid behaviour in tyme-cuming, The s<sup>d</sup> p<sup>e</sup>ist and baillies w<sup>t</sup> advyse of  
 the minister put hir to libertie vpoune the act and cau<sup>erie</sup> following, and Thairfor the s<sup>d</sup>  
 Margaret willinglie inactit hirself to be c<sup>o</sup>tent to be execute to the daith and brunt, In caiss  
 it be fand qualifeit or tryit that evir sche use heireftir ony kynd of charming witchcraft or  
 impreca<sup>un</sup> or ony sik unlawfull behaviour q<sup>lk</sup> sall appeir to be charming c<sup>o</sup>jura<sup>un</sup> or witchcraft.  
 [Her sons John and Robert Thome, maissouns, becoming bound for hir appearance before the  
 magistrattis or other judges appoyntit to try hir vpoun fyfteen days warning, she is set at  
 liberty.]

Charming  
and Witch-  
craft.

June 19. Decimo nono Junj 1639.

The p<sup>e</sup>ist, baillies, and counsall engages to relieff the armet men sent furth of the burgh gif  
 the service continues langer nor ae month. Relief of the  
 armed men.

June 27. Vigesimo Junj 1639.

C<sup>o</sup>venit p<sup>e</sup>ist, baillies, and counsall, The q<sup>lk</sup> day eftir receat of ae lettir fra the p<sup>e</sup>ist and  
 baillies of Glasgow direct to us daitet the 26th of this instant, makand mentioun that as  
 John Langlands, m<sup>r</sup> of the Antelop of Borroustouness, having brot in his said schip laidin  
 w<sup>t</sup> salt to Clyd, hes maid offer to sell the saime to thaim, desyring this burgh to send ane or  
 mair of or number to Glasgow to agrie w<sup>t</sup> him for the same, the best maner thay may for the  
 guid of baith the burgesses, The s<sup>d</sup> p<sup>e</sup>ist, baillies, and counsall finds it is c<sup>o</sup>trair the liberties  
 of this burgh, and on former uses and custome and contrair to the tenor of the indentar part  
 of auld betuix and this burgh and Glasgow, Inviolablie keipit heirtofor that this burgh sould  
 send co<sup>mrs</sup> to Glasgow to by ony bargain, Bot be the c<sup>o</sup>trair that Glasgow sould send down thair  
 comisioners heirfor buying ony bargain offerit by straingers, and thairfor ordaine a letter to  
 be written bak to thaim schawand them the same, and that gif that honest man hes ony salt to  
 sell that he cum down heir and mak offir thairof, that thairefter advertisement may be gevin  
 to Glasgow on thair charges to send down thair com<sup>r</sup> heir for bying thairof betuix the tua  
 burrowis.

No com-  
missioners  
to be sent  
to Glasgow.

1639.  
June 27.

It being fand that thair was nae conflict at the border w<sup>t</sup> the enemies q<sup>r</sup>in wapounis myt have been loisst, Thairfor ordaine all the sojouris that past fra this burgh mak restitution of the wapounis and armor thay got w<sup>t</sup> thaim out of this burgh. (See p. 520.)

Weapons to  
be restored.

July 22.

Vigesimo secundo July 1639.

Robert Watsoun no<sup>iat</sup> com<sup>r</sup> for to ryd to Ed<sup>r</sup> to geve his best advyse w<sup>t</sup> uthir com<sup>rs</sup> in all thynges thair to be treitted vpoun for the glorie of God and weilfare of this kingdome and of the burrowis.

Commis-  
sioners.

John Sempill, p<sup>e</sup>ist, no<sup>iat</sup> com<sup>r</sup> to the assembly and also to the Parliament to be holden at Ed<sup>r</sup> on the 26th.

Aug. 3.

Tertio August 1639.

The p<sup>e</sup>ist or com<sup>r</sup> at the last convention held at Dunfermling declairs he had receivet in name of the burrowis fra the agent thrie hundreth dollars or aucht hundreth and ten punds to ae acompt of the thousand punds grantit for the building of the tolbuith.

The  
Tolbooth.

April 28.

Vigesimo octavio April 1639.

Proceedings regarding the alledged retaining of a scarlet cluik lynit w<sup>t</sup> plusche velvet by James Campbell, laet p<sup>e</sup>ist, the complainer being James Mure, lait servitor to William Crawford, captaine of Dunbarton Castell. The cluik ordered to be rendered back.

May 11.

Elleventh May 1640.

As of befor, it is c<sup>e</sup>cludit that w<sup>o</sup>ut ony warning of the officer, bot on the ringing of the bell, the magistrattis and counsall convene ilk Monday for the affairs of the burgh ilk p<sup>o</sup>oun vndir the paine of xl<sup>sh</sup>, being w<sup>in</sup> the town and not c<sup>e</sup>venit befor the prayer be endit.

Council to  
meet on  
ringing the  
bell.

May.

Die ——— May 1640.

Johne Sempill, p<sup>e</sup>ist, declairs that the Erle of Argyle, the Erle of Glencairne, The Lord Montgomerie, and certaine uthirs as having warrand and comissioun fra the lords and uthirs of the grit Comittee of Estaittis had ordanit that thair sould be tua hundreth dailles bocht in the toun of Dunbartane for laying of the platformis for the ordinance w<sup>in</sup> the fourthe and stances maid in the reiver of Clyd at Newark, the garvall of Grinok, and for dressing of certaine boittis appoyntit to attend on the s<sup>d</sup> river, Thairfor, The p<sup>e</sup>ist, baillies, and counsall of the s<sup>d</sup> burgh to by for the said use twelff scoir dailles, and to causs carrie thaim over the wattir of Levin to Havok, that the comitte of the sh<sup>r</sup>dome of Renfrew may send and tak the same thairfra over the watter of Clyd for the use ffoirsaid, and ordaine Patrick Ewing to receive securitie for the pryce of the s<sup>d</sup> dailles fra the s<sup>d</sup> comitee or fra the collectors of the ten pennie w<sup>in</sup> the s<sup>d</sup> shriffdom of Renfrew.

Clyde  
fortified.

May 8.

Octavio May 1640.

The Th<sup>er</sup> reports that he had bocht the above dailles for sex scoir punds, and had them taken over the Levin for threttie-one schillings.

June 22.

Vigesimo secundo Junj 1640.

The q<sup>ik</sup> day fforsameikill as the women w<sup>in</sup> this burgh, c<sup>e</sup>trair to civilitie, cum to the kirk and in tyme of preiching and prayers keip thair playdis about thair heids albeit mony tynnys dischargit publiclie be the minister out of pulpit, be warrand of the sessioun, fra keeping of thair

No woman  
to remain  
covered in  
church.



1640.  
June 22. playdis about thair heids in the kirk, and yisterday also dischargit and na obedience gevin, Thairfor the p'eist, baillies, and counsall discharges all women w<sup>th</sup> this burgh, and territorie fra keeping thair playdis about thair heids in tyme cuming vnder the paines following, viz., xx<sup>th</sup> for the first falt, xl<sup>th</sup> for the second, and c<sup>o</sup>fisca<sup>un</sup> of the playde for the third falt, and imprisonment of thair p'ounis during the magistrattis will, and the half of the saids paines to be tain up to be applyit to the use of the poore and kirk box, and the uthir half to the magistrattis, vptakers thair of exeming only febill women of thrie scoir yeirs and above fra the acts and penalties thair of, and servand women to pay only the half penalties for the first and second faltis.

July 15.

xv July 1640.

Another distributione of musketts and handliers, certain of the muskets given out being brocht from the Inglis schip sunk at Newark. Muskets.

August 1.

Fyrst of August 1640.

Major Maxwell p<sup>d</sup>ces a letter from Kilmahew, Sheriff of Dumbarton, alledgeand that he was wrongit be som p'ounis in the burgh, and thairfor resolvit to keip the comittee at the kirk of Bonyll to sey q<sup>a</sup> will be his friends, and requesting the Major to meet him there. Kilmahew and the Council.

The Council desire the Major to say to Kilmahew that thay know of none q<sup>a</sup> hes wrongit him in the burgh, bot ther is mony ther q<sup>a</sup> he hes wrongit be causing the fair and mercat of Lammas and hors mercat to be keipit at Bonyll w<sup>th</sup>out the liberties of the burgh, And efter thay had appoynted it to be held at Garshavok in the how and safflie w<sup>th</sup> the liberties and w<sup>th</sup>out dainger of the castell schot and that the ky mercat being appoyntit to stand on the first of August instant w<sup>th</sup> the lands of Aikenbar in the lang how thair safflie and that thay had appoyntit sex p'ounis to attend thair at the bar to settill the s<sup>d</sup> ky mercat and not to suffer the kye to go to Bonyll, and the Sheriff and a number w<sup>t</sup> him comes and — laid hands on thaim and brak ae of thair muskettis, and that now thay ar informit the Sheriff and his assistants ar myndit w<sup>t</sup> c<sup>o</sup>vaction of the cuntrie to cum down to the toun in thair armis and to offir injurie and violence to the burgh and inhabitants thair of, albeit the s<sup>d</sup> burgh intends nothing bot peace and to leiff peceabillie and to keip thair watche and ward ffor the castell, Thairfor ordaine the hail burgesses and inhabitants to be warnit be sound of drum to be in rediness in thair armis to w<sup>t</sup>stand violence, injurie, and oppression, bot to do no wrang, ilk p'oun vnder the paine of xx<sup>th</sup>. Threatened disturbances.

The money for the sojouris being borrowed and gottin, sik of the poore anes as lost thair wark in attending on the comoun service to be helpit.

Poor soldiers helped.

August 3.

Third of August 1640.

The q<sup>lk</sup> day, Forsameikile as warrand and comissioun was grantit be the comittee at Ed<sup>r</sup> to ane nobill erle, Archibald, Erle of Argyle, and certane uthirs, to vissit the mouth of Clyd and plaices about Dunbartane, and to appoynt suche numbers of men to keip watche and do service thair as thay sould think fit, and that c<sup>o</sup>form thairunto, Thay ordanit twa hundreth men to be c<sup>o</sup>tenwallie on service in Dunbartane, the ane hundreth thair of to be intertynet be the toun of Dunbartane for thair half-pay, and the uthir half vpoune the comoun charges; and the uthir hunderit men to be payit fullie out of the comoun c<sup>o</sup>tribution, ffor fulfilling thair of the s<sup>d</sup> comittie gave warrand to Sir Thomas Hoip, of Kers, knyt, prin<sup>cl</sup> collector, to direct

Watch stationed in Dumbarton

1640.  
August 3.

precepts to his collector-deputtie in the presbiterie of Dunbartane, for payment of the said hunderet men, the allowance efter-speci<sup>at</sup>, viz. :—To eurie comoun souldier, sex<sup>sh</sup> in the day; and to eurie ane of twa serjands, ten<sup>sh</sup> in the day; and to eurie ane of four corporalls, aucht<sup>sh</sup> in the day, and that from the day of May last bypast, and so furth thaireftir, ay and q<sup>u</sup> thay be dischargit be the comittee at Ed<sup>r</sup>, or generall, and siklyk to pay to the s<sup>d</sup> uthir hundreth men of Dunbartane the uthir half-pay c<sup>o</sup>form to the s<sup>d</sup> order, as the s<sup>d</sup> warrant direct to the s<sup>d</sup> Sir Thomas Hoip thairanent, daitit at Ed<sup>r</sup> the xij of Junij last beirs, and that c<sup>o</sup>form thairto, The s<sup>d</sup> Sir Thomas Hoip drectit his precept of the dait the xij of Junij last, to John Neper, of Kilmahew, his collector-deput, w<sup>th</sup> the presbeterie of Dunbartane, to mak payment of the s<sup>d</sup> half-pay for Dunbartane hundreth men to John Sempill, p<sup>r</sup>eist, to the behoof of the sojouris, And that c<sup>o</sup>form thairto the s<sup>d</sup> John Sempill, vpoune the day of July last, requirit the s<sup>d</sup> John Neper to pay to him the said half for the s<sup>d</sup> burghs hundreth men as au<sup>t</sup>entik instruments beirs, and that as yet he has gottin na payment, Thairfor The s<sup>d</sup> John Sempill menit him and the s<sup>d</sup> burgh to the lords and comittee of the estait at Ed<sup>r</sup>, on the 27 of the s<sup>d</sup> moneth of July last, and gat delyuerance on his s<sup>d</sup> supplicatioun, intratting Kilmahew to use diligence for payment of the tent pennie, that the souldiers and officers may be payit. The baillies and counsall finds the s<sup>d</sup> p<sup>r</sup>eist has usit diligence for getting the allowance of payment, and that he has requirit Kilmahew to mak payment, Thairfor ordanie the p<sup>r</sup>eist or ae of the baillies to require Kilmahew of new to mak payment of the s<sup>d</sup> half-pay to the s<sup>d</sup> burghs hundreth men and to complain to the comittee at Ed<sup>r</sup> of new gif they get not payment, and in the meintyme to borrow money on the p<sup>r</sup>eist, baillies, and counsalls bond for the use of the sojouris of this burgh till the moneys be gottin in be thair tent pennie, notwithstanding of the soums they borrowit of befor.

August 11.

Die vecimo Aug. 1640.

Proceedings regarding the purchase of ships laiding of Spanishe salt bot be Air burgesses to the prejudice of this toun.

Sep<sup>r</sup>. 9.

Nono Sepb<sup>r</sup>is 1640.

The q<sup>u</sup> day the p<sup>r</sup>eist, baillies, and counsall ordaine all q<sup>u</sup>a hes silver wark to be warnit be sound of drum to c<sup>o</sup>peir befor the p<sup>r</sup>eist and baillies in the tolbuith the fourteen day of Sept. instant, and p<sup>r</sup>o<sup>o</sup>ce the same for the public use, for the q<sup>u</sup> thay sall be securit, c<sup>o</sup>form to the act of the comitie of estait.

Silver called in.

Sept. 24.

Vigesimo quarto Sept. 1640.

Election. James Campbell, p<sup>r</sup>eist.

October 2.

Secundo Oct. 1640.

In respect the Erle of Argyll, cornell of the shyre, hes warnit the gentilmen of the shyre and burgh to prepare to ryd w<sup>th</sup> him for the public service, and fynding that the burgh is liabill to furnish twa horsmen, duly furnissit, and because the suddencie of the tyme requires expedition, thay ar to be set out [outred] w<sup>th</sup> the first end of that thousand merks borrowit fra Margaret Watsoun. Donald M<sup>c</sup>Alpine and John Buchanan undertake the service upon the conditions prescribed by the council.

Expedition of Argyll.

October 7.

Sevint of Oct. 1640.

As the p<sup>r</sup>eist rydes voluntarlie w<sup>th</sup> the Erle of Argyll towards Ingland, and puts the burgh to

1640.  
October 7. no charge, he asks that thay provide his man w<sup>t</sup> ae horss, as he cannot ryd w<sup>t</sup>out him. It is agried to purchase a gray horss for this purpose fra Archibald Crawford for four scoir and ten pund. The horss to be re-deluirit bak to the burgh, gif it pleiss God it be not lost in the service.

October 19. Decimo nono Oct. 1640.  
The comittie of the shyre desyre the burgh to send out tua horsmen volunteers towards the armie now in England. The council declairs it wald be most willing, gif thay had common guid to the foir ; bot being alreddie in debt for the common service, and as the heritors of the tounis lands refusses to c<sup>t</sup>tribute according to their rents, and seeing the burgh hes alreddie furnissit out auchtein fit sojouris, thay find thay are not abill to send out the tua horsmen at this tyme.

Can send  
no more  
soldiers.

Nov. 11. Vicesimo, Nov<sup>r</sup> 1640.  
Andro Wod, merchand, son to Andro Wod, sumtyme in Mildowing, vnlawit in ae hundred punds money for selling a pairt of his cargo of wyn, bro<sup>t</sup> from France, to unfriemen.

Dec. 3. Tertio Dec. 1640.  
The Council acquiesce in the request maid by the committee of estatis for raising thair proportion of fiftie thousand gilders, for expenses incurred in the war.

War ex-  
penses.

Another letter sent to Kilmahew from the lords of the committee.

Johne Sempill intimates the actis maid be the comitte at Ed<sup>r</sup>, w<sup>t</sup> c<sup>s</sup>ent of the thrie estattis, anent the pryce of the schoone and buittis. Best sort of schoone—thrie sollit twentie-sex pennies the inche ; second sort twentie pennies—thay to be tymmer heillit, and the single sollit schoone sixteen pennies the inche, ithers fourteen pennies. Bairnes schoone, doubill solit, sevin inches and undir the same, sixteen pennies ; second sort fourtien pennies. Pryce of buittis w<sup>t</sup> leggis and toppis the quadrupill of the schoone. Hydes, best ox ruch, aucht merks ; inferior ox, fyve pund ; cow, four to sevin merks.

Price of  
boots and  
shoes.

1641.  
January 7. Sevint Jan. 1641 yeirs.  
John Sempill being chosin com<sup>r</sup> to the convention of burrowis at Ed<sup>r</sup>, is instructed, among other things, to show—

That the silver wark w<sup>th</sup> this burgh is skairs worthie the taking in.

No silver.

To remember to get in the rest of the thousand pund unpayit, grantit to the building of the tolbuith.

January 11. Ellevint of Jan. 1641.

William Glen, ane of the touns soujuris, being about to proceed to Jedburt, grants him to have received fra the p<sup>r</sup>eist and baillies seventeen rix dollars and seventeen pair of schoone for the use of the sojouris of this burgh, and a pair to the drummer, q<sup>k</sup> he obleiss him faithfully to deluyer to Captain George Hall.

Supplies for  
the army.

[A hiatus exists in the records till 1651.]

[The following is published in the belief that it presents as complete a list as is ever likely to be obtained of the inhabitants of the burgh at the period to which it relates.]

1651.  
April 15. Roll for payment of Collonell Campbells regiment of Dragounes quartered in the toune of Dunbartane and terretory thairof, fra the 22 of Feb. last inclusive till the 16th day of

Roll.



1651.  
April 15.

Apryll instant 1651, extending in money to sevin hundreth and threty-two punds. Mair for 12 trouparis of Leutenant Colonell Hamiltounes regiment, fra Tuysday the 15th of Aprill instant inclusive for fourteen dayes th'eftir being 15 dayes at 18<sup>sh</sup> the trouper per diem. Mair for the s<sup>d</sup> dragounes for the s<sup>d</sup> fourteen dayes to come—228 lib. 13<sup>sh</sup> 4<sup>d</sup>.

	Lib.	s.	d.		Lib.	s.	d.
Mr. James Campbell, proveist,	16	0	0	<i>p</i> Walter Campbell, Adam M'Kew,			
George Buchanane, . . .	20	0	0	James Lindsay, for the buithes	5	8	0
<i>p</i> Archibald Crawford, . . .	8	0	0	<i>p</i> Adam M'Kew, . . .	13	6	8
<i>p</i> Robert Watsoune, . . .	22	0	0	<i>p</i> James Lindsay, . . .	3	0	0
<i>p</i> William Campbell, bailie, . . .	16	0	0	Elizabeth Watsone, widow, . . .	5	8	0
<i>p</i> James Wallace, . . .	13	10	0	<i>p</i> Heilin Buchanane, . . .	10	0	0
<i>p</i> Mr. Donald M'Alpine, . . .	10	0	0	<i>p</i> Harrie Sempills houses, . . .	2	0	0
<i>p</i> Patrick Ewing, bailie, . . .	10	0	0	<i>p</i> Margaret Breadie, widow, . . .	10	16	0
<i>p</i> John Smollatt, . . .	5	0	0	<i>p</i> Isobell Blair, . . .	3	0	0
<i>p</i> Walter Buchanane, . . .	1	10	0	<i>p</i> John Crawford, smith, . . .	5	0	0
<i>p</i> Patrick M'Keane, . . .	6	13	4	John Buchanan, merch <sup>t</sup> , . . .	3	0	0
<i>p</i> John Corruth, . . .	3	0	0	<i>p</i> Katherine Colquhoun, eld <sup>r</sup> , widow, . . .	2	5	6
<i>p</i> F. M'Indoe, . . .	2	0	0	<i>p</i> William Scott, . . .	3	0	0
John M'Intyre, wryt, . . .	8	0	0	<i>p</i> John Scott, taylor, . . .	1	10	0
And for M'Farlane's aiker q <sup>t</sup> of				<i>p</i> Robert Sempill, elder, . . .	4	10	0
William Clark payes the half,	2	0	0	<i>p</i> J. Fergie, smith, . . .	8	0	0
<i>p</i> William M'Kye, elder, . . .	9	0	0	<i>p</i> Alexander Porterfield, for himself,	24	0	0
<i>p</i> John Gilchrist, . . .	13	6	8	And for his lands in Tounend,	0	0	0
<i>p</i> Thomas Semple, for Agnes Allans				Umq <sup>n</sup> Robert Blairs houses, . . .	0	0	0
yeird, . . .	1	7	0	Robert Leitch, . . .	3	0	0
<i>p</i> Walter Williamsoune, elder, . . .	12	0	0	<i>p</i> John M'Keane, taylor, . . .	10	0	0
<i>p</i> John Campbell, barrowman, . . .	0	0	0	<i>p</i> Patrick Mitchell, sailer, . . .	2	0	0
<i>p</i> And for Neilyes barne and yeard,	1	16	0	<i>p</i> James Glen, cordoner, . . .	1	0	0
<i>p</i> Duncan Campbell, . . .	8	0	0	<i>p</i> And for the housses q <sup>r</sup> he duell,	2	5	0
<i>p</i> Robert Porterfield, . . .	8	0	0	<i>p</i> Robert Allan, . . .	1	10	0
<i>p</i> John Weir, elder, . . .	10	0	0	John Clerk, . . .	1	10	0
<i>p</i> John Craig, . . .	8	0	0	And for the housses q <sup>r</sup> he duell,	2	5	0
Agnes Rusha, . . .	1	10	0	<i>p</i> William M'Keane, elder, . . .	4	0	0
<i>p</i> Mongow M'Intyre, for Bilslands				<i>p</i> And for Jean Wilsone, hir houses,	2	4	6
houses, . . .	2	0	0	<i>p</i> And for Patrick Wrights yeard,	0	12	0
<i>p</i> William M'Ky, stabler, . . .	10	0	0	<i>p</i> Walter Patersoune, . . .	6	13	4
And for M'Kyes yeard, . . .	0	12	0	And for the houses q <sup>r</sup> he dwells,	1	10	0
Umq <sup>n</sup> Robert Morisone his lands,	4	10	0	Alexander Campbell, sailer, . . .	1	16	0
<i>p</i> Isabell Lindsey, widow, . . .	6	0	0	Patrick M'Manus, . . .	4	0	0
Nehemia Tenth, . . .	8	0	0	<i>p</i> And for John Wilsounes house,	3	12	0
John Denestoune, of Dalquhurne,	10	16	0	<i>p</i> Janet Falousdall, . . .	6	13	4
And for James Woods houses,	6	15	0	<i>p</i> Walter Brock, . . .	5	0	0

1651.  
April 15.

	Lib.	s.	d.		Lib.	s.	d.
<i>p</i> William M'Kye, y <sup>r</sup> , merchant, . . .	8	4	0	<i>p</i> John Paull, cordonar, . . .	6	0	0
<i>p</i> Robert Tailor, . . .	1	0	0	Robert M'Arthor, . . .	12	0	0
<i>p</i> Johne Mitchell, chapman, . . .	1	16	0	And for M'Farlands houses, . . .	3	12	0
<i>p</i> Thomas Semple, for the house q <sup>r</sup>				<i>p</i> Duncan M'Auslane, . . .	3	0	0
Sarah Hirdron dwells, . . .	1	7	0	<i>p</i> James Watsoune, . . .	1	10	0
<i>p</i> Robert Glen, coupar, . . .	4	0	0	<i>p</i> Gabriell Porterfield, . . .	12	0	0
And for William Colquhounes				<i>p</i> — Munn, . . .	0	0	0
houses and land, . . .	6	0	0	James Lindsay, officer, for his			
<i>p</i> Hendry Watsoune, . . .	1	10	0	houss, . . .	3	0	0
<i>p</i> Wal <sup>t</sup> Elder, . . .	2	0	0	And for Donald Mitchell, houses			
<i>p</i> Umfray Scot, . . .	4	0	0	and yeird, . . .	3	0	0
<i>p</i> William Glen, wright, . . .	4	0	0	<i>p</i> Johne Gordone, . . .	5	0	0
John Leckie, . . .	0	16	0	Johne Lindsay, . . .	1	0	0
<i>p</i> And for William Robisounes houses	2	0	0	And for the house and yeird q <sup>r</sup> he			
Janet M'Alpine, widow, . . .	2	0	0	duells, . . .	1	16	0
Patrick Buchanane, . . .	1	10	0	Johne Clark, for Grizells Colqu-			
<i>p</i> John Scot, weiver, . . .	2	0	0	hounes house, . . .	1	10	0
<i>p</i> James Simisoune, . . .	2	10	0	<i>p</i> John Weir, younger, . . .	2	14	0
<i>p</i> And for Johne M'Neil's houses, . . .	3	0	0	<i>p</i> Johne Campbell, weaver, . . .	3	0	0
Johne Semple, sailor, . . .	0	18	0	<i>p</i> William Morisoune, . . .	2	10	0
<i>p</i> William Clarke, . . .	2	14	0	<i>p</i> Robert Porter, . . .	1	16	0
<i>p</i> Symount Watsoune for Gilleis				Alexander Donald, . . .	1	0	0
Mitchell houses and yeird, . . .	2	14	0	<i>p</i> And for William Mitchells houses, . . .	2	0	0
<i>p</i> Johne Williamson, tailor, . . .	2	14	0	<i>p</i> James Weir, weaver, . . .	1	0	0
<i>p</i> George Langstane, . . .	1	0	0	<i>p</i> James Buchanane, . . .	6	13	4
<i>p</i> And for Lauchlane Palmers half-				<i>p</i> James M'Kie, . . .	3	0	0
acre land, . . .	1	0	0	<i>p</i> William Crawford, smith, . . .	3	6	8
James M'Kibben, . . .	2	9	0	<i>p</i> Patrick Williamsoune, . . .	4	0	0
<i>p</i> Mungow Ewing, flescher, . . .	1	16	0	Johne Browne, . . .	0	18	0
<i>p</i> And for Patrick Ewings houses, . . .	1	16	0	<i>p</i> Janet Glen, widow, . . .	6	0	0
<i>p</i> Walter Campbell, merchant, . . .	9	0	0	William Campbell, younger, . . .	3	0	0
<i>p</i> James Lang, weaver, . . .	3	12	0	Johne Campbell, skipper, . . .	1	0	0
<i>p</i> And for William Langs yeird, . . .	1	0	0	Johne Thome, messenger, and for			
<i>p</i> Walter Darleith, . . .	1	0	0	his yeard, . . .	1	10	0
<i>p</i> And for Robert Sempills houses, . . .	2	0	0	Johne Glen, sailer, . . .	0	18	0
<i>p</i> Finlay Ewing in green, . . .	2	0	0	<i>p</i> Janet Campbell, . . .	2	0	0
<i>p</i> John Fallisdaill, . . .	2	0	0	Bess Hall, . . .	0	0	0
<i>p</i> Collin Smith, . . .	4	0	0	Johne Porter, for himself and his			
<i>p</i> James M'Arthur, . . .	5	0	0	house, . . .	0	13	4
<i>p</i> Duncan M'Farland, . . .	5	10	0	Marion Porter, for the uthir			
<i>p</i> John M'Indoe, taylor, . . .	2	14	0	house, . . .	0	13	4

1651.  
April 15.

## STALLINGERS.

	Lib.	s.	d.		Lib.	s.	d.
				<i>p</i> Janet Blackburne, . . . . .	4	0	0
Walter Williamsoune, taylor,	2	0	0	(hiatus.) . . . . .			
Robert Semple, taylor, . . .	1	0	0	<i>p</i> David Colquhoune, his houses			
Alexander Spittall, . . .	1	0	0	and land, . . . . .	9	0	0
James Glen, sailer, . . .	1	0	0	Donald M'Kechny, his houses,	4	10	0
<i>p</i> William M'Intyre, . . .	2	0	0	<i>p</i> Andrew Patersoune, his houses,	3	7	6
<i>p</i> Robert Farar, . . .	1	16	0	<i>p</i> Ane pairt of land belanging to			
Robert Morisoune, for John Al-				umq <sup>u</sup> Mr. William Blair his			
lan's house, . . . . .	0	15	0	aires, . . . . .	1	7	6
James Porter, for his land q <sup>r</sup> he							
duells, . . . . .	1	16	0				
<i>p</i> Mungou Ewing, elder, . . .	0	18	0				
And for umq <sup>u</sup> Alexander Ewings							
house, . . . . .	1	14	0				
Johne Stewart, . . . . .	0	18	0				
And for the house q <sup>r</sup> he duells,	0	18	0				
<i>p</i> William Buchanane, . . .	2	0	0				
<i>p</i> Robert Colquhoune, weaver, .	1	0	0				
James Ferar, . . . . .	0	18	0				
Johne Allasoune, . . . . .	0	18	0				
<i>p</i> William Smith, saidler, . . .	1	0	0				
<i>p</i> Kathrein M'Aulay, . . .	0	13	4				
Williamsone Heriot, . . .	1	0	0				
Alexander M'Kini, . . .	0	13	4				
Mathew Semple, . . . . .	0	13	4				
William Symount, . . . . .	0	13	4				

## LANDS IN THE PAROCHINE.

<i>p</i> Auchindenan Re and for the gari-							
soune of Dunbartane Castell,	5	18	0				
<i>p</i> Daniell Ewing, his tua aikers							
land, . . . . .	4	0	0				
<i>p</i> M'Farland, his other aiker land,	2	0	0				
<i>p</i> James Mitchell, his aiker land,	2	0	0				
<i>p</i> Walter Mitchell, do., . . . . .	0	0	0				
<i>p</i> Robert Petersoune in Colquhoune,	9	0	0				
<i>p</i> Barnhill, his houses and lands,	10	16	0				
<i>p</i> Johne Williamsoune in Colquhoune,							
and his mother, thair lands,	7	0	0				
<i>p</i> Darleith, and for his houses and							
lands, . . . . .	5	8	0				

## THE LANDS W'OUT THE PAROCHIN.

Johne Semple of Staineftlet, .	60	0	0
<i>p</i> Johne Semple of Noblestoune,	15	0	0
<i>p</i> David Watsoune, . . . . .	36	0	0
<i>p</i> Walter Elder in Tounend, his			
lands, . . . . .	4	10	0
<i>p</i> Janet Leitch, widow, . . .	6	0	0
<i>p</i> Johne Glen, in Murroch, . .	10	0	0
<i>p</i> Johne M'Intyre, in Glen, . .	8	0	0
Johne Porter, in Glen, . . .	8	0	0
<i>p</i> Johne Duncan, . . . . .	5	0	0
<i>p</i> Margaret Mitchell, his mother,	2	0	0
<i>p</i> William Glen, in Langland, .	6	13	4
<i>p</i> And for the portioun of Black-			
fauld, . . . . .	12	0	0
<i>p</i> James Leitch, . . . . .	1	10	0
<i>p</i> Robert Glen, in Guiseholme, .	5	8	0
<i>p</i> James Towart, in Grien, . . .	3	12	0
<i>p</i> James Brocke, . . . . .	3	0	0
<i>p</i> Johne Brocke, . . . . .	4	0	0
<i>p</i> James Lang, in Tounend, . . .	1	0	0
William Duncan, taylor, . . .	2	0	0
James Grugie, . . . . .	1	10	0
<i>p</i> Umfra Denny in Tounend, . . .	1	16	0
Priests yeard, . . . . .	3	0	0
<i>p</i> Johne Ewing, . . . . .	8	0	0
<i>p</i> Johne Duncan, . . . . .	1	5	0
<i>p</i> Johne Robisoune, in Guisholm,	2	14	0
Patrick Davie, . . . . .	0	12	0
John Mitchell, in Tounend, . .	1	10	0
<i>p</i> Robert Ewing, . . . . .	2	14	0



1651. April 15.		Lib.	s.	d.		Lib.	s.	d.
<i>p</i>	William Tailyor, . . . .	3	0	0	Suma of the haill w <sup>th</sup> the par-			
	Patrick Mitchell, in Tounend, .	2	0	0	ochin, . . . .	472	1	8
	Janet M'Kechney, . . . .	0	18	0	Suma of the haill roll of the			
	Cursein M'Kechney, . . . .	0	18	0	toune by the lands, .	676	16	4
					Suma totalis with the lands is,	1148	18	0

## LANDS.

<i>p</i>	Fulwood, . . . .	17	2	0
<i>p</i>	Laird of Ffornes, . . . .	46	0	0
<i>p</i>	Gilbertfield, . . . .	30	0	0
<i>p</i>	Aikenbar, . . . .	24	0	0
	Garshake, . . . .	15	0	0
	Hill Lands, . . . .	6	0	0
<i>p</i>	Mathew King, for 5 aikers in			
	Grein Corslet, . . . .	9	0	0
<i>p</i>	Roseivein, . . . .	6	15	0

## SUNDRY ITEMS OF DISCHARGE.

Imprimis, given to George Drew,			
in Prestoune's regiment, for			
four days quarters, — viz.,			
frae Tiesday the 15 <sup>th</sup> of Apryll			
till Sondag the 20, 1651,	4	1	0
Given to Cap <sup>t</sup> Ramsay.			
Johne Jack, for his transient			
quarters, . . . .	0	8	0
Four horsemen of Gloratts cum-			
panie, . . . .	6	18	0

1655.  
April 28.

28 April 1655.

The common mure set to Johne Smollatt, merchand, fra Beltane 1655 to Beltane 1658, for twentie merks Scottis yearly.

Set of  
Burgh  
Properties.

The roods belonging to the kirk sessione, extending to thre and ane half or thairby, at the Bridgend, set to Patrick Williamsoun, maltman, frae Beltane 1656 to Beltane 1657 for fyve pund four<sup>sh</sup> Scottis yearly.

The Treasurer (Gabriel Porterfield) ordained to repair on Monday to Newark and Grinok and mak diligent inquiry what boats are thair belonging to unfriemen.

June 30.

Last of June 1655.

Robert Glen, who was appoynted overseir of the wark and building of the common key of this burgh, producit his accompt as followis :—

	Lib.	s.	d.
Imprimis, to James Hood, wright, for fyve dayes wark thairat at 14 <sup>th</sup> per diem, .	3	10	0
Item, to William Clark, wryt, 4 dayes and ane half, . . . .	3	3	0
— William Glen for ae day, . . . .	0	14	0
— Henry Colquhoun, 4 dayes, . . . .	2	16	0
— Layers and builders of the stane wark undernamed, at 13 <sup>th</sup> 4 <sup>d</sup> ilk man per diem, viz. :			
— George Lachlane, twa days, . . . .	1	6	8
— Donald M'Symont, 3 dayes, . . . .	2	0	0
— Donald Mitchell, 3 dayes, . . . .	2	0	0
— Patrick Gillan, 3 dayes, . . . .	2	0	0
— the barrowmen who wrought their ten dayes, at 8 <sup>th</sup> per diem, . .	4	0	0

		Lib.	s.	d.
1655. June 30.	Item, for 20 pyntes aill and bread to the warkmen, . . . . .	1	17	4
	— for 500 yron nailles to the key at 26 <sup>th</sup> the hundred, . . . . .	6	9	0
	— to William Crawford, smith, for the yrne wark at sex pennies the pund,	2	19	0
	— for four yrne clasps weyand 14 pund 2 ounce, . . . . .	4	4	8
	— for 32 nailles to naile them on with, . . . . .	0	6	0
	— 9 grit nailles, at 12 <sup>d</sup> , . . . . .	0	9	0
	— for dressing and laying of thrie yron bolts, . . . . .	0	12	0
	— ane ring and four foir loikes, . . . . .	0	6	0
	— ane new bolt weichand 2 pund and ae unce, . . . . .	0	12	4
	— for sending ane letter to Darleith anent the oaken dayells taken out of his house for the use of the said key, . . . . .	0	6	0
	— for leid to fix the yrne bolts in the stone, . . . . .	0	6	0

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Suma totalis, Lib. 52 6 4

Account allowed and approvyn.

- August 25. 25 Aug. 1655.  
The Great Charter of the burgh, which had been taken out at the rydeing of the marches [on Monday] is again returned to the charter chest. Great Charter.
- October 6. 6 Oct. 1655.  
Meeting held in the Clerk's chamber as the Tolbuith is occupied by the soldiers quartered in the burgh conform to ane act of Council maid thereanent, 9 Apryll 1653. The Tolbooth.
- October 8. 8th Oct. 1655.  
The council meet in the ordinary place, and take proceedings to obtain a commission to put to tryall John M<sup>c</sup>William, imprisoned in the Tolbuith as warlock. A Warlock case.
- October 27. 27 Oct. 1655.  
The parties appointed to obtain the above commission report that the judges granted their supplication, bot the com<sup>rs</sup> could not be ready to be brocht w<sup>i</sup> them except they had stayed dayes and dayes langer for the same, Wharfore they committed the obteenin thairof to Johne Edmistoun, burgess of Ed<sup>r</sup>, who undertook to heve the same west within 8 dayes at fardest, And the said Johne Cuninghame baillie (and com<sup>r</sup> with Johne Smollatt) productit ane qut diligence given for that effect subscribed be him and the said Johne Smollatt.  
In the account of the com<sup>rs</sup> are sums for drink money to the advocate's man and to the keiper of the doors at the counsall.
- Nov. 10. 10 Nov. 1655.  
Q<sup>lk</sup> day seeing all the money that Johne M<sup>c</sup>William, sclaiter, had upon him the tyme of his last apprehending and imprisoning as a warlock in the Tolbuith is now exhausted and spent at the 6th instant, It is ordanit that he have allowed upon him for his interteinmynt since the s<sup>d</sup> day and hereafter 40<sup>d</sup> Scottis per diem, To be advanced be the Theasurer till thair be course taken for getting payment off his lands, guidis, or utherwys.

1655.  
October 26.

26 Oct. 1655.

The q<sup>lk</sup> day ther is ane commissioner sent from Edinburgh to this frae the comissioners for administrat<sup>un</sup> of justice in cases criminall for transporting of Johne M<sup>c</sup>William, sclaiter, from the Tolbuith of this burgh, q<sup>in</sup> he is imprisoned for witchcraft and bigamy, to the Tolbuith of Ed<sup>r</sup> of the q<sup>lk</sup> commission the tenor followis :—

A warlock  
case.

“ By the Comissionners for administrating of justice to the people in Scotland in cases  
“ criminall.

“ Forasmuch as we heve sein the confessioun of ane J. M<sup>c</sup>William, ane sclaiter, burgess of  
“ Dunbartan, prisoner within thair jyle for the crymes of witchcraft and bigamy specia<sup>t</sup> in his  
“ depositiones, Thois ar thairfor to require you the proveist and baillies of Dunbartane, That with  
“ all convenient diligence ye transport with a sure guard the person of the s<sup>d</sup> Johne M<sup>c</sup>William from  
“ the s<sup>d</sup> Tolbuith and burgh of Dunbartan to the Tolbuith of Edinburgh and delyver him to  
“ the magistrattis thair of who ar hereby requyred to receive him aff your hands and incarcerat him  
“ w<sup>in</sup> their jaile and siclyke, That ye bind over suche witnesses as can evidence any thing of the  
“ said Johne, his guyltiness of the crymes fyled, To appeir befor us in the sessioun hous at Ed<sup>r</sup>  
“ the fourt day of Decemb<sup>r</sup> nixtocum (on the which day we ar to put the prisoner to his  
“ lau<sup>n</sup> tryall), ilk persounes undir the paine of ane hundreth merks, And this in naeways ye fail  
“ to do as ye will be answerabill. Given at Edinbru<sup>t</sup> the 20th of November, 1655.

“ Subscriyved, GEO. SMYTH.”

The which day f<sup>s</sup><sup>ds</sup>, In obedience of the s<sup>d</sup> comissione, the s<sup>d</sup> magistrattis and counsell  
hes ordanit Johne Smollat, Gabriel Porterfield, and Robert Leitch, officer, as witnessis in the  
criminall action to be instituted against the s<sup>d</sup> Johne M<sup>c</sup>William, for the crymes forsaid, To  
repair to Ed<sup>r</sup>, and also to convey the s<sup>d</sup> Johne M<sup>c</sup>William ther saffie, and delyver him to the  
magistrattis of Ed<sup>r</sup> c<sup>o</sup>form to the s<sup>d</sup> comissione, And that thay go away on Thursday morning  
nixt, the 29 of this instant, vpoun this burghs charges, and attend ther till the 4 of Dec<sup>r</sup> nix-  
tocum, q<sup>lk</sup> is the day of his tryall, or langer, till he be put thairto, and to receave the hail  
papers of his declairings and confessiouns, and uthirs fra James Edmestoune, to q<sup>m</sup> the sam  
was delyvered, to the effect ther my<sup>t</sup> be a comissioun obtained to put him to tryall heire, and  
Robert Glen, Theasurer, is ordanit to giv to the s<sup>ds</sup> as witnesses and guard, ffourtie pund in hand  
to ae accompt q<sup>n</sup> thay return, to beir thair charges.

Dec. 15.

15 Dec. 1655.

The q<sup>lk</sup> day Johne Smollat and Gabriel Porterfield having reported thair diligence after ther  
return from Ed<sup>r</sup>, q<sup>r</sup> thay war sent as witnesses against Johne M<sup>c</sup>William, persewed criminally as  
warloke, showing that he was panelled divers tymes befor thay com away, And his finall  
tryall was at last continewed till the first of Januar nixtocum, To the q<sup>lk</sup> dyatt the s<sup>ds</sup> wit-  
nesses wer sumoned apud acta. Thay gave in thair 'compt of charges as follows, viz. :—ffor  
copying over of Johne M<sup>c</sup>William his dittaye and declarations and c<sup>o</sup>fessiouns in a good legibill  
hand, becaus the judges could not read those that war sent and written here, 5 lib. 8<sup>sh</sup>. Item,  
for wryting of tua severall petitiouns craving to be quickly dischargit, 3 lib. Item, spent and  
given to the clerk of the criminall court, 2 lib. 8<sup>sh</sup>. Item, to the maissar, 18<sup>sh</sup>. Item, with  
Mr. William Warre, agent for this burgh, 24<sup>sh</sup>. Item, to James Craig, fra q<sup>m</sup> thay hyred a  
horss, for the hire and paines and chaarge, 6 lib. 13<sup>sh</sup> 4<sup>d</sup>. Item, for Johne M<sup>c</sup>William his



1655. charge 3 dayes at 6<sup>sh</sup> 8<sup>d</sup> per diem, 20<sup>sh</sup>. Item, for the s<sup>d</sup> tua com<sup>rs</sup> thair chairge, at 20<sup>sh</sup> per  
 Dec. 15. diem, 30 lib. Item, ffor thair horss' hyres, 12 lib. summa, 62<sup>lib</sup> ij<sup>sh</sup> 4<sup>d</sup>. [Accompt allowed and  
 ordered to be paid.] A warlock  
case.

Dec. 29.

29 Dec. 1655.

The said day Johne Smollat, as ane of the witnesses who was sent to Ed<sup>r</sup> againe Johne M<sup>c</sup>William, suspectit warlok, ffor himself, and in name of Gabriell Porterfield, and the remanent witnesses q<sup>a</sup> wer sent with him, Desyred the counsall to be remembered that conforme to ther report at ther retorne from Ed<sup>r</sup>, thay as witnesses were summoned, apud acta, in the criminall court at Ed<sup>r</sup>, To compeir thair personallie vpoun the first day of Januar nixto-cum, ilk persoune vnder the paine of tua hundreth merks money, And offered to keip the said dyatt, this burgh beiring the chairges and paying thair horss hyre; To the which it was aunsered that the magistrattis and counsall war most willing that the saids witnesses sould obey the said summones, And desyred them to do the same vpoun thair own haizard and they failyed, Bot refused that this burgh sould beir thair charges. Q<sup>r</sup>for the s<sup>d</sup> Johne Smollat for himself and in name of the said Gabriell Porterfield protested that thay sould be safe and frie fra all hurt, skaith, and damage that this burgh sould or myt incur throw not sending eist the witnesses to keip the fairsaid dyat, to the effect above-written, w<sup>t</sup> all that may follow thair-upon, And thairupon askit instruments.

The said day Robert Leitch, ane of the officers of this burgh, is ordanit (for preventing of inconvenience) as one of the witnesses again Johne M<sup>c</sup>William, to repair to Ed<sup>r</sup>, and thair with certaine other witnesses who are in Ed<sup>r</sup> alreddie, as Nobilstoun, and Mr. Johne Darleith (to whom the counsall and the minister of this burgh hes written to compeir and joyne with the said Robert Leitch in witnessing against Johne M<sup>c</sup>William) to keip the said dyat, and the said Robert Leitch sall be considered be the counsall for his charges at his return.

1656.  
 January 5.

5 Jan. 1656.

Robert Leitch, ane of the officers of this burgh, now admitted messenger, returned from Ed<sup>r</sup>, did at command of the com<sup>rs</sup> for the administration of justice in cases criminall produce to the counsall ane precept direct to the s<sup>d</sup> com<sup>rs</sup> vnder thair hands. To ———, messenger at arms, for sumonning of the persons thair mentioned, burgesses and inhabitants of this burgh and territorie, with dyvers other persons, . . . the same containing ane blank for inserting of mair persons, all as witnesses vpgivers of dittaye, receavers of malisses or wronges be Johne M<sup>c</sup>William, warlok, in thair persons or guidds, and who saw the devill's mark upon him, all to compeir befor the s<sup>d</sup> com<sup>rs</sup> at Ed<sup>r</sup> upone the first Tysday of Februar, being the first day thairrof, To beir suthfast witnessing agains the s<sup>d</sup> Johne M<sup>c</sup>William in sua far as thay know or sall be speired at them in the said mater, ilk person under the paine of tua hundred merks money, And requyred the said magistrates and counsall to caus put the said precept to dew executione, conforme to the tenor thairrof, and thairupon the said Robert asket instruments, Which precept thay redelivered to the said messenger, whom thay employit to execute the same, and requyred him to go about the executione thairrof diligently and exactly conforme to his office, as he will be anserabill at his perill, and to return his diligence and executione to the counsall. Q<sup>r</sup>upon Robert Glen, comone pro<sup>r</sup> at this burgh, asked instruments.

12 Jan. 1656.

1656.  
January 12. Robert Leitch, messenger, is ordained to receive from Mr. David Elphinstone ane roll or list of the other persons names not contened in the process against Johne M<sup>c</sup>William (for which there is ane blank left in the said precept) whom the said minister knows to be vpgivin of dittaye, or to be abell to witness any thing againe the said John M<sup>c</sup>William, And conform to the said roll to sumond the said persons be vertew of the said precept, which roll the s<sup>d</sup> minister undertook to give to the said Robert. A warlock case.

8th March 1656.

- March 8. The Treasurer ordanit to pay Robert Leitch the sum of threttie pund Scotts for his charges, paines, and expensis, loss and damages undergone and susteined be him in sumoning and charging of witnesses, dilatours, and vpgivers of dittaye, and ane assyze in the criminall persewt, Befoir the Com<sup>rs</sup> for the administration of justice in causes criminall against Johne M<sup>c</sup>William, warlok, and that in this burgh and shyre, Aberfoyll, Dunbar, and Ed<sup>r</sup>, q<sup>r</sup>by he lost his hors, which threttie pund is by and besyd sex pund Scotts paid be the s<sup>d</sup> Thresurer to the s<sup>d</sup> Robert Leitch, And also by and besyd ane half crowne ordained to be payit to him be ilk person contened in his warrand and precept as war permitted to remaine at home.

27 March 1656.

- March 27. Cap<sup>tn</sup> William Davies, governor of the castell, and a number of officers of the garrison admitted burgesses. New burgesses.

9 Sept. 1656.

- Sept. 9. Inventor of the wechts, measures, etc., in the custom house of this burgh delyvered to James M<sup>c</sup>Kane, present fermar of the pettie customes fra Beltane 1657 to Beltane 1658. Imprimis, sex yron wechts with rings,—viz., ane four stane twa pund, another of thrie stane, another of tua stane, another of ane stane, all Flanders wecht. Item, ane on stane and half of tron wecht. Item, Twentie-twa peckes, q<sup>of</sup> ten delyvered to Walter Brok, coupar, to be dressed, of the q<sup>ch</sup> 22 thair was 3 maid be Patrick M<sup>c</sup>Maines for q<sup>ch</sup> he is p<sup>rtly</sup> to pay at 13<sup>sh</sup> 4<sup>d</sup> the pair. Item, Three firlottis,—viz., ane salt firlott, a bear firlott, and a corne firlott, at 18 peckes the corne firlott. Item, Ane brass custome laidill, &c. &c. Burgh weights.

27 Sept. 1656.

- Sept. 27. **To all and sundrie** whom it effeirs to whois knowledge thir present letters sall cum, **W<sup>h</sup>at**, Maister James Campbell, proveist of the burgh of Dumbartane, Johne Cunynghame, and Johne Buchanan, baillies thereof, and the hail persounes of the counsell of the same under-subscribing, Greeting, &c. **W<sup>h</sup>itt ye** Forsameikle as We with ane great part of the commounitie of the said burgh being convenit in our Tolbuith thereof **anent** the supplicatione givin in to us be William Wilsoune, smith, our comburgess, and present deacon of the hamermen craft of the said burgh, and be Johne Mitchell, William and Johne Clarkes, William Glen, James Wood, Henrie Colquhoun, and Thomas Potter, wrights, Johne Ritchie, Johne Craufurd, and William Craufurd, smithes, and George Lachlan, maisson, all our comburgesses, For themselves, and in name of the remainent maisters of the said craft of hamermen, burgesses and fremen of the said burgh, consisting of wrights, smithes, maissones, sclaiters, and saddlers, **making mentione** That wher be ane act of counsell of the said burgh of the dait the sext day of March the zeir of God J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> Hammermen Letter of Deaconry or Charter of Incorporation. *ibid*

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threttie-fyve yeirs proceeding upon ane supplicatione bean givin in to the proveist, baillies, and counsell of the said burgh for the tyme be the deacon and certane members of the hamermen craft of said burgh (consisting of the particular trades above mentionat) craving ane letter and priviledge of deaconhead to be maid, givin, and grantit to them and thair brethreine burghesses of the said burgh, as was made and granted to the tayleurs and cordoners of the said burgh of befor, The saids proveist, baillies, and counsell of the said burgh for the tyme, for ane certane soume of money then payed to the said burgh, and employed to the common weill thair of, granted to saids trades the desire of their said former supplicatione, and ordained the clerk of the said burgh for the tyme to draw up ane letter of deaconhead to them in all poynts, clauses, priviledges, and conditions as was given of befor to the saids tayleurs and cordaniers of the said burgh, as the extract of the said act of counsell of the dait forsaid under the signe and subscriptione manwall of the deceist David Watsoune, common clerk of the said burgh, shown and produced befor us at mair length, did bear, and therefor humbly and earnestly be our testimoniall to them and there successors, deacons and maisters of the craft consisting of the particular trades above specifit, the libertie, priviledge, and freedom of the choising and electing of ane deacon of the said hamermen craft be themselves yeirly before Michalmas, the tyme of the choising and electing of the magistrates and other officers within the said burgh, in all tyme cumming and the acts and statutes underwriten to be set down be us for the comoun weal of the said burgh and weal of the said craft, That heirafter the inhabitants of the said burgh and his hienes subjects resorting thairto be not damnified nor prejudiced be ignorant and unlearned craftsmen, bot may be served sufficiently in good wark by skilful, learned, and perfyt craftsmen within the said burgh, and ther decayed and poor bretheriene of craft helped and supported and the magistrates better served and attended upon in the commoun affairs and businesses of the said burgh, and to be authorized be our testimoniall thereupon, under our commoun seall of the said burgh, as the said supplicatione at mair length did contain, **and** We, being riply advysed therewith, and finding the same to be reasonable, tending to vertew, and for the public weal of the said burgh, and particular weill of the said hamermen craft and to the flourishing and increase therof, and alas considering that this burgh was erected be the decesit King Alexander the Second of worthy memorie with als great priviledges, liberties, and freedoms as the burgh of Edinburgh or any other burgh royal in this nation, and ratified be the decesit King James the Sext, of most excellent and worthie memorie, and that therfor the crafts of the said burgh sould enjoy the lyke fredome, priviledge, and deaconhead, and all other priviledges and liberties as the crafts of the said burgh of Edinburgh, or any other burgh royal within this natione doth enjoy, ~~Thairfor~~, and for the said soume of money payed and advanced of before be the said craft to the said burgh and employed to the common weill as said, We have given and granted, lykas we be the tenor heiroyf all with ane consent for us and our successors give and grant libertie, priviledge, and fredome to the said William Wilsoune, present deacon, and to the head maisters and remanent maisters of the said hamermen craft and their successors hamermen maisters of craft (consisting of the particular trades above specifit be reasson of thir particulars) present and to come, bein fremen within the said burgh, once every year before Michalmas to conveyne and choiss them ane deacon of ther said craft for the year to come in manner following—namely, the said deacons and maisters of the said craft of hamermen (con-

Hammer-  
men  
Letter of  
deaconry.



1656. sisting as said is), and ther successors sall give in yearly to the provost, baillies, and counsell of the said burgh the names of six persones of said craft, out of the whilk number the said proveist, baillies, and counsell sall choise thrie to be letes of deaconhead, and give back the same to the said craft (the old deacon of the yeir preceeding being allways ane of the said thrie persons on the lete of deaconhead) out of the which three personnes giving back to them in lete by the magistrates and counsell yearly the said craft sall choiss ther said deacon yearly, which deacon sac chossen sall have power to choiss tua quarter-maisters, or more as thay please, to be his assisters for the year to come, who being so lawfully elected and choisen sall be presented befor us and our successors, proveists, baillies, and counsell of the said burgh, the next counsell day following and there sworne, addmitted, and authourized, and being soe lawfully admitted, We, for us and our successors, authoriz them with all and sundry lawfull privildiges and liberties as the lyk craft within the said burgh of Edinburgh has, with full power to the said deacons, with the advice of the remanent maisters of that craft, to make and set doune actes and statutes for the gude weill of the said craft and concerning the affairs and poynttes therof allanerly and noways prejudiciall to the commoun weill of the said burgh burgesses and inhabitants therof, and others resorting therto, which actis to be sett doune by them thereanent being always found reassonable be us the said proveist, baillies, and counsell of the said burgh and our successors sall be authorized and allowed be us, and being fund reassonable and so authorized as said is, thay sall give power by ther own officer to poind ther brethren of craft for their own unlaws decerned against them, and sall give concurrence thereto (if neid be) of the officer and serjeant of the said burgh, and in the meantyme we, with advice and consent of said craft (consisting of the particular trades forsaid), statute and ordain that nane of the saids craftismen tak ane unfrieman or outer tounesbairn to be his prentice, while the deacon and his assessors be convened and tak tryall if any friemen and burgess doth desire to have ther bairns instructed in that craft, and if any be so desirous the said friemens bairne to be accepted and receaved prentice before any unfrieman or outer tounsbairn vpon ane reassonable pryce and prentis fee: *Item*, That ilk prentis at his entrie to the said craft, if he be ane unfriemens sone, till pay to the crafts box thrie pounds Scotts money, and if he be ane burgess sone only twenty shillings money of entry to the said box, to be bestowed to the commoun affairis and weill of the said crafts and relieff and help of the poor decayed brethreine thereof: *Item*, that neither prentis nor ither personne of the said craft be suffered to sett up ane bothe nor work in the said burgh till first he offers his sey to the deacon and be fund worthy and able to be ane maister of the said craft and examined, tryed, and addmitted thairto by the said deacon and his assesors and head maisters foresaid: *Item*, That it sall not be leassume nor lawful to the said deacon nor head maister of the crafts to make any free with the crafts to work tharin be himself as ane maister to his own profit within the said burgh, whille first he be made frieman and burgess of said burgh by the proveist, baillies, and counsell therof for the tyme: *Item*, That ilk man setting up ane bothe or admitted to be ane maister of said craft sall pay thair upsetts as followith—(viz.) ane burgess son of the said burgh who has learned and served his prentisshipp within the said burgh the soume of fourtie shillings money forsaid, and if he be the son of ane free craftsman and burgess of that craft the sume of twentie shillings money only, and ane unfriemens son who has learned and served his prentisshipp within the said

Hammer-  
men  
Letter of  
deaconry.

1656.  
Sept. 27.

burgh the soume of four pundis of money forsaid, and ane stranger or unfriemans son who was not prentis within the said burgh the soume of twentie merks money forsaid of upsett money to the said box of thair craft for the use and behoof forsaid: **Item**, That nane of the said craft presume to injure thar deacon be word nor deed, nor disobey him in any laful mater concerning the said craft and his priviledges and authourity, and who does in the contrair, being convicted thereof and fund culpable be the head maister of the same craft sall be discharged from wark till he pay ane unlaw to the box and sall satisfy the said deacon for the offense be the sight of the said head maisters: **Item**, That nae unfrieman be suffered to brook or use any friemans liberty of the said hamerman craft within the burgh be working to his awn profit or using therof or keeping ane booth: **Item**, That nae unfrieman be suffered to work in said craft or trades forsaid to any private or particular burgess indweller in said burgh within the houses, if friemen of the said craft of this burgh be willing to work the same as chaip as unfree craftsmen sua that befor any burgess or inhabitant bring in unfrieman to work tha sall acquaint the deacons thar-anent, to the effect that he may cause ane frieman work the same sufficiently als chaip, as otherwise it may be lawfull to burgesses to tak in unfriemen to work there work within thair houses: **Item**, That the deacon and his assessors, upon the complaint of any man for insufficient work, tak notice and tryall therof, and cause the person complainer therof be satisfied of ther scath, through the insufficiencie of ther wark, and unlaw also the worker or maker of the said insufficient work in ane unlaw, to be payed to the box, and applied in manner above written; **Item**, That ilk frieman of the said craft sall pay quarterlie to thair commoune box, to be put tharin be the deacon and his assessors, tua shillings of Scotts money; **Item**, That all maner of soumes of money, entries, silver, upsetts, accidental unlaws, and ither causaulties of the said craft belonging therto, whensoever and how oft thay sall happen to fall, sall be put into the commoune box for the weill of the said craft, quhilk box the deacon yeirly for the tyme sall have in keiping and custody, and tua maisters of said craft, chossen by the brethren of the said craft, sall keep the keys tharof, and that nothing be taking furth of said box, nor disposed of saides monies but where it stands, instead for the commoune weill and profit of the said craft and releiff of thair decayed brethern, and that by the knowledge and consent of the brethern and thrie speciall maisters of the said craft at least, chossen for that office be the haill craft, and ordains the deacon yearly to cause reid publicly this present letter of deaconheid and acts above written to the brethreine of the said craft, that they pretend no ignorance; **Prohibyng** allways, likeas it is heirby speciallie provided, that these presents be noways prejudiciall to us and our successors, anent our authorities, liberties, and priviledges of the said burgh, And for securitie consents these presents be insert and registrat in the comoune registrar of the said burgh, therin to remain ad futurum rei memoriam, and to that effect constitutes

Hammer-  
men  
Letter of  
deaconry.

our procurators. In witness wharof, we have subscribed thir presents, written be Johne Lindsay, servitor to Johne Bontine, our common clerk of the said burgh of Dumbartane, at our command, with our hands, our common seill of the said burgh is heirto appended. Att Dumbartane, the twentie sevint day of September, the year of God one thousand sax hundred and fiftie six zeirs, Befoir thir witnesses, William Sempill, taylior, burgess of the said burgh; Robert Leitch, messenger; and Johne Porter, toune officer of the said burgh; and the said Johne Lindsay. J. CAMPBELL, proveist; J. CUNNINGHAME, baillie;



1656.  
Sept. 27.

J. BUCHANAN, baillie ; J. EWING, counsellor ; W. D. M'ALPINE, deane of gild ; JAMES MUN, treasurer ; J. SMOLLETT, J. PORTERFIELD, D. CAMPBELL, J. MALCOLME, WALTER WATSON, ROBERT GLEN, and A. PORTERFIELD, counsellors. J. Bontine, notar publick and commone clerk of the said burgh, do subscribye these presents for and at command of WALTER CAMPBELL, merchant, and ane of the counsell of the said burgh, who, as he declairs, cannot write himself ; and also for and at command of the community of the said burgh, also convenit, witness this my signe and subscriptione.

J. BONTINE.

1657.  
February 9.

" BE IT KEND to all men be thir present letters, We, master David Elphinstone, present minister at the kirk of Dumbartane, and the elders and deacons of the said kirk under subscribing, For ourselves and in name and behalf of the remanent elders and deacons therof, and our successors, ministers, elders, and deacons of the same, For ane certane soume of money reallie and with effect payed and delyverd to us be James Wood, wright, burgess of Dumbartane, present deacon of the hammermen in the said burgh, and be William Wilson, smith ; William Clark, wright ; William Crawford, smith ; Johne Mitchel, wright ; Johne Ritchie, smith ; John Clark, wright ; George Lachlane, wright ; William Glen, wright ; Henry Colquhoun wright ; and Thomas Potter, wright, For the use of the said kirk repairing and upholding tharof, wherof we, for us and our successors forsaides, hold us weill content to discharge the said hammermen and ther successors of the same for ever renouncing therby the exceptione of not numbered money, and all ither exceptions of the law in our favour that may be presumed or alledged on the contrair, and have therfor designed and allotted both we for us and our successors foresaides and be thir letters design and allot to the said James Wood, present deacon of the hammermen in the said burgh, and the said William Wilsonne, William Clerk, William Crawford, Johne Mitchel, Johne Clark, George Lachlane, William Glen, Henry Colquhoun and Thomas Potter, as head maisters of the said hammerman craft, and the hail remanent members and friemen of the same craft and their successors, head maisters and friemen therof allanarlie, consisting of wrights, smiths, masons, sclaitters, and saddlers, irrevocablie and for ever, all and hail that seat in the wester laft of the said kirk, consisting of thrie seats back or westward from the forebreast of the said laft, upon the south side of the same laft, betwixt the ither seatts in the said laft, belonging to the taylours of the said burgh, and the centre passage and entrie to the said seatt on the north and the south syde wall of the said kirk on the south pairt, with frie issue and entrie tharto, and all other priviledges and commodities whatsomever requisit and known righteouslie to belong to the said seatt and centre passage to the said present hammermen of the said burgh, to be peaceablie brooked, enjoyed, and possessed by them and ther successors irrevocably in all tyme comin, they always observing and keeping the order of deaconrie and the ither actis, statutes, and ordainances of the said kirk and session tharof, made and set down theranent ; vpon the which conditions we, for us and our successors forsaides, oblige us to warrant this present right and designation to be gude, valid, effectuell, and sufficient to the hammermen and ther successors forsaides allanarlie at all hands, as law will. In witness wherof, we have subscriybed ther presents (written by Johne Lyndsay, servitor to Johne Bontine, toune clerk

The hammermen's seat in the parish church.



1657. of the said burgh of Dumbartane), with our hands, at Dumbartane the nynth day of Februar j<sup>m</sup>  
February 9. vj<sup>e</sup> and fifty seven yeairs, befor ther witnesses, Johne Mitchel, younger, saddler ; Robert Leitch,  
one of the town's officers of the said burgh, and the said James Lindsay, writer tharof. W. D.  
Elphinstone, Min. ; Johne Noble, elder ; P. Ewing, elder ; S. Bonteine, elder ; D. Campbell,  
elder ; James Mun, elder ; J. Porterfield, elder ; Daniel ———, elder ; P. Williamson, deacon ;  
William Craig, deacon ; Adam M'Caa, deacon ; W. Porterfield, deacon ; Johne M'Caa, deacon.  
9 Feb<sup>ry</sup> 1657, Received be me, Gilbert Porterfield, Kirk Thesaurer, from the said deacon of  
hammermen, for the said seatt, thrie scoir nine pund v<sup>sh</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup> Scotts, as witness my hand.  
“G. PORTERFIELD, Thesaurer.”
- May 2. 2 May 1657.  
A cargo of salt and wyne offered to the toun a common bargain,—the salt at eight pund Scot Salt bought.  
the water boll, and the wyne at twentie pund st<sup>s</sup> the tun. On the 6th day of July the captain  
is unlawed for componing with Glasgow burgesses befor entering his cargo in the port of  
Dumbarton.
- July 29. 29 July 1657.  
Action to be raised against the Laird of Luss for encroaching upon the Leven fishings at the Laird of  
mouth of the Loch. Luss.
1658. 23 Jan. 1658.  
January 23. Accompt for the quartering of the soldiers, from 11 Sept. to 11 Jan., extending to thrie scoir Quartering.  
sevin pund syxtein s<sup>h</sup> Scottis.
- April 7. 7 Apryll 1658.  
A com<sup>r</sup> to be sent to Ed<sup>r</sup> to a convention called for staying of a grant making the toun of Paisley.  
Paisley ane royal burgh. Paisley.
- October 17. 17 Oct. 1658.  
Walter Watson, provest, and Johne Cunighame, baillie, appointed com<sup>rs</sup> to go to Inverary to The Action  
the Marquis of Argyll to “purchas ane letter of recommendation to the com<sup>rs</sup> for the adminis- against  
tration of justice anent the action depending betwix this burgh and Glasgow for getting the Glasgow.  
action called and a quick despatch.”
- Nov. 9. 9 Nov. 1658.  
Com<sup>rs</sup> sent to Ed<sup>r</sup> with “ane old charter, under the great seall, grantit be King Alexander,” Burgh  
of the lands of Murvaich to this burgh, daited at Air, 28 J<sup>an</sup>, and of the King's reign the charters.  
17 yeir.  
Ane uthir charter be King Alexander, of the founding of this burgh, dated 8th July, at  
Jedbrut, in the 8 yeir of his reign, under the grit seall.  
Ane uthir charter be King Alexander, of the toll and customs of this burgh and tua pairs of  
of Murvaich, dated at Ed<sup>r</sup> the 12 of Dec., and of his reigne the last yeir.
- Dec. 25. 25 Dec. 1658.  
The q<sup>lk</sup> day, anent the grievance gevin in be the persones in this burgh vpon quhom the hors- Quartering.  
men and horss cum to this burgh this winter ar quartered, Schawing that the allowance of 5<sup>sh</sup>  
ilk weik for ilk man is not sufficient, but too little to furneiss the fyre, bedding, and uptaking  
of thair rooms, and that the persones are not abill to furneiss the coill to them, The regulating

1658. and answering of the same is deferred till the provist and the ither baillie return from  
Dec. 25. Edinburgh.

James Mun and Williame Craig are, with the tua quarter-masters, ordanit to cast on vpon the horss within the territory of this burgh sex scoire fiftie-sex loads of coills, to be brocht in be them to the housses q'in the trowpars are quartered, and this cost to be p<sup>n</sup>tly expeded that the coills may be laid in betuix and this day 8 days, or the 8 of January nixtocum at fardest, The trowpars being estimat to be twentie in number, and appointing sex load to ilk trowpar for the interim.

Dec. 27.

27 Dec. 1658.

Johne Cunighame, baillie, and Johne Smollatt, dean of gild, com<sup>rs</sup> for this burgh, being returned, hes as a pairt of their deligence, productit ane large informatione in writ of the wholl disput of the cause betuix this burgh and Glasgow, contening sevin pages in folio, By and besyd the former large infor<sup>mn</sup> sent home thereanent be the s<sup>d</sup> com<sup>rs</sup>, q<sup>lk</sup> is put in the charter kist.

Action  
against  
Glasgow.

1659.  
Feb. 5.

5 Feb. 1659.

The com<sup>rs</sup> to Ed<sup>r</sup> give in their account of charges. Among the other items are:—

	Lib.	s.	d.	Expenses.
To Mr. Peter Wedderburn, advocat, for fyve consultations and his compearance for this burgh,	92	16	0	
To Mr. William Maxwell, advocat, for his compearance and at four consultations,	69	12	0	
The first com <sup>rs</sup> chairges 49 dayes at 4 <sup>th</sup> per diem,	196	0	0	
David M <sup>c</sup> Alpine's chairges, 22 dayes at 2 <sup>th</sup> per diem,	44	0	0	

August 27.

27 Aug. 1659.

All ballast brought in to the Levin to be applied for the common guid of the burgh, and private persones inhibit from meddling with the same in any way.

Ballast.

Sept. 3.

3 Sept. 1659.

The magistrats and counsell being credibly informed of the removall of Lieutenant Richard-sone from the garrisone of Dunbartane Castell, in whose hands the entries of vessells coming in Clyde and deids belonging to this toun is deposit and consigned, and finding it necessar ther be another persone appointed for receiving q<sup>t</sup> moneys is alreddie receavit be the s<sup>d</sup> Lieutenant, or q<sup>t</sup> shall heirafter happin to be entered or receaved, John Smollat, dean of gild, is therefore appointed a com<sup>r</sup>, to repair vpon Monday nixt and represent the cais to General Monk, that some other fit person be appointed.

Clyde dues.

October 15.

15th Oct. 1659.

The q<sup>lk</sup> day, anent ane act actit in the buiks of justiciary of this burgh be James Anderson, messenger, q'in he oblisht himself, anent the putting away of his wyfe, to banish himself gif neid war out of the burgh, and also that the sentence of excommunication might be direct against him, And now the said James, confessing that he had not observed the tenor of the said act, is ordained to repair out of this burgh again Monday nixt, the seiventein instant, be ten hours, and never returne thairto, with certificatione if he do not he will be banisht with the hangman out of this said burgh, and ordains the hangman so to do in

Banish-  
ment.

1659. cais of his not going away ag<sup>st</sup> the said day, and remittit the sentence of excommunication  
October 15. against him to the minister.

Nov. 26.

26 Nov. 1659.

The com<sup>rs</sup> returne from General Monck with a letter, giving the magistrattes powar to suppress tumults, stirrings, and unlawful assemblies, the magistrates to returne their answer to Berwick. Suppression of disturbances.

1660.  
Feb. 4.

4 Feb. 1660.

James M<sup>c</sup>Arthour, theasurer, is ordanit to pay to Gay Littlejohne, painter, the soume of twenty merks, and that in full payment to him for culloureing of the counsall seat and of the horologe; and because the said Gay Littlejohne is auctand [certaine] sowms to Elizabeth Stirling, ordanis the Theasurer to pay the said Elizabeth. The painter.

May 18.

18 May 1660.

The s<sup>d</sup> day, his Majestie King Charles the Second, of blessed worth, being in the twelff yeir of his reigne, was proclomit King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, and that with all dew solemnitie in [haiveing] on of bonfy<sup>rs</sup> throw the burgh and singing of psalms at the Croce, efter prayer maid be the minister, Mr. David Elphinstone, and with beating of drums through this burgh, and in reading the proclamation with all dew respect, and efter affixing the samen upon the Croce. Proclamation of King Charles II.

May 26.

26 May 1660.

The accompt of wyn, beir, tobacco, and glasses, furnisheit be severall inhabitants of this burgh, for the use of the magistrattes and counsall of this burgh, on the auchteen of this instant, q<sup>lk</sup> was the day of his Majesty King Charles the Second being proclomit, q<sup>lk</sup> accompts extends to the soum of thrie scoir twelf pund and nyntene<sup>sh</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>, the theasurer-ordained to pay the same, Likeas the sum of seveintein pund 8<sup>sh</sup> to the guard for guarding the magistrattis at the tolbuith, and to the drummer for beating there.

A supplication given in by Johne Robertsoune, baxter, complaining againe Janet Telfourd and Jean M<sup>c</sup>Clintock, for buying and retailling of wheat bread to his prejudice, the q<sup>lk</sup> if it is tollerat, he will be forced to leave the toun, vpon which supplication it is concluded that the parties complained against be prohibited from retailing of all bread in future, except on mercat dayes.

The baker's complaint.

June 9.

9 June 1660.

Johne Cuninghame, as com<sup>r</sup> to the convention at Ed<sup>r</sup>, reports that the thousand pundis given by the representatives of the burrows to King Charles at Breda, was to be repayit to the severall burrows, and that he (the com<sup>r</sup>) had given to the Treasurer sex pund st<sup>s</sup> as this burgh's proportion.

Royal grant

Each horse in the burgh to lead twelf draught of stanes to the common passage betuixt the Colledge and the provist's barns.

Act anent the lands of Brownhill pertaining to the lands of Murvaich.

July 3.

3d July 1660.

The q<sup>lk</sup> day, being ane day of thanksgiving vnto God for his majestie's happie return to his peopill and government, the provist, bayles, and counsall of this burgh, accompanied with severall gentlemen of the shire of Dumbarton, went to the mercat Croce, and thair red the paper

Restoration rejoicings.



1660 Testifeing this burghs loyalltie to his Majestie Charles the Second, Thair being bonfyrs  
 July 3. on throw all this burghe, and drums beating, and cannon shoting from the castel. [26<sup>th</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>  
 in the Treasurer's accompts for the day's rejoicing.]

Sept. 8. 8 Sept. 1660.  
 Provost Watson and Johne Cuninghame report that in the Convention of Estaitts they had The usurpa-  
 craved that this burgh be reponit in the right of collecting the dues in Clyd, taken from them tion.  
 by the lait usurped authorities of the English Counsell of Stait, bot they got no satisfactory  
 answer.

Sept. 29. 29 Sept. 1660.  
 The which day, In respect that the former magistrates of this burgh have been still continewed Election.  
 and electit of new againe magistrats thair of, and have continewed in the office of magistrats  
 sindrie and diverse yeirs togither, contrair to the act of burrows, ffor remeid q'of, and to the  
 effect that magistrats of this burgh be not still in office, It is hereby statut and ordanit, That  
 no magistrat whatsomever in plaice and office at present, or that shall happen to be in place  
 and office within the burgh in tyme coming, shall continew in thair officis above two yeirs  
 togither, and ordains this act to be observit and followit in tyme coming in the yeirly election  
 of this burgh.

1661. 9<sup>th</sup> Jan. 1661.  
 Jan. 9. Robert Marshall craves to be received as a frieman of the burgh. The hammermen object, on New free-  
 the ground that he will not confine himself to work at the mason trade alone. The council man.  
 grant his application, and give him liberty to work at what trade he can.

Feb. 2. 2 Feb. 1661.  
 The magistrates and council, considering that Walter Watson, as com<sup>r</sup> to the Parl<sup>t</sup>, has unad- Waterworks  
 visedly been supplicating the Parliment anent our water works, ordain that he be requested  
 to desist, on the ground that he was not instructed so to do, and that it might prejudice the  
 burgh in obtaining a renewal of the tack of the water of Levin, and the horse, sheip, and  
 kine dewtie.

April 27. 27 April 1661.  
 The Spittal Burne being quyt spoyled by inundation, and the lieges prejudiced in their The Spittal  
 passage to and from this burgh, it is resolved that Johne M'Intyre in Guiseholm repair and Burn.  
 keip up the same, in conformity with his offer so to do, for ten pund Scots and threttie  
 shillings yeirly.

May 5. 5 May 1661.  
 The magistrates and counsell, considering that at their public solemnities they are always Table cloth  
 trubillit in borrowing of ane counter cloth for covering of the counsell table, and Margaret to be bought  
 Buchanan having ane which she is willing to sell, Thairfor it resolved to agrie, if possible,  
 with her anent the pryce thair of.

May 25. Vicesimo quinto May 1661.  
 The minister and session complaining that vpon the weeklie days sermon Thair ar several Trading on  
 merchants and traidsmen within burgh who, in tyme of sermon, mak their merchandise and Sunday.  
 wark their wark, to the great dishonour of God, contempt of the gospel, and hinderance of

1661. their awn edification, Thairfor, for preventing of the lyk in tyme coming, the persons so  
May 5. transgressing sall pay ane unlaw of 40/. Deacons to acquaint the trades, that nane pretend ignorance.
- July 3. 3 July 1661.  
The Lin to be cleaned of rocks and stones, that vessels may come safely in.
- July 27. 27 July 1661.  
The inhabitants to arm themselves, and attend the magistrates when proclaiming the lammas fair.
- Sept. 20. 20 Sept. 1661.  
Act passed for levying tua months cess for the use of the Lords of Session.
- Oct. 26. 26 Oct. 1661.  
The said day the magistrates and counsall, takeing into consideration the prejudice and loss that the merchant burgesses and inhabitants hes, and may for the future sustain, throw some theifs thair breaking of houses and shops in the nyt tyme, ffor remeid q'of It is statute and ordanit that all the burgesses and inhabitants of this burgh shall, in tyme coming, during the counsalls will and pleasur, watch this burgh ilk night in maner following—viz., sex men ilk night and the quarter<sup>mr</sup> furth thair of, to be appointed be the magistrates for having command of the uthir five, And to begin to the wathe the same nicht, and so furth to continew nightly ; and for the better accommodatioun of the said watches, the theasurer is ordanit to furnish coall and candle for thair use in the tolbuith—viz., two peks of coall, heiped, with four candle nightly, with this certificatione, that such person who fayles in their nightly watches shall pay of fyne 12<sup>th</sup> Scottis, toties quoties. Watching of the Burgh.
- Nov. 9. 9 Nov. 1661.  
James Lindsay, theasurer, to causs make eight half barrels, and fill the same with good and sufficient herring, for sending to Ed<sup>f</sup> from this burgh, for thair advocatts use, and to send them away with all convenience, and ordains ane ba<sup>r</sup>l to be sent from this burgh to William Archour, for delyvering of them. Herringsent to the town's advocate.
- Magistrates and pairt of the counsall take the oath of allegiance. Oath of allegiance.
1661. 1661.  
Anent the supplication given in to his Majestes Commissioner and Estates of Parliament appointed for bills be the proveist, baillies, counsell, and comunity of the burgh of Dumbartan, shewing that the said burgh is situat betwixt the rivers of Levin and Clyd, and Levin being ane river of strong current, not only is therby the lands and burrow rudes thereof totallie waisted and overflowen, and the water works defaced, which were antiently builded by the supplie of his Majesties grandfather, King James the sext, of blessed memorie, who had a particular regaird and respect to the said burgh, for their constant loyalte and affectioun towards his Majestie, and knew well how much it imported to his Majesties service and peace of the kingdom to have the said burgh preserved from the impetuosities of the said river, and to have a constant passage betwixt the said burgh and the hielands without boats, and that the said burgh, as it was not able to build the same work at first without the charitie and assistance of his Majestie, so it is now altogeddir unable to repair the same, being exceid-  
ingly impoverished by continuall heavie taxes, plunderings, quarterings, and other extraordinary Act in favour of the Burgh of Dumbarton, passed in the Parliament of 1661.

1661. and unsupportable burdens imposed vpon them be the lait usurper, for their constant and nottour loyaltie and affectioun to his Majestie and his interests, And thairfor desiring the saidis Estates of Parliament to take the premises to consideratioun, and to prevent, by some effectuall course, the ruines of the said burgh and inhabitants therof, And that the saids works may be repaired for the common good of the kingdom, To allow to the said burgh the publict assessment and excise of the same burgh for such ane time as at the sight of judicious persones may be thought necessar for repairing of the saids works, and preventing the utter ruin of the said burgh; which supplication, with the report of the commissioners appointed for bills and trades thereanent, being seen and fullie considered be the Lord Commissioners grace and the Estates of Parliament, And they therwith being well and ryplie advised, The saids Estates of Parliament heirby appoints and ordeanes ane contribution to be collected and gathered at all the parish churches, both in burgh and landward on the south side of the water of Forth, for the case above written.

1662.  
April 26.

26 April 1662.

The Treasurer produces his accompt of the chaarge the burgh was at in welcoming the Earle of Glencairne, lord heigh chancellor, and that at the Little Bridge of this burgh, in respect his l<sup>o</sup>, as he declared, could not come in to the tolbuith, as use is, and which accompt extends to the sum of twenty pund ten<sup>th</sup> six pennies. Account allowed.

Entertain-  
ment to  
Glencairn.

October 4.

4 Oct. 1662.

Johne Earle of Middleton, his M<sup>tes</sup> Com<sup>r</sup>, James Marquis of Montrose, James Earle of Newburghe Cap<sup>tn</sup> Life Guards, William Earle of Kilmarnock, Charles Earle of Aboyne, William Earle of Mortoune, James Lord Kilmars, Johne Lord Sinklair, George Earle of Linlithgow, Johne Lord Fleming, George Lord Ramsay, Mungow Murray, L<sup>t</sup> Life Guards, Sir Robert Fleming, Cornet thairof, Sir James Middleton, b<sup>r</sup>-german to the Com<sup>r</sup>, Sir Allan M<sup>c</sup>Lean of Dowart, William Fleming, son to Earl of Wigton, and Johne Dundas of Baronies Hall, all compeiring, were maid freemen, burgesses, and gild brithren of this burgh, and took the usual oaths.

New  
Burgesses.

October 11.

11 Oct. 1662.

The race saidle and furneising, and ane pair stockings run for at last midsummer fair, extending to seventein pund eight s<sup>h</sup>, not allowed of befor is now allowed.

Nov. 22.

22 Nov. 1662.

Ten half barrels of herring to be sent into Ed<sup>r</sup> to the advocatts of the burgh—viz., tua to Sir Peter Wedderburne, tua to William Maxwell, ane to Lochie Mathus, ane to Thomas Wallace, ane to Johne Cunynghame, ane to James Rose, ane to Walter Ewing, ane to Alexander Maxwell, and ane to Alexander Watson, merch<sup>t</sup> in Glasgow.

Herring to  
be sent to  
the Town's  
Advocate.

1663.  
July 1.

1 July 1663.

The q<sup>lk</sup> day it is statut and ordained that in respect of the manifold charges this burgh has been at in upholding the timber briggs at Gruggies Burn thir dyvers yeirs bygane, and which charges might have built a stane brig, Thairfor to the effect ane stane brig may be built with ane pen on the said burn, for the better and mare safe passage of the liedges to and from this burgh, appoints James Thorne, m<sup>r</sup> of warks, with the assistance of William M<sup>c</sup>Ky, to be overseers of the s<sup>d</sup> wark, and for the better cair thairof appoints ilk member of counsal to go

Bridge at  
Gruggie's  
Burn.



1663. out ilk day as thay sall be warned, And ordains the bridge to be built all of hewne stane in  
 July 1. the pens and above, and ordains that stanes may conveniently be had out of the colledge, in so  
 far as shall not damnifie the standing pen to be applied for the use of the said bridge. Baillies  
 and others to contract with the masons.

July 18.

18 July 1663.

Treasurers account extending from Whitsunday 1662 to Whitsunday 1663,							Lib.	s.	d.	Burgh In- come and Expendi- ture.
Charge, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	2085	3	6	
Discharge,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1623	3	8	

October 3.

3 Oct. 1663.

The q<sup>lk</sup> day the magistrates and counsall taking to their consideration, That the provost of this burgh, in all tyme bygane, hes receavit only ane yeirly feall of ten pund Scots money, and q<sup>lk</sup> sum is correspondent to the same feall that the baillies, theasurer, and clerk receaves, which is contrair to the use and custom in all other burghs, Thairfor it is hereby ordanit and appointit, that for the yeir to come—viz., to Michaelmas nixt—Walter Watsoun shall have of feall the sowme of twenty pund Scotts money.

Provost's  
Fee.

October 3.

3 Oct. 1663.

The q<sup>lk</sup> day conforme to the laudable practice of this burgh, in reading ane prayer in counsell ilk counsell day, praying that the Lord wold be present w<sup>t</sup> the magistrates and counsell, and give them directione from himself in all thair affaires, Q<sup>lk</sup> hes bein this long time neglected, Thairfor it is statute and ordanit that in all tyme coming the prayer be said at ilk meeting of the counsell be the clerk, and ordains that ilk member of counsell who shall not be present at the saying of the prayers, being within the burgh and not having libertie from the magistrates, sall pay ane unlaw of sex shilling Scots, toties quoties, and ordains the bell for conveying of the counsell to be rung preceisly at nyn hours in the morning, and if any magistrate be not present at, or immediately after the ringing of the bell, he sall pay twelf<sup>th</sup> Scots, toties quoties. And lykas, in respect that several members of counsell hes conveyed in counsell in ane very undecent manner, by coming without hats, thairfor ilk persone that shall come to counsell without his hat sall pay ane unlaw of sex shillings money, foirsaid, toties quoties, and ordains this act to be put in execution in all tyme coming.

Prayer.

Each  
councillor  
to have a  
hat.

The q<sup>lk</sup> day Robert Leitch and William Scott, officers of this burgh, obliissis them to mak them red coats, and weir the same daily during their office, except Robert Leitch, who hes liberty not to weir his livery coat on the Presbytery dayes, and no other day nor dayes, q<sup>in</sup> gif thay failt they consent of their awn accord to quat the ten merks q<sup>lk</sup> was given them in augmentation of their feall for the saids coats. And Lykas, Robert Leitch obleissis him to ring the five hors bell in the morning and at ten at nicht, q<sup>in</sup> gif he faills he is to lie in the stocks ane hour on ane mercat day.

Uniform to  
be worn by  
the town's  
officers.

October 10.

Decimo Oct. 1663.

Walter Watson and Johne Cunynghame appointed to ryd to the Earle of Wigtoun and the Laird of Luss, for craving thair consent to some maintenance to be imposit on the shyre for assistance to John Gordon and William Craufurd, who heve had their houses burned in this burgh lately.

Fire in the  
burgh.

1663.  
Oct. 10. Fourtein lib. fyftein<sup>th</sup> and eight pennies to be paid to Cathrine Buchanan for the magistrates' dinner at the last election.

Three lib. sex<sup>th</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> To be paid to James Gray, gunner in the castell, for his paines in drying Thomas Fleming's sailles, which was made use of for the preservatioun of certaine houses from the fyre q<sup>lk</sup> was laitely in this burgh.

1664.  
April 30.

30 Apryll 1664.

The proveist, baillies, dean of gild, and clerk subscribe the Declaration, but the remanent persons of the council desire time for consideration.

May 7.

Sevint May 1664.

The q<sup>lk</sup> day Walter Watsone, proveist, having giveing in ane ordar from the Right Hono<sup>ble</sup> the Earle of Glencairne, lord high chancellor of this kingdome, ordaining him, as proveist, to tender the declaration of new again to such members of counsel as had refusit to subscribe the samen, and to report to his l<sup>r</sup> who are recusants in doing the samen, That such effectuell course may be taken for punishing the recusants according to law, and after publict reading of the said ordar, The said proveist requyrit and desired Patrick Ewing, James Mun, William Craig, William M'Kie, James Thome, William Porterfield, and Johne M'Aulay to subscribe the said declaratione after the form and tenor thair of, Q<sup>lk</sup> thay altogether refused to do, alledgeing thay war not clear at p<sup>nt</sup> to subscribe the same, q<sup>uon</sup> the proveist askit instruments. At last William Craig, William M'Kie, James Thome, William Porterfield, and Johne M'Aulay did subscribe.

The  
Declaration.

May 28.

28 May 1664.

The q<sup>lk</sup> day, the morne being the Sabbath day, and the twentie-nynt day of May, appointed be Act of Parliament to be kept in all tyme coming as ane memoriall of his Majestie's restauratione to the exercise of his royall authority, Thairfor it is ordanit that the inhabitants in the Croce Vennall contribuit for ane bonfyre to be at the Colledge, The inhabitants above Patrick Williamsons door and Sussanna Cunnyngghames (thay being includit) till the Town Heid, to contribuit for ane bonfyre to be at the lyme kill, The inhabitants from Patrick Williamsons door and Sussanna Cuninghame till the Croce, to contribuit for ane bonfyre to be above the Croce, opposite to — M'Flemings house, The inhabitants from Baillie Watsouns house, and David Watsouns inclusive, to Johne Cunyngghames inclusive, on both sydes of the streit, to contribuit for ane bonfyre to be at the Trone, and the inhabitants down fra Johne Cunyngghame to William Dennestouns, on both sydes of the streit, to contribuit for ane bonfyre to be at the schole-house yaird or at the Trench.

Act for  
29th May.

Provest Watsone to ryd to Ed<sup>r</sup> on 8th June, regarding Clyde privileges.

The q<sup>lk</sup> day it is statute and ordanit, In respect of severall leaprous and foull people residing within this burgh to the great disadvantage thair of, and may furder spred and increase be severall persons w<sup>th</sup> this burgh [keiping service and companie] w<sup>t</sup> such foull persons, Thairfor ordains and discharges all persons q<sup>tsomever</sup>, who are frie of leapouris to have or frequent the companie of the leparis aither in drinking or eating w<sup>t</sup> them, or doing any service directlie or indirectlie, except in relatione to thair charity to be given them, And that in all tyme coming, under the pain of banishment, and ordains this act to be intimat out of pulpit be the minister the nixt Lord's-day, that non pretend ignorance.

Act anent  
Lepers.

1664.  
May 28. William M'Kie, theasurer, ordanit to pay to William Broadbridge, knock-maker at Glasgow, the sowme of six pundis Scotis, and that for his paines in coming to this burgh to see the knock, to the effect he may dress and repair the samen, and ordanis the same to be allowit to the theasurer in his accompt.

July 9.

9 July, 1664.

In consideration of the great charges and expensis this burgh hes been at in the proclaiming of ane race run for at midsummer fair this diverse yeirs bygaine, by presenting ane sidle and furnitar yeirly, and also considering that no benefit has acruit to the burgh tharby, Thairfor thay discharge any races hereafter in all tyme coming to be proclaimit, or saidle run for, And declairs that if ony magistrattis hereafter shall order any race, and saidle to be run for, it shall be upon their awn expense, except that thay obtain the consent of the counsall.

Races.

In respect of the danger of fyre, from the incomodiousness of the smithis shops in the centre of the town, the gavells in every case to be built with lime as far up as the smiddie extends.

Act anent Smithies.

The treasurer to pay eighteen pundis sex s<sup>h</sup> and ten pennies for certain chairges the magistrattis were at in entertanyng the Earles of Argyll and Glencairne, Lord Cochrane, Lord Neill Campbell, and the Provost of Glasgow.

Entertainment.

October 8.

8th Oct. 1664.

The officir declairs he could not find John Cuninghame, the newly elected provost, in his house; Bailie Watsoun commanded to put in execution the order of electioun, and incarcerat the person of the said Johne Cuninghame betuix and Saturday nixt, to remain in ward aye and q<sup>n</sup> he accepts office or otherewys freith himself thairfor or accords.

A recusant provost.

1665.  
July 19.

19 July 1665.

William Buchanan, for refusing his tax and revilling the counsall, hes his friedome cryed doune and unlawit. Walter Watson, late provost, refusing to attend the council, unlawit in the sum of 20 lib.

Freedom cried down.

1666.  
April 17.

17 April 1666.

The council ordaines that no com<sup>r</sup> be sent to Irwin, and that the Earl of Eglinton, as lord of the erection of the temporalities of Kilwinning, gif he offers to tax the parich of this burgh, anent the tiends, payment be only made on reecat of ane charge of horning, and this burgh to suspend the same upon the rights affairsaid.

Earl of Eglinton.

June 4.

4 June 1666.

Act for suspending the Earl of Eglinton's chairge of threttie pund eighteen s<sup>h</sup>, the first term's payment of the taxation grantit to his Majesty. This burgh and parich being dissevered from the Abbey of Kilwinning long before 1633.

1666.

In March the com<sup>rs</sup> from Ed<sup>r</sup> report the result of the action between Dumbarton and Glasgow, regarding Clyde dues. The Lords find that the charters and other evidents produced on behalf of Dumb<sup>tn</sup> does not warrant an exclusive claim to the priviledges they contend for. An interlocutor is pronounced to this effect; but before it is formally extracted, the judges, with the exception of the President, agree in recommending that the com<sup>rs</sup> from each burgh should

Clyde Dues.



1666. confer together and bind themselves to some agreement, exempting the burgh of Glasgow from payment of any of the dues belonging to this burgh out of Glasgow vessels, or vessels freighted by them, And the Lords ordaine Glasgow to pay Dumbarton such ane sowm of money therefor as they think fitting.

The council agrie to make the above transaction.

3 Nov. 1666.

Nov. 3.

Mr. George Stirling, Balernoock, presented to the cure of the parish kirk. Collation sought from the Bishop of Glasgow thereupon.

22 Dec. 1666.

Dec. 22.

Vpon ane supplication, given in by James Browne, craving that for his better attaining to literature and learning in the colledge of Glasgow they wold grant him such ane sowm of money for his subsistence and interteynment, q'upon the magistrates and counsell ordain the theasurer to pay the s<sup>d</sup> supplicant tuentie pund the yeir during their will and pleasure.

A poor scholar.

The council allow to the theasurer 2 lib. 18<sup>ab</sup> given to James Mudie for proclaiming the proclamations ag<sup>t</sup> the rebels in the lait insurrectione.

19 Dec. 1668.

1668.

Dec. 19.

Act anent the furnishing of the burghs proportion of 800 militiamen, commanded to be raised in the shyres of Argyll, Boot, and Dunbartane, and commanded by the Earl of Argyll. Dunbartanes proportion nyne scoir and sevin ; arms and other outrig to be supplied by the burgh.

Militiamen furnished.

22 May 1669.

1669.

May 22.

The 29th being ane day of rejoicing for his blessed Majesty's restoration, " And considering the danger this burgh lyes under at present, be the great drought and the many thatche houses within the burgh, if bonfyres vpon the said day be multiplied vpon the streits, for preventing thair of the provest, baillies, and counsell appoints four bonfyres to be put on upon the s<sup>d</sup> day at the convenient places following, to wit:—Ane grit bonfyre at the mercat cross, to be put on and overseid be Patrick Campbell, theasurer ; another at Provost Cunighames kill ; a third at the head of the toun ; and a fourth at the Colledge, overseers for each being duly appointed.

24th July 1669.

July 24.

Proclamation to be made at the Croce on Tysday, for the assembling of Parliament.

8 Aug. 1669.

August 8.

In regaird that thair ar divers ruinous tenements not only in the Hie Street bot uthir parts of the burgh, which the owners are taking secretly down and removing to uthir places, the same is prohibited in future, on the ground that the practice " might lead to the total subversion of the burgh." Masons, wryts, and others to be warned.

The s<sup>d</sup> day the provost and council, taking into consideration that the town clock is altogether faultie and does not strike, and that the kirk bell does not saiffie be rung, David M'Alpine to agrie w<sup>t</sup> some skilful person in Glasgow to repair here and help the faults of the said knock and bell.

1670.  
January 8. The third part of this years taxation of the parsonage, payit be the treasurer to the Abbacie of Kilwinning.  
Bargain for a new slaughter-house to be erected on the ground occupied by Lachlan Palmer's ruinous tenement. Slaughter House.
- March 12. The provost, baillies and counsell having heard and understood sufficiently that William Campbell, present school<sup>mr</sup> of the grammar school and presenter of the church, is unqualified and not able to teach, and that the children have not profited in learning under his instruction, and that he is not qualified nor instructed in the art of music, to the scandall of the public worship of God, It is thairfore ordained that he be warned to remove from the school and presentorship conforme to the contract q<sup>lk</sup> he had falsified. School-master to be warned.
- March 19. William Dennestoun being found guilty of revealing the secrets of the council, in so far as the act against the school<sup>mr</sup> was concerned, contrair to his aith, was sentenced to an unlaw of 40 lib., and if the offence is repeated his freedom to be cried down. Revealing secrets of Council.
- April 23. Application from the burgh of Dundee for a voluntary contribution, in consideration of the great damage done to their harbour by the tempest in October last. Acceded to, and letter of condolence to be sent.
- August 1. The counsel being credibylie informed that the Duke of Lenox is to repair to and make his abode and residence at Dumbartane Castell, it is thairfoir ordained that ane hoggshead of claret be written for to Glasgow and brocht to this burgh for welcoming him at his coming. Entertainment of the Duke of Lennox.
- August 25. The said day the provost, baillies, and counsell nominate William Craig to repair to Glasgow the morne to provide and buy the particulars following:—to wit, flour stones of fyne flour, xxvj<sup>sh</sup> 8d Scots; two pund of sugar, xxij<sup>sh</sup>; ane unce of nutmeg, 6<sup>sh</sup>; four unces of cardesideren, 10<sup>sh</sup> 4d.; four pund of butter, 6<sup>sh</sup>; for milk and barme, 6<sup>sh</sup>; for drink money and aill to the baiker, 14<sup>sh</sup>; 2 pokkes flour with two pund butter baiken, 4 lib.; thrie dissen of glesses at 45<sup>sh</sup> the dissen, 6 lib. 5<sup>sh</sup>; thrie disen of wyne and brandie glasses, at 43<sup>sh</sup> the dissen, 6 lib. 9<sup>sh</sup>; 2 pund of good cut and dry tobacco, at 23<sup>sh</sup> the pund, 2 lib. 6<sup>sh</sup>; sex dissen of glessin pypes for tobaco, 13<sup>sh</sup> 4<sup>d</sup>; 15 pund of whyte confectiones at 15<sup>sh</sup> the pund, 11 lib. 5<sup>sh</sup>; thrie pund of raisines at 11<sup>sh</sup> 6<sup>d</sup> per pund, is 1 lib. 14<sup>sh</sup>; thrie pund of rough almonds, 1 lib. 13<sup>sh</sup> per pund; tua pund and a half pund of cardesideren, at 41<sup>sh</sup> per pund; thrie pund confected peires and quinces, 6 lib. 6<sup>sh</sup>; 4 lib. of confected lemons and oranges, 8 lib.; seavin pynt and muchkin, and quart muchkin sack at 24<sup>sh</sup> the pynt; 5 ells braid silver ribbon at 26<sup>sh</sup> 8<sup>d</sup> the ell; 3 ells and a half silver ribbon at 20<sup>sh</sup> the ell; 6 ells half quarter silver ribbon at 18<sup>sh</sup> the ell; 36 ells blew ribbon at 4<sup>sh</sup> 6<sup>d</sup> the elne; 4 sheit gray paper for the scones 8<sup>d</sup>; ffor tua horss to carie the particulars herein, 2 lib.; and for the s<sup>d</sup> William Craig his horss hyre and his own horss chairges in Glasgow, 4 lib.—amounting in all to 114 lib. 19<sup>sh</sup> 6<sup>d</sup> Scots.  
Duke of Lennox's servants admitted burgesses.

1670.  
Sept. 3. In respect that the Duke of Lennox hes fallen seik by the way, and so is not intended farder west at this tyme, it is ordained that the hogshead wyne, bocht be this burgh for intertenying the said Duke, be roupit at the Croce. 3 Sept. 1670.
- Sept. 5. The reverend fathers in God, Patrick, Bishop of Aberdeen, William, Bishop of Lismore, with their attendants, made burgesses; also Mr. George Stirling, minister, Dumbartane. 5 Sept. 1670.
1671.  
January 27. Ane qualified gairdener brought to the town. 27 Jan. 1671.
- April 22. It being fullie known that many sad accidents and inconveniences of fyre raising hath happened to this burgh by the carelessness and imprudence of brewers of aill and beir, and drawers of aquavita, and by their unseasonabill brewing in the night season on Setterday the breach of the Sabboth is committed, and the excise dew to his Ma<sup>ty</sup> prejudged, And particularlie that fyre was raised by Isobell Rodger, spouse to William M<sup>c</sup>Kinlay, on Sunday morning last, the sixteenth of this instant, through his unseasonabill brewing, q<sup>ch</sup>, if God in His good mercie had not put a stop to, the whole or most pairt of the burgh had been undone, Thairfor no person to presume to brew on Saturday efter ten hours at night, under paine of c<sup>o</sup>fiscatione of their brewing. 22 Apryll 1671. Fires in th e burgh.
- July 5. Instructions received from the Lords of Sessioun that prisoners confined in the tolbuith for debt are not to be allowed to go out as in times past. 5 July 1671.
1676.  
May 20. A proposal made by the provost and magistrates of Glasgow for having the burgesses of Glasgow and Dumbarton made free of each others burghs. 20 May 1676. Glasgow and Dumbarton.
- Dec. 30. Council convened “for supplying the vacancie of the ministrie of this burgh with ane pious, godlie, prudent and loyall minister, be reasson of the death of Mr. George Stirling.” Penult day of Dec. 1676. New minister.
1677.  
Feb. 28. Objection taken to a schoolmaster because he was not qualified in musick to be precentor in the church. Last of Feb. 1677. The school-master.
- May 9. Archibald Erle of Argyll, Lord Neil Campbell, John Campbell of Carrick, Alexander M<sup>c</sup>Aulay of Ardencaple, and others, made burgesses. 9 May 1677. New burgesses.
- July 3. Ane new reprieve being grantit by his Majesties Privie Counsall to John and Andrew Frazers, prisoners guiltie of the murder of umq<sup>h</sup> William Hibourne, till the 19th of July instant, Thairfor for securitie of the said prisoners from breaking or escaiping furth of the Tolbuith, flour 3 July 1677. A condemned criminal.



1677. men are to attend the foresaid day and night, and the prisoners to be put asunder, and nane  
July 3. suffered to go in to the prison during the night season.

Sept. 15.

15 Sept. 1677.

The council ratifies and approves of ane accompt of ten pound four shillings and eight pennies Scots payit be the treasurer for the maintenance of Donald M'Kenzie, executioner, from the twenty-eight day of July to the tyme of his removall from office. The executioner.

Nov. 22.

22 Nov. 1677.

Herring sent to the touns advocates. Two half-barrels to Sir George M'Kenzie, his Majesties advocate, and a quarter-barrel to Sir Robert Sinclair. Herring for the lawyers.

1678.  
January 17.

17 Jan. 1678.

Vpoun the supplicatioun of William Houstoune, violer, mentioning that he is lame and infirme, and that he is destitute of ane viol, q<sup>lk</sup> is the only means of lyfe, under God, q<sup>ry</sup> he procures his livelihood, and that he hath not been hereto burdensome to this place q<sup>r</sup> he and his predecessors lived and wer borne, and thairfore humbly supplicating that the provost, baillies, and counsall wold be favorabilie pleased to allow to the petitioner q<sup>i</sup> thay of thair goodnesse should think fitt to be applyit for the use f<sup>s</sup>aid, they appoint the clerk to writ to William Bonteine to cause buy ane viol, and in the meantyme allows the petitioner eight pund Scots to be applyit to the use f<sup>s</sup>aid. A destitute musician.

October.

October 1678.

Fourtie-eight pund Scots money allowed to William Bonteine, writer in Edinburgh, "in consideration and satisfaction of the warlike news, letters, diurnals, journals of the Parliament of England, proclamations, acts of Convention, and other papers and domestick newes sent to this burgh since the fyrst day of November last." News account.

Dec. 7.

7 Dec. 1678.

A letter read from the Erle of Glencairne intimating that he is resolved "to persew this burgh for the escaip of Andrew Paull furth of the Tolbuith, q<sup>r</sup> he was incarcerat be caption for payment of fyve hundreth merks." Escape of a prisoner.

In consideration of ane accompt and supplication, given in by Robert Herreis, "anent the curing of ane poore woman, Katherine Stewart, widow, of ane broken legg, and anent the curing of Robert Leitch, coupar, of ffoure wounds given to him on the head, and ane on the arm, given by ane thiefe who escaped out of prison." The treasurer ordered to satisfy him for the sum claimed. Doctor's bill.

1679.  
January 4.

4 Jan. 1679.

Nyne pund ordered to be paid for iron wark done upon the Tolbuith.

Feb. 6.

6 Feb. 1679.

A missive produced, signed by Sir George Mackenzie, ordering the provost and baillies and James Watson, jayler, to compeir before the Privy Counsell to answer for the escape of Andrew Paull.

March 22.

22 March 1679.

Report given concerning the above action against the burgh. For the eschewing of a fyne, the

1679. provost and baillies had comported with the Erle of Glencairn for payment of ffour hundred  
March 22. merks Scots upon the 1st of January nixt.

June 21. 21 June 1679.  
A new charter kist ordered to be made, in respect the old one has been broken into.

New charter  
chest.

August 16. 16 August 1679.  
It being maid evidentlie appear that Johne Colquhoune, carpenter, did maist barbarouslie  
revyle Mr. Arthur Millar, minister, he being in his deutie reproving the said Johne for his  
drunkenness, by saying that the said minister was ane liar, ane knave, and ane rascal, with  
many expressions not to be named, It is ordained that his freedom be cried down be tuck of  
drum and he putt in the stocks.

Reviling the  
minister.

1680. 31 May 1680.  
May 31. The Earle of Home and the Earle of Airlie made burgesses.

July 19. 19 July 1680.  
The Earle of Argyle to be acquainted that the burgh hes an act of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Privie Council  
for “ane voluntary generall contribution towards the building of ane stone bridge over the  
river Leven, and to crave his l<sup>ships</sup> assistance anent what methods sall be persewed for  
making the same effective.”

July 24. 24 July 1780.  
Robert Watson, as com<sup>r</sup> on the above matter, gives in a detailed account of his expenses in  
Ed<sup>r</sup>, amounting in all to 73 lib. 1<sup>th</sup> Scottis.

1681. 6 Sept. 1681.  
Sept. 6. Minute to the effect that the burgh is at present under much decay, both as to its former  
traffique and number of substantious qualified inhabitants, and is thereby much straitened in  
the election of persons to manage its affairs, by the effect principally of some former acts of  
counsell, And resolving that in all tyme coming the magistrates may, if it be their good will,  
elect five persons, mechanics and trades peopill, furth of any of the tradesmen within the  
burgh.

Burgh Elec-  
tions.

1681.  
OUR Sovereigne Lord and Estates of Parliament presently convened by his Majesties speciall  
authoritie, have ratified and approven, and hereby ratifies and approves of ane act made by  
the magistrates and counsell of the burgh of Dumbarton the sext day of September instant,  
whereby They have taken to their serious consideration That the said burgh is at present  
under much decay, Both as to their former traffiq and number of substantious and qualified  
inhabitants, and particularlie that the said burgh is much straitened in their elections of their  
common counccills through want of qualified persons to be members therof, for managing of  
their affaires, occasioned pairtly through some acts of the town council formerly made (when  
the same was in a flourishing condition, and abounding with merchants and other substantiall  
persones), against tradesmen above the number of two to be upon the town counccill. And  
now the indispensable necessitie of the said burgh being such as to require the help and  
assistance of some of the most substantious tradesmen to concur with them in the management

Act of Par-  
liament  
thereanent.

1661. of the common affairs thereof, conforme to the orders and customs of other royall burghs where gildries are erected, who always have a considerable number of trades upon the council, Therefore the said magistrates and counceill, for the good will and utilitie of the said burgh, have statute and ordenit, that in all time coming it sall be in the power and option of the magistrates and counceill of the said burgh of Dumbarton To elect, nominat, and choise yearlie The number of five persons, mechanics and tradesmen, furth of any of the trades within the said burgh they shall think fit and most deserving to be members of the town counsell, And which persones sua to be chosen shall have equal libertie and freedom to vote, treat, and convene concerning the affares of the said town as any other members of the counceill, And that notwithstanding any act or acts of the said counceill formerly made to the contrair, providing the said tradesmen sua to be elected be persones qualified according to law, in maner specified in the said Act, in the hail heads, clauses, conditiones, tenors, and contents thereof; And his Majestie and Estates of Parliament foresaid statutes, decernes, wills, and ordeines the said ratification to be as valide, effectuall, and sufficient, as if the said Act above ratified were herein de verbo in verbum at length ingrossed, whereanent dispenses for ever.

October 4.

4 October 1681.

The q<sup>th</sup> day the most illustrious and most potent Prince, James Duke of Albaine and York, Earle of Ulster, Great Admirall of the kingdom of Scotland and Ireland, and his Majesties Chief Commissioner for the said kingdom of Scotland, compeiring, is made burgess and gild brither of this burgh, with the ryts, freedoms and privileges thair of. Also Collonell Robert Warden, comptroller of his Royal Highness; Collonell Johne Grintheill, master of the robes; Major Hendrie Linglie, groom of the bed chamber; Captain Philip Kirk, Charles Turner, servantes to his Royall Highness; — Drummy, page of honor; John Sparrow, clerk of the kitchen; and armoris, waiters, and yeomen.

Duke of  
York in  
Dumbarton.

Also, Lord Boyd, Cockburne of Lochwood, Robert Bonteine, feir of Ardoch, Johne Bonteine of Geilstoun, and James Smollett of Stainflett.

October 10.

10 Oct. 1681.

The said day compeared Johne Earll of Glencairne and produced ane commission from the Privie Counsall appointing all persons of public trust, and particularie magistrates, councillors, and clerks of burghs royall to take the test. They did ordaine the s<sup>d</sup> Erle to be present and see the test taken by those of Dunbartane and Renfrew, and to return ane accompt to the Counsell betuix and the first Thursday of November, &c, &c., conform to the Act of Parliament. The Earll caused the clerk of this burgh to administer the said oath to the magistrates and counsall underwritten—to wit, William M<sup>c</sup>Farlane, provost; William Craig and Alexander M<sup>c</sup>Aulay, bailies; Patrick Campbell, dean of gild; William Hammiltoun, Johne Arroll, Bryce Blair, William Porterfield, Johne Colquhoun, David Colquhoun, Johne Martine and James Gardonne councillors, and thairefter the s<sup>d</sup> William Bontein, clerk, took the said oath, and subscribed the same c<sup>o</sup>forme to the Act of Parl<sup>t</sup>.

Test and  
oath.



1681.  
Nov. 26.

ATT DUMBARTANE, the tuentie-sext day of November 1<sup>m</sup> Vj<sup>e</sup> and eighty-one years, conveyed in counsell within the tolbuith of the said burgh, William M<sup>c</sup>Farlane of Drumfad, provist; William Gray and Alexander M<sup>c</sup>Aulay, baillies; Patrick Campbell, dean of gild; Johne Ewing, theasurer; William Hamiltoune, William M<sup>c</sup>Archie, Johne Arroll, Johne Colquhoune, William Porterfield, Bryce Blair, Johne Martine, James Gordoune, and David Colquhoune, counsellors of the said burgh.

The hammermen's  
broadpenny.

THE WHICH DAY, anent the petitione given in to the saids provist, baillies, and counsell, be Johne Colquhoune, present deacon of the hammermen of the said burgh, James Inglis, and quarter-masters of the said calling, and their box-master, ffor themselves, and in name and behalf of the haill remanent trade and incorporation of hammermen of the said burgh, MAKIND MENTIONE, That wheras be ane letter of deaconrie, made and granted be the magistrats and counsell of the said burgh ffor the tyme in favour of the said trade and calling of hammermen, there is given and granted to them the same freedom, libertie, and privilege in their said calling which the incorporations of that trade aither in the cities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, or any other burgh in the kingdom doe bruik and enjoy, as in their said letter of deaconrie, bearing the forsaid privileges and immunities, daited the twentie-sevinth day of September 1<sup>m</sup> Vj<sup>e</sup> and fiftie-six years att more length is contained, LYKAS they and their predecessors and members of the said incorporation have been and are in the actual exercise and possession of their saids freedoms and liberties contained in the saids leters, And particularlie have been in the use and custom of exacting and uplifting ane Broadpennie from all strangers and unfreemen of their said calling, who have repaired to the said burgh att tymes of fairs and weeklie mercat dayes, viz., the soume of four shillings Scots money for each unfreeman for his libertie of making mercat during the space of the fair, and the soume of eight pennies Scots money from each unfreeman for his said libertie ilk weeklie mercat day, and that in satisfacione of the said broad-pennie and acknowledgment dew be the saids strangers and unfreemen to their said trade and calling, and which Brodpennie sua exacted be them is lykwyse in use to be payed by all strangers and unfreemen to those of their incorporation, and that in all the burghs within this kingdom, And because the foresaid persons lyable in payment to them of the said Brodpennie may raise debates and questions for the future against the said incorporation anent the right thereto, as some tymes formerlie they have done (albeit their said letter of deaconrie be in itself sufficient to [authorize] their right and privilege to the said casualitie), yet in respect the samyne is general, and wanting the particular condescendence upon the forsaid exactions, And thay being desyrous to have the samyne more clear and incontrovertible for the future, having before their eyes the prosperitie and flourishing of the burgh and of their said incorporation, and a firm zeall and respect to the preservance of the ancient freedoms and privileges granted to them be the provost, baillies, and counsell of the said burgh for the tyme, Humblie therfore supplicating the saids magistrats and counsell for ane act of counsell to be made in their favours, not only ratifying and confirming their said privileges, for exacting of the said Brodpennie, But also further to illustrat and clear the samyne, by their authorizing it to be uplifted be command thereof, And to condescend upon the particular quottas [richtlie] to be uplifted

1681.  
Nov. 26.

and taken be them at the tyme of each fair and of each weeklie mercat, whereby the saids magistrates and counsell will very much facilitat their work, and advance the public affairs of the said incorporation, and they will therby stope all impediments, and tak off all doubts that have of befor, or shall be for the future raised by such persons as are liable in payment to them of the forsaid Brodpennie, as in the said petitione is at mair length contenit, WHICH PETITIONE being at length heard, seen, and considered be the said provist, baillies, and counsell, and being weill and riplie advysed thereanent, We all in one voice have not onlie ratified and confirmed, be the forsaid incorporation and calling of hamermen, their forsaid letter of deaconrie in the haill privileges, liberties, and communitie therof, but also for the farther illustrating and clearing their said freedom to exact the foresaid Broadpennie, and for authorising them to uplift the samyne from all strangers and unfreemen of the foresaid calling repairing to this burgh at fairs and weeklie mercats, and removing of all debates and controversies that (for the future) may be moved by any person liable in payment therof, We have STATUTE AND ORDAINED, and be thir present statutes and ordains, That it sall be leesum and lawfull to the said calling and incorporation of hamermen of the said burgh, and their successors or their theasurers in their name, for the use and behoof of the poor of the said incorporation, and the common affairs thereof in all tyme coming, To exact, uplift, and receave from each stranger and unfreeman of the said calling of hamermen resorting to any fair at this burgh, and making mercat therat, for the whole space of the said fair, the soume of four shillings Scots money, and from each stranger and unfreeman of the said calling repairing to the said burgh upon ane weeklie mercat day, and making mercat therein, for each mercat day the soume of eight pennies money foresaid, and that in full satisfacioune of the foresaid Brodpennie and acknowledgment dew be the said strangers and unfreemen to the foresaid trade and incorporatione att the tymes above-writ. And farther, the said provist, baillies, and counsell, statutes and ordains that all strangers and unfreemen of the said calling resorting to the said burgh, shall exhibit and present the haill vendible wair brought be them to the said fairs and weeklie mercats, att the common mercat place of the said burgh, to the effect the samyn may be visited and sighted, anent the sufficiencie thereof, and ordain this act to be published, that none pretend ignorance.

Nov. 26.

26 Nov. 1681.

Johne Arroll ordained to make payment to John Ewing, present treasurer, the sum of twentie-four pund Scottis in lieu of two chinyes of gold q<sup>lk</sup> the said Johne received from his royal highness when his royal highness was made burgess.

Gift from  
James  
Duke of  
York.

1682.  
June 17.

17 June 1682.

1400 lib. owing by the burgh to the hospitall mortification.  
Haill debt 4824 lib. 1<sup>st</sup> 10<sup>d</sup> Scots.

Mortifica-  
tion Fund.

1683.  
July 2.

2 July 1683.

In regaird the clerk does not attend at the wrytting chamber at the Cross but at his own house, They ordain the chamber to be given over again Whitsunday nixt, except he and his servants attend and wryte thairin att least from ten to twelve in the forenoon, and from two to six in the afternoon, in all tyme coming.

The Clerk's  
chambers.

1683.  
July 2. William Craig, baillie, craves that a dyke be built by the counsell for the benefit of the house newlie builded by him upon the sandy mollen.
- July 28. 28 July 1683.  
A charge of horning produced against the burgh by Alexander Earle of Eglinton, baillie of the baillierie of Cunyngham and regaltie of Lennox, on the ground of this burghs continued absence from the courts of the above regaltie. Johne Campbell of Succoth, the touns agent, to be consulted. Charge of Horning.
- August 31. 31 August 1683.  
— Hamiltoune, bailie of the regaltie of Kilwinning, intimates that he had been distressed by the Exchequer for his cheques, and had no way of getting relief but by proceeding against those lyabill by their amercement, which he intended to do.
- Michaelmas 1683.
- October 24. 24 October 1683.  
The towns haill debt, 5850 lib. 6<sup>sh</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>.  
The charter kist being in such confusion that almost no paper can be found q<sup>lk</sup> they stand in need of, the clerk is ordained to make an inventor of the whole and put them in order. Charter Chest.
- October 27. 27 Oct. 1683.  
Proceedings regarding the contribution for the bridge. Men set to wark to redd the quarry, and their wages to be paid by Provost Smollett, the collector. The Erle of Dundonald to be waited on at Kirkmichaell for his benevolence for that wark. The Bridge.
- December 5. 5 Dec. 1683.  
Johne Colquhoun, master of wark, is ordained to collect “any of the militia arms, halberts, common wark-looms, or any other of the common materialls which have been borrowed from this burgh. Burgh Properties.
1684.  
Sept. 2. 2 Sept. 1684.  
Bontein of Ardoch, in consideration of the stones given by him for the bridge from Kirkton Quarry, and also his tenants, are to have free passage across the bridge.
- October 16. 16 Oct. 1684.  
Johne Earle of Breadalbane, Mungow Haldane of Gleneagles, and others, Commissioners of Justiciary for the Highlands, now sitting in this burgh, are made burgesses.
- Nov. 20. 20 Nov. 1684.  
Five thousand hewn pieces of stone contracted for at 144½ merks the thousand, for the bridge over the Leven.
1685.  
March 20. 20 March 1685.  
The councillors to attend the magistrates to church each Sabbath forenoon and afternoon, except they have some reasonibill excuse, under a penalty of 20<sup>th</sup> Scotts, toties quoties.
- April 22. 22 April 1685.  
The water warks to be repaired. The wark at the middle of the Broad Meadow forgainst the stream and owre out of the river is much fallen doune; the south end of the Broad Meadow Leven encroachments.



1685. (which length the wark did not run) is so worne away by the river that the very channel is  
 April 22. worne in beneath the brae, and a bark sunken up upone the west syde q<sup>lk</sup> hes casten the whole river over to the east syde, and if remeid be not instantly fund it will very soon be in upon the kills at the toun heid. Johne Colquhoun, maister of wark, is make ane dussan of greit creills and to caus fill the same with stones, and fix the same down in the river forgainst that pairt of the Broad Meadow q<sup>r</sup> the current hes made ane new course, and utherwyse to repair the same the best way that can be.

All the horse in the burgh the next week to be gotten for repairing the highways.

Correspondence entered into with Dundonald about the muir.

Sept. 10.

10 Sept. 1685.

Johne Grahame, one of the Com<sup>rs</sup> of Justicarie, is made a burgess, in consideration of his instrumentality in bringing the Court of Justiciary to be halden at this burgh.

John  
Graham  
made  
burgess.

Sept. 12.

12 Sept. 1685.

Finlay M<sup>c</sup>Arthour to go to Crieff with the letter from the Court of Justiciary direct to Johne Mitchell, clerk there, for the executioner, for executing of the two criminalls who were sentenced upon Thursday last, and they think fitt ane letter should be written to the magistrates at Stirling, that in case Finlay miss the executioner at Crieff that he come in be Stirling and bring ther executioner. To get sex pund Scots in hand for present expenses. The officers to lye nytly in the tolbuith q<sup>n</sup> the criminalls be execute.

Executioner  
sent for.

William Mackie having refused, for sex or seven Sabbathos together, to gang to the kirk with the magistrates, is fined in the former sum (20<sup>sh</sup>) and expelled the council for q<sup>t</sup> is to come of the year. William M<sup>c</sup>Farlane protests against the affair going to a vote, in respect the said William hes been present and voted in counsell severall dayes since his transgression and was not questioned thairupon. Robert Duncanson answers that the delaying of ane action does not discharge the same.

Refusal to  
go to church  
with the  
magistrates.

The clerk is appointed to read over to the counsell the proceedings of the former counsell before they fall upon ony uther business.

October 10.

10 Oct. 1685.

Finlay M<sup>c</sup>Arthur, by and attour q<sup>t</sup> he has alreddie received, is to get sex lib. Scots from the treasurer for his paines in bringing along to this burgh ane executioner from Crieff for executing the two thieves; William Buchanan, officer, to receive two merks for convoying the executioner back to Crieff.

The  
executioner.

Prejudice to the burgh from the miln, which is stopped the greater part of the summer for want of water. It is proposed to build it at some spot near the water of Levin, q<sup>r</sup> the tide ebbeth and floweth, in conformity with a resolution of date 26 June 1675.

The mill.

October 6.

26 Oct. 1685.

Provost James Smollatt gives in an accompt of his diligence concerning the Bridge. He had been engaged negotiating with toun councils and ministers, and had visited mony touns in Lothian, east and west, Dalkeith, Dunbar, Dunse, Dumfries, &c., &c. 270<sup>lb</sup> 2<sup>sh</sup> 10<sup>d</sup> Scotts spent on the bridge.

The bridge.

Nov. 14.

14 Nov. 1685.

Prisoners for debt to be confined in the charter house.

1685.  
Dec. 26. The counsell to convene on the first Saturday of each month. 26 Dec. 1685.
1686.  
April 17. Inspectors report that a milne of the kind desired could be built at the Butts, and supplied The mill.  
with the haill water q<sup>ik</sup> comes from the burne of Garshake, Grougies Burn, and that q<sup>ik</sup> rins  
through the burne cruiks ; the first dam may be at the burne cruiks meadow ; and rin thairfra  
along the common highway or loan westwards to the butts. Report ratified and approved of.
- August 4. 4 Aug. 1686.  
Note of expenses for timber and workmens wages at the erection of the new milne.
- Sept. 6. 6 Sept. 1686.  
Upon ane petition presented by the schoolmaster of the Grammar School, in Latin verses, School  
craving the vacancie as use is, the counsell grant the same for the spaice of ane fortnight. vacancy.
- Sept. 20. 20 Sept. 1686.  
Provost James Smollatt of Stainflett produces a letter from the Lord High Chancellor, in Election  
name of his Ma<sup>tie</sup>, ordering a suspension of all elections in royal burghs till his royal pleasure suspended.  
be known thairanent. The present counsell authorized to continew in office meanwhile.
- Nov. 6. 6 Nov. 1686.  
General Drummond to be attended and complimented by the magistrates when in the  
burgh.  
The clerk to score the haill blanks in the council books, that no act may be improperly  
written thairin.
- Dec. 4. 4 Dec. 1686.  
Inspection to be made of a fitt place for a wauk mill. Wauk mill.
1687.  
January 8. The Crieff executioner again sent for to execute the thrie thieves sentenced yesterday by the The  
Com<sup>rs</sup> of Justiciary. The tolbuith to be strictly guarded, and a roll to be made out of the executioner.  
inhabitants for mounting guard, four being on at night and two in the day time, q<sup>n</sup> the  
prisoners be execute.
- January 20. 20 Jan. 1687.  
A letter produced from Viscount Strathallan, Gen. of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> forces, desiring that Donald  
M<sup>c</sup>Nicol, sentenced to die upon Friday, may be reprieved till the 18th of February. It is  
next ordained that as soon as the other two criminalls are execute, Donald is to be brought  
down from the charter house, and imprisoned in the back vault, and the debtors put in the  
charter house.
- Sept. 24. 24 Sept. 1687.  
A letter from Duke Hamilton, prohibiting, in his Majesty's name, any election of magistrates Election  
at the ensuing Michaelmas. suspended.

1687.  
Sept. 28.

28 Sept. 1687.

In presence of John Napier of Kilmahew, Claud Hamilton of Barnes, and William Colquhoun of Craigton, appointed by his Mat<sup>ies</sup> Privy Counsell to be present at and observe the election of magistrates and Counsell of Dumbarton, for the year ensuing, by the poll and vote of the hail burgesses, secluding honorarie burgesses, pensioners, and bedemen.

Oath of  
allegiance

William Craig, elected provist; Alexander M'Aulay and Robert Duncansone, baillies; Mathew Lindsay, dean of gild; Robert Mushatt, treasurer; William Campbell, maltman; David M'Ure, Bryce Blair, John Colquhoun, William Campbell, James Porterfield, Andrew Grahame, Hugh M'Arthor, John Ewing, and Robert Gairnie—councillors. All subscribed the oath of allegiance.

Nov. 26.

26 Nov. 1687.

The burgh being without armis, and in no condition to defend itself against any invasion of rebellious Highlanders, now breaking furth, it is resolved to send a letter to ———, their agent, Edin<sup>r</sup>, that he may represent their destitute condition to his Mat<sup>ies</sup> counsell, and crave for the aid of the burgh ane hundred muskets.

Warlike  
prepara-  
tions.

William Craig, provist, having represented that "the heritors and gentlemen above Levin crave from this burgh help and assistance for suppressing of the Highlanders now in open rebellion;" but the com<sup>rs</sup> of suplie not having allowed any of the thrie hundred muskets bro<sup>t</sup> from the magazin at Glasgow for the use of the burgh, "They are altogether destitute of armis to help themselves, much less to help their neighbours, and yet unanimously willing to joyne to help with their naked bodies, throw want of armor; Thay thairfor appoint the provist to wryte to the Laird of Luss for information of the rebell's motion, and also to the garrison and governor of Drymmen for their information, that the burgh may be in redinness, to their ability, to wait upon either of the motions that shall be most necessar.

"They also having considered how suddenlie they may be surprised with ane violent invasion of s<sup>ds</sup> rebels vpoun the place for plundering of thair houses, and the grave and deplorable condition q<sup>lk</sup> might follow to this poor place and inhabitants, think fitt that the provist, tua baillies, and dean of gild cause secure all boats, great and small, belonging to this burgh, and that the owners therof respective have them in rediness for against the common key in the river, that in case of the invasion the burgesses and inhabitants may putt aboard, and that all the owners of the said boats be dischargit to remove thair boits from the river without warrand of the said magistrates, each owner under the pain of one hundred pounds Scotts money, and appoint any person to pay to the respective owners, when thus putt aboard, any goods in the s<sup>ds</sup> boats, for the freight of the boats, as the said magistrates sall modify."

All persons who have arms in their possession ordered to assemble with them at the Tolbuith at ffour o'clock this instant afternoon.

Thrie of the council appointed to wait upon the commanding officer at the castle, to crave ffourtie or fiftie muskets for the burgh's assistance, and to acquaint General Drummond that the burgh hes gottin information of the appearing of the rebels at the head of Lochlong or Tarbett, and above the braes of Buchanan.



1687. Johne Colquhoun and Andrew Grahame chosen quartermasters of the burgh.  
 Nov. 26. No persons to send meall out of the burgh to Greenock or other places.

Dec. 20.

20 Dec. 1687.

William Craig, late bailie, produces an act of his Majesties Privy Counsell, bearing date fyfteen December, whereby, in virtue of his Majesties commands, signified by ane letter direct to them under his royall hand, dated 10 November, Did nominate and appoint the persons under named to be magistrates and counsell of the burgh of Dumbarton, "they being such persons as his Majesty judged most loyall and ready to promote his service, and most forward to support the good and interest of the s<sup>d</sup> burgh," viz., the said William Craig to be proveist, Alexander Macaulay and Robert Duncanson, baillies, James Williamsone, dean of gild, William Bontein, clerk, and Andrew Grahame, the<sup>r</sup>. The councillors to be Johne Arroll, Matthew Lindsay, William Hamiltoun, William Campbell, maltman, David M'Ure, Johne Colquhoun, Johne Martin, James Porterfield, James Gordone, Hugh M'Arthour, &c., to continew in office q<sup>lk</sup> Michaelmas nixt, their admittance to be upon the day and dait heiroyf.

March 15.

15 March 1688.

Robert Allan, a litstar in Lithgow, is engaged to come and take up his residence in the burgh. No other to be allowed in the burgh so lang as he warks his wark; and in addition he is to be made burgess gratis, which latter was thairupon carried into effect.

A dyer comes to the town.

August.

August 1687.

# REGALITY OF LENNOX CRIMINAL COURT.

## LIST OF ASSIZE.

Johne Zuille of Darleith,  
 William Dennistoun of Colgrain,  
 William Noble, fiar of Ardardan,  
 Johne Bontine of Grilstoun,  
 Johne Colquhoun of Dunglass,

Johne Whitehule of Keppoch,  
 Johne Colquhoun of Garshake, &c.,  
 James Glen of Portencaple, witness,  
 Johne Zuille of Darleith, interp.,  
 Archibald M'Aulay of Ardincaple, baillie.

## Tryal of Duncan Glass M'Allum.

The whilk day Duncan Glass M'Callum being brought to the bar, and interrogate if he had any thing to object ag<sup>st</sup> the assizers, he declared he had nothing to object ag<sup>st</sup> them.

The panel confesses that part of his indictment as to his coming to Rosneith and being in company with Johne M'Sorriche, William Baine, and the rest of the pairty, and that afore the hership lybelled; that he got his shaire, three young kyne and a stirk, and confesses that there were uplifted at the foirsaide time about a hundred kyne and horse, and some sheep; and confessed that he was in Patrick Cummins house with the rest when it was robbed, but denyes he midled with anything himself that was therein, and that those who robbed it were the personnes that took away with him the foresaide herschip: and this judicial acknowledgment is given in by the mouth of Johne Zuille of Darleith, the sworne interpretar.

ARCHIBALD M'AULAY.

Proof was thereafter led, one witness identified the panel as one of the party who lifted

1687. the herschip, and deponed that he had been threatened by them, and compelled to swear that  
August. he would not inform against them till after midnight. Another witness deponed that he heard the panel was "ane vagrant persoune, and had noe constant residence, and under a bad fame."

The whilk day the s<sup>d</sup> Duncan Glasse M'Allum, being before the s<sup>d</sup> assyzers, and thereafter removed to close prison, and the s<sup>d</sup> assize being all removed lykwayes to ane room, and the door locked upon them, and they returned with ane voyce by their verdicke under the hand of Johne Zuille of Darleith, thair chancelar, finds that pairt of the first article of the panels indictment, touching his coming to Rosneath, and being act and pairt to the depredation after named and charges lybelled sufficiently proven, with robbing of Patrick Cummins house.

Therefore the bailie sitting in judgment having seen and considered the verdict of the assyze, pronounced by the mouth and under the hand of Johne Zuille of Darleith, their chancelar, whereby they find the panel guiltie as s<sup>d</sup> is, and the s<sup>d</sup> bailie having deaplie and weill advysed therewith, adjudges and sentences the s<sup>d</sup> Duncan Glasse M'Allum to be taken forth to the public place of execution of the burgh of Dumbartone, upon the twentie-sixth August instant, and then betwixt two and four o'clock in the afternoon to be hangit till he be dead, and recommends to the magistrates of Dumbarton to see the sayme sentence put to due executioun, as they will be answerable; and farder ordains all the moveable goods and gear belonging to the s<sup>d</sup> Duncan Glasse M'Allum to be escheat and in brought to the use of the Lady of the said regaltie and her said bailie.

And this the domester gives for doome.

ARCHIBALD M'AULAY.

1689.  
Feb. 21.

21 Feb. 1689.

The provist having produced ane declaration, signed by his highnes the Prince of Orange, for "securing the peace of the country, suppressing of tumult and ryots upon the accompt of religion, aither in churches or meeting houses, and other dewties therin contained, The "magistrates and counsell, all in one voyce, do ordain the said declaration to be published at "the mercat Croce to-morrow, being the mercat day, that nane may pretend ignorance." King William's declaration.

April 20.

20 April 1689.

Instructions produced from the Convention of Estates, to the effect that "three hundred "muskets, with match and bandileirs conforme, six barrels of powder, and six chests of ball to "be kept in Dumbarton for the use of the shyre." Fencibles to be raised, and a guard placed, on mention of war. Thirteen of the muskets to be given out to such of the fencibles as the magistrates think fit.

The magistrates and counsell appoint Thursday nixt as the day "for proclamation of "King William and Queen Mary to be king and queen of Scotland, at the publick place, for "such solemnitie, and ordaine intimation theirot to be made to the burgesses and inhabitants "to provyd themselves against the said day for putting on of their bonfyres." Proclamation.

May 4.

4 May 1689.

The magistrates report, that in obedience to the Act of Convention they had delivered to Ammuni-  
tion.

1689. the Laird of Ardincapill fiftie of the thrie hundreth muskets; thrie scoir to the heritors and  
 May 4. gentlemen within the parish of Cardross, and ane barrel of powder, ane chest of ball, and two  
 sheets of match; ane hundreth muskets given to the fencibles within the parish [of Dunbartane].  
 Receipts taken from each of the parties to restore them to the burgh when desired.

Aug. 7.

7 Aug. 1689.

11<sup>th</sup> 14<sup>th</sup> ordered to be paid to William Napier, merch<sup>d</sup>, Glasgow, for 26½ ells of braid blew  
 ribbon, gotten when my Lord Blantyre and other gentlemen of qualitie were made burgesses.

Sept. 23.

In the Tolbuith of Dunbertane, the twentie-third day of Sep<sup>r</sup> j<sup>m</sup> jvi<sup>e</sup> four  
 scoir nyne yeirs, convened William Craig, proveist; Alexander  
 M'Aulay and Robert Duncansone, baillies; James Williamsone,  
 dean of gild; Johne Arrol, Mathew Lindsay, William Hamil-  
 toun, David M'Len, Johne Mairtein, William Campbell, Johne  
 Colquhoune, Andrew Grahame, James Porterfield, James Lindsay,  
 James Gordone, Hew M'Arthar;

Oath of  
 allegiance to  
 King Wil-  
 liam and  
 Queen Mary.

The q<sup>u</sup> day, In presence of Claud Hamiltoun of Barns, ane of the commissioners of the shyre  
 of Dunbritane to the Parlia<sup>t</sup>, and George Maxwell, sheriff deput of the s<sup>d</sup> shireffdom, The s<sup>da</sup>  
 magistrates and town counsell of the s<sup>d</sup> burgh, in obedience to thair Mat<sup>ies</sup> proclamation, issued  
 furth for taking the oath of alledgeance to King William and Queen Mary, as king and queen  
 of this realme, betuix and the twenty-fourth day of this instant month, with certificatione,  
 conforme to the former Acts of Parlia<sup>t</sup> made anent swearing the oath of alledgeance, and penal-  
 ties therein containit, which proclamation is daitit at Edinburgh the second day of Sept<sup>r</sup>  
 instant, To witt, compeired William Craig, present proveist; Alexander M'Aulay and Robert  
 Duncanson, baillies; Mathew Lindsay, lait baillie; William Hamiltoun, Johne Mairtine,  
 David M'Len, William Campbell, Johne Colquhoune, Hew M'Arthar, Andrew Grahame,  
 and James Porterfield.

Compeiring, and did swear and subscribe the following oath of alledgeance, viz. :—That  
 we doe seuerlie promiss and swear, That wee will be faithfull and bear true alledgeance to  
 thair Mat<sup>ies</sup> King William and Queen Mary. So help us God.

William Craig, proveist.	Johne Colquhoun, counsellor.	John Arrol.
Alexander M'Aulay, bailie.	Andrew Graham, counsellor.	James Porterfield.
Robert Duncansone, bailie,	David M'Len, counsellor.	Robert Muschett.
(according to the instrument	Johne Mairtein, counsellor.	John Ewing.
of government).	Hugh M'Arthour, counsellor.	Johne Weir.
Matthew Lindsay, counsellor.	Johne M'Alpine, clerk.	
William Campbell, counsellor.	William Campbell.	

1690.  
 March 24.

24 March 1690.

The provost having represented to the council this burgh's condition, "in respect of the want  
 of a settled minister, by reason of the tumult and confusion of the tymes, and that albeit there  
 be ane presbyterian minister preaching in this place, maintained only upon the charitie of the

Minister to  
 be chosen.



1690.  
March 24. people, and that to thair certain knowledge Mr. James Donaldson, thair former minister, is at Edinburgh, to make his moyn not only for the bygone stipend, but also to continue to be re-established in his minister as formerlie, contrairy to the inclination of the haill burgh and parish, excepting some very few persons," It is agreed in one voyce to send Robert Duncanson, baillie, to Edin<sup>r</sup>, as their commissioner, to give true information concerning Mr. Donaldson to such as may be the present Government, and for opposing of his designs above mentioned.

2 June 1690.

June 2.

A call to be drawn in favour of Mr. James Elphinstone to be thair minister.

Complaint made for stopping of the common road "from this place to the wauk mylne, passing down from the common loan throw and to the Mains of Colquhoun." A committee having been there and then ordered to inspect, report that they "had learned that the road sua stopped from the said little loan throw the . . . lands, went to the place where the gallows stood of old, and from thence straight up to the Greinheid, belonging to Corslat, possessed be Johne Lang, for evidencing q'of, there is ane stane of the old dykes of the said common way yet extant. George Maxwell, tenant of the land, and against whom the complaint was laid, admits that he stopped up the road in ignorance, and will open it forthwith, that all may pass as before to and from the wauk mill."

The Wauk-mill road.

7 June 1691.

1691.

June 7. Proceedings with reference to bringing Mr. Gilchrist to be minister in the burgh.

Baggage and horse to be provyded, in accordance with their Mat<sup>ies</sup> proclamation.

July 4 1691.

July 4.

Certain stones designed for the bridge sold to the laird of Kilmaronock.

22 July 1691.

July 22.

Baillie Duncanson having represented "the good news, direct from his Mat<sup>ies</sup> counsell to my Lord Neill Campbell, of ane great victorie by their Mat<sup>ies</sup> forces over the Irish rebels in Ireland," and which being duly considered, they think it verie fitt that there be ane great bonfyre put on at the Croce, about fyve of the clock in the efternoon, and the bells to be rung, as the use and custom is on the lyke causes.

Boyne Water.

6 Feb. 1692.

1692.

Feb. 6.

In obedience to the proclamation of the Lord High Chancellor for a levy of seamen for their Mat<sup>ies</sup> service, the haill seamen of the burgh to be summoned before the town council on Tuesday nixt.

May 1.

1<sup>st</sup> May 1692.

Baillie Duncanson elected captain of the forty fencibles raised in the burgh; William Campbell, lieutenant; and Johne Colquhoun, ensigne.

May 28.

28 May 1692.

The governor of the castell having produced ane warrant from the clerk of counsell for fying of the wholl guns in the garrison, in consideration of the news of the great victorie thair Mat<sup>ies</sup> had gotten over the French fleet, and desiring the burgh might concur in thair usual solemnitie, which having been considered, they all in one voyce appoint ane great bonfyre to

Victory over the French.

1692. be put on at the Crosse, and the provist to draw ane list of twelve men, with thair fyre-  
May 28. locks, to wait on the magistrates at the Crosse, for firing when required, as is usual on such occasions.

[In explanation of the long interval that elapses from this period between the extracts, it may be mentioned that the business transacted has reference, in a great measure, only to the passing of accounts "incurred on behalf of the burgh," varied here and there by the admission of burgesses, and the management of burgh property.]

1696. 5th November 1696.  
Nov. 5. The provost (Tobias Smollett, fiar of Bonhill) being ane stranger to the burgh's debt, craved ane Burgh  
accompt and information thaireant, q'upon he is informed the burgh owes Bailie Duncanson Debt.  
four thousand merks under bond, and the mortification fund two thousand merks under bond.

Dec. 21. 21 Dec. 1696.  
Proceedings regarding the conduct of Helen Watson, spouse to James Williamson of Chapel- Dispute.  
ton, who, in her husband's absence, "had obstructed the entry of Archibald M'Aulay of  
Ardincaple into a pairt of that great tenement in Dunbarton laillie possessed by the Laird of  
Macfarlane." The council approve of Ardincapill's proceedings, and undertake to defend the  
provost's conduct in supporting him.

1697. 4th Dec. 1697.  
Dec. 4. In consideration of the great expense attending the purchase of ribbon when persons of Silver Seal  
quality are made burgesses, the council resolve to have the burgh arms cut on a silver seal, bought.  
the breadth of half-a-crown, that wax may be used in future.

1698. 12 Feb. 1698.  
Feb. 12. The council resolve to invite Mr. John Anderson to be minister of the burgh, and communi-  
cate with the presbytery for that effect.

1700. 4 Jan. 1700.  
Jan. 4. The council to attend the magistrates to the church, under the pain of twenty shillings Scots,  
instead of forfeiture of their vote, as of before, for absence.

April 6. 6 April, 1700.  
Andrew How of Kilbarchan undertakes to provide a new pendulum knock for the Tolbuith, New clock;  
and paint the dial of the same, for £12.

The Waukmill, which had become "useless, ruinous, and demolished, for want of watir Waukmill  
and a proper tenant," to be taken down, and the stones used for building a house and kiln to ruinous.  
the miller.

1701. 13 Oct. 1701.  
Oct. 13. A Justiciary Court being about to sit at Stirling, Provost Smollett to repair thither, and try  
and get the members of the said court to come to Dumbarton.

1702. 27 June 1702.  
June 27. Oath of allegiance taken to Queen Anne, as the only lawful sovereign of this realm.

1704.  
Dec. 2.

2 Dec. 1704.

The said day the magistrates and counsell having considered the great loss the burgh and burgesses has been at through the want of ane fit person for getting of intelligence this while byegane, the council accept of Mungow Buchanan's offer to provyde the burgh once every week with the "Edinburgh Gazet," "London Gazet" or "Postman," with "Mr. Dyer's Letter," for payment of thirty-six pounds [Scots] yearly.

Intelligence.

1705.  
Oct. 13.

13 Oct. 1705.

Council resolve to hold weekly meetings for punishment of cursing, swearing, Sabbath-breaking, scolding, reveilling, scandalizing of their neighbour's good name, excessive drinking, night-waking, and company bearing.

Scolding, &amp;c.

1706.  
Oct. 4.

4 October 1706.

The council having considered the proposal for union of the kingdoms, to be discussed at an ensuing convention in Edinburgh, resolve, "that the same is a matter of the greatest weight and moment, and, in their judgment, of the most dangerous consequence to all the interests, civil and sacred, of the nation, and in appointing Sir James Smollett to be their commissioner, instruct him to declare their dislike of, and dissent from, the said union, as in their judgment inconsistent with, and subversive of, the fundamental laws and liberties of their nation, and plainly evacuating all the publick oaths this nation lyes under; and further, they expect and desire of their commissioner to have due regard to the judgment of his constituents, the laws and liberties of the nation, and the established government of the church."

Opposition to the Union.

Dec. 2.

2 Dec. 1706.

Letter read from Sir James Smollet, stating that certain printed "Instructions," which he had seen, differed from those sent to him by the council. He desires an explanation; and a committee is appointed to communicate with him thereanent.

1708.  
March 22.

22 March 1708.

Resolution regarding ane intended French invasion. (See Text, p. 230.)

1713.  
June 27.

27 June 1713.

In consideration of the want of good water in the town, the council resolve to convey St. Shear's Well across the Leven. Sir James Smollet to speak to the Laird of Kirkton thereanent, and to look out for some skilled person to execute the wark.

St. Shear's Well.

1714.  
Jan. 5.

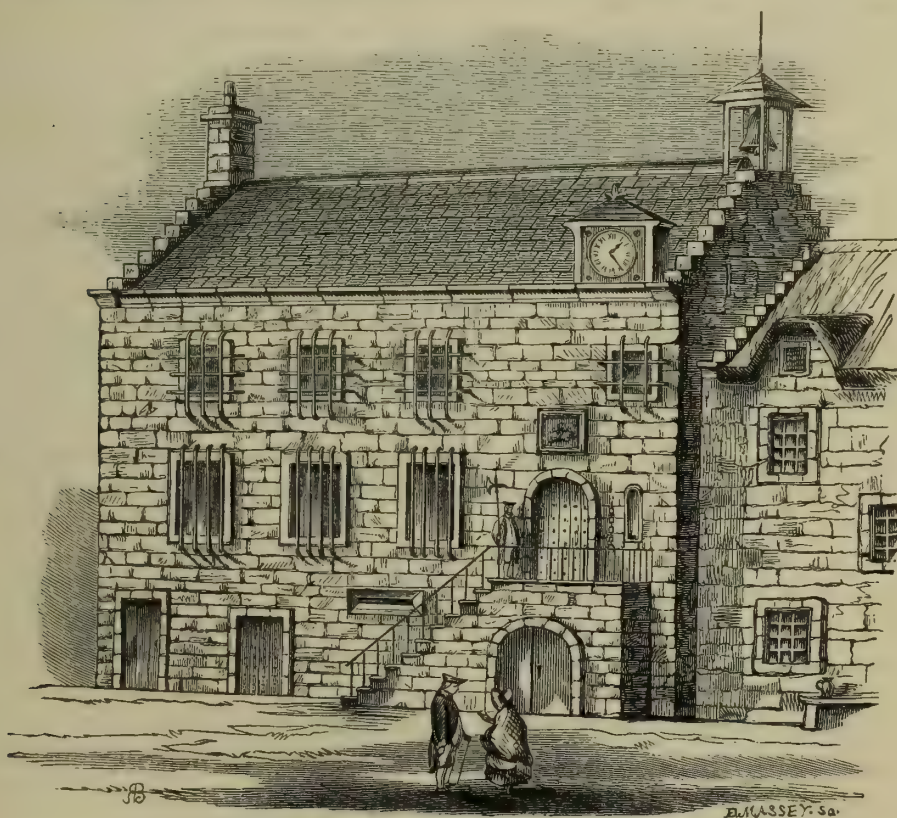
5 Jan. 1714.

The said day the council having received and considered ane missive, direct to them from the Lord Proveist of Ed<sup>r</sup>., dated the twenty-third December last, showing that commissioners were appointed by her Majesty, and the French king upon the treaty of commerce, who were to meet at London; and also considering how much it imports the royal burrowis that the said commissioners be fully informed of the circumstances of the trade of this nation, and how and by what means the same may be improved,—they doe therefore nominate, elect, and appoint Sir James Smollett, Bonhill, present proveist of the said burgh, who was commissioner for the burgh at the last generall convention—and, in his absence, Mr. James Smollett, counsellor of this burgh, as his assessor—to meet at Ed<sup>r</sup>. with the other members appointed by the convention, to determine upon what memorials, anent the trade of the nation, should be laid before the said commissioners of commerce.

Convention at London.



1714.  
May 29. The council accept of an offer made by Mr. Cairnaby, Glasgow, to bring St. Shear's Well into the town for £54. The Laird of Kirkton to be spoken to. 29 May 1714.  
St. Shear's Well.
- Oct. 9. Mr. Cairnaby to be written for, to consult with the council regarding the pipes for bringing in the water. 9 Oct. 1714.
1715.  
Aug. 20. Accounts approved for expenses incurred by the magistrates in Mrs. Calder's house on the King's birth-day; for coal, and candle, and powder, to the town guard; for dressing the town's colours; and for a new drum. 20 August 1715.  
King's birth-day.
1716.  
May 9. The treasurer is appointed to prepare a separate account of the extraordinary charges the burgh was put to during the late rebellion by expenses to Government, corresponding with the country adjacent, and for furnishing intelligence regarding the rebels; as also "of the expense incurred by a pairt of the burgesses who joined the men of war, Paisley men, and gentlemen of the shyre, to retake the boats that were harried by the Macgregors on Lochlomond." (For the account prepared in terms of this minute, see Text, pp. 237-240.) 9 May 1716.  
Rebellion expenses.



THE OLD TOLBOOTH OF DUMBARTON.

## KIRK-SESSION RECORDS.

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[THE oldest volume of records in possession of the Kirk-Session of Dumbarton does not reach beyond 1667, but about thirty years since a volume, commencing with minutes of date February, 1620, fell into the possession of a private person in the burgh, who communicated portions of it to the public in a small local publication called "The Argus." The session made several attempts to purchase the volume, but were on each occasion unsuccessful, and as the individual removed out of the burgh, with the volume in his possession, and died some years since, the interesting record has been lost sight of. The entries being akin to each other in character, a few extracts will suffice. The orthography, as printed, was excessively corrupt, and an attempt is here made to restore it to something like its original form.]

1620.  
February 9.      February 9, 1620.—Whilk day, in presens of Maistir William Blair, minister, Thomas Fallisdaell, provost, James Hall of Fulbar, Johnne Fallisdell, and William Colquhoun, baillies, and Johnne Porter, the compt of the penalties ffallin to the Kirk of Dumbartane sen the saxt of Apryl, 1617, and the debursmentis sen the said tyme being compered together, q<sup>b</sup>y it is fund the kirk to be superexpendit in debursments mair nor all the penalties gottin in befoire this day the somme of xi<sup>li</sup>s. xv<sup>s</sup>. and ii<sup>d</sup>, q<sup>lk</sup> sum was debursit be the minister, and to be repayed to him. Expenses.

Feb. 27.      Sessio, February 27, 1620.—The q<sup>lk</sup> day, in regard of the tumult at the \* \* of the misbehaviours of Johnne Robisonne, couper, on the ane p<sup>t</sup>, stryveing to be in ane dask, alledg- Tumult in the church.  
and to have ryt thairto, and of Umphra Dennie, Walter Boquhannan, couper, to hald him out, the minister being in the pulpit; thairfoir the session ordanis the said dask to be removit from the pr<sup>t</sup> it is, and to set it neirest the kirk door, and none but the por personnis to sit in it, q<sup>l</sup> it be tryit q<sup>o</sup> hes ryt to it, and warnit p<sup>t</sup>ly to bring their probatioun the nixt session day.

April 2.      Sess. April 2, 1620.—Kathrein Barnat, to the end sche may be admitted to the communion, ordaned to mack hir repentance in sackcloth, and to stand at the kirk door betwix the second and third bell, and thereafter to go to the place of repentance, and that ay and quhill sche be fund penitent for hir charming. Charming.

Jonet Boyd lykwyse ordaned to satisfie eftir the samyn maner, in lynnyn clothes, for hir seiking of charmes from hir. The q<sup>lk</sup> day bothe the fairsaid pairties inacted themselves not to be fund guiltie of the fairsaid fault under the paine of deathe.

1620.  
April 16. Sessio, April 16, 1620.—Johne M<sup>c</sup>Indullor and Agnes Gawye being alreadie proclamit, and to be maryit on Tysday nixt, and now being challengit for comiting fornicatioun before the mariage, confessit the same undir promeis of mariage, and thairfor the session, in regaird of the preparation for hir mariage banquet, and that they wer sa lang of challenging, ordainis them to confess their fault and crave pardon the day of their mariage, and sicklyke thereftir in their awin habite on the plaice of repentance on Sunday nixt, q<sup>lk</sup> they askit them to do undir the paine of twentie merks, and the session hes confiscat the consignatioun of ten merks p<sup>ntly</sup>, and David Watsonn becomis catioun for them that they sall mack their repentance, and they askit them to seteisfe him undir the doubill of the paine. Fornication
- May 7. Sessi., May 7.—Johne Munro having twyse fallin befor in fornication confessed that now the third tym he had fallin w<sup>t</sup> Grissel Morisonne, ordained to satisfie according as a relapse, and becaus he hes no geir to pay his penaltie, ordained to be punished in his bodie by prisonne and the joggis, conforme to the act. The q<sup>lk</sup> day his maister, Johne Sempil of Aikinbar, took in hand to produce him betwix and Witsonnday to the effect that he may be so punished.
- May 14. Sess., May 14.—The q<sup>lk</sup> day was gaddert, for the releif of certen personns of Bruntiland q<sup>lk</sup> wer ten w<sup>t</sup> the Turks, and sald to the Mores, xi<sup>lib</sup>. Q<sup>lk</sup> delyvered to the minister to give to the modrator of the presbitrie. The Turks.
- May 28. Sessi., May 28.—The q<sup>lk</sup> day the sessionne ordained that everie personne being warned to come to the examination, if they refuse to cum ane of the two dayes q<sup>lk</sup> sall be appointed to them, sall pay everie ane 4<sup>sh</sup>. Leikwayes that if any personne qo cumes to be examined be fund ignorant of the prayer, beleif, or commands, in that case they sall pay for everie ane of thes q<sup>rof</sup> they sall be ignorant, xii<sup>s</sup>. except that w<sup>in</sup> the space of sax weiks theraftir they lerne them. Examination.
- July 9. July 9.—The quhilk day Agnes Garner being fund guiltie of sclandring her husband foolishlie without onie grund w<sup>t</sup> Johne Crummes dochtir, was ordanit the next Sabothe, in her awn seait, to crave God pardonne for the forsaid sclandir, and pay of penaltie two merks, or otherwayis be putt in the joggis.—The sam day lykwayis Johne Munne, a relapse in fornicatioune, to the end his bodie nicht not be punishit, inactis himself to pay nyne punds of penaltie betwixt and Martinmas nixt. Slander.
- August 27. Sessionne, August 27.—The quhilk day in respect of the charseness of victualls, the sessionne ordains that bryddell lawingis sall not exceid fyve schilling at dinner, and at supper three schilling four pennies, utherwayis the parties maried to loss ther consignatioune. Bridal lawings.
- Sept. 17. Sessionne, September 17.—The q<sup>lk</sup> day Johne Glenn and William Houstone, for lowssing ther boattis on the Sabbothe, and travelling up to Glasgow with them, was ordanit Sabbath profanation.



1620.  
Sept. 17. the nixt Sabbothe to crave God's pardoune for their profanationne of the Sabbothe. Katrine Nickalsonne for swearing opinlie in the streitts, was ordanit lykways the nixt Sabbothe to crave God's pardonne opinlie in the congregationne.—The sam day, Nans Ferriar, being admonishit for misbehaiving herselfe and drinking w<sup>t</sup> Dutche men, becaus sche was out of service, was ordanit to serve in Jamis Periaks q<sup>n</sup> Martinmasse nixt, and that thereafter to enter in som honest service, or else to remoove himself off the toune; into the performance q<sup>rof</sup> sche inactit himself with hir awn consent. Sabbath profanation.
- Sept. 24. Sessionne, September 24, 1620.—Lykwayis Katrine Fyndlay being convict of scandalous misbehaiving himself towards hir husband, as als of profaining the Sabbothe, by selling aile theirupon in tym of sermone, was ordanit to pay twentie schillingis, and to mak hir repentance publicklie the nixt Sabbothe.
1621.  
Feb. 28. February 28, 1621.—Compearit William Scott, and being convicted of haunting suspect places w<sup>t</sup> Elspett Stewart, with q<sup>m</sup> he had of befor fallin in fornicationne, and that after interdictionne, the sessionne desyrit the minister speir the advyse of the presbitrie how he should be punishit for breaking interdictionne. The said day compeirt Johne Tabbinne, and being challengit of being in suspect places w<sup>t</sup> Jonatt Ross, since they wer inhibited, denyitt the sam, and reservit himself to tryall. Fornication.
- March 24. March 24.—The q<sup>lk</sup> day compeirit Margrett Porter, quho of befor had sundrie diverse tymes fallin in fornicatione withe George Buchanan, and therfor wes ordainit to remoove herselfe out of the toune; and haiving returnitt, after long absenting herselfe for the crymes foirsaid, and being suittit in mariage by ane honest man amongste us, desyrit benefeitt of the kirk. The sessioun thocht gude, and ordanit hir that befor sche sould get the said benefeitt sche mak hir publick repentance, and pay of penaltie 40<sup>sh</sup>.
- April 15. Sessionne, April 15, 1621.—Robert Moriesonne and Alexander Steinstone, being convict of bitter and maliciouss speechis, mutuallie ane towards another, and that schortlie after they had beine at the tabille of the Lord, ordanit to pay, evrie ane of them, two merks in penaltie, and craive God's pardonne publicklie in the congregationne. But becaus in mutuall flytting and railing between tuo pairties, it is fund oftime that the ane has bein hardlier provockit therunto by the other, sua that it is not reasoun they sould be equallie punishit, therfor it is ordanit that heirafter the persounes quho provockis the other, either by word or deid, sal be punishit in penaltie to the doubill of the other pairties penaltie that is provockit thirto. Bitter words.
- July 18. July 18.—Compeirit Johne Crumme and James Lang, and confessit that on the Sabbothe day they had beine grinding in the milne—wer therfor ordainit to pay, evrie ane of them, threttein schilling four pennies, and stand in the publick place of repentance ane day. Compeirit lykwayis Robertt King, and confessit that he had sett on the mylne into them—ordanit therfor to mak his repentance ane day in the publick place therof. Sabbath grinding.

1621.  
August 12. August 12.—Visitatione of the kirk of Dumbartane, upon the twenty day of August, Visitation.  
1621, be Mr. Walter Stewart, moderator, Mr. Robert Muir, Mr. Robert Watsonne, and Mr. Andro Sempill. The q<sup>lk</sup> day all things fund in order, the Sessioun book formall allowed. Only finds that the law anent sweirors is not well aneuch execut; ordaines the minister to urge bettir executioun. Ordaines the kirk to be repairit in ruiff and laftis; and the north yll to be built, and to tak order for building of the south yll. The brither visitors consent, with the haill gentlemen and elders, that with the commoun purse of the penalties ther be tua blak mortclothes of blak cloth coft, and to be givin in keiping to the kirk officiar, and the Sessioun to set doune reasonable pryces therfor. Ordained the beddell, Johne Tome, and his successors, to ring the mort bell befor all persones deceased, within toune, for sic pryces as the minister and Sessioun sall set doune.  
(Signed) A. SEMPILL

August 29. August 29, 1621.—The quhilk day, the Sessioun ordanit the minister to intimat out Act anent  
of pulpeitt that lawis and actis anent sweirors and prophainors of God's most holie name swearers.  
would be more sevarlie execute, and ordanit also that the drum sould go through the toune on Sattarday nixt, making intimatioun of the samine also, that nane micht pretend ignorance.

It wes ordanit that Johne Tome sould ring the mort bell befor the deid, and that Burials.  
none sould mak anie grave on the churche yaird but he onlie, or ane q<sup>m</sup> he sall chose to do the samme, for the doinge wherofe it was ordanit also, that for the corps that hathe the velvett mortclothe sould be payit unto him tuentie schillingis, and tuelf schillingis for them that have the mortclothe of black Inglishe clothe, exceptane allwayis poor anis, they onlie to pay six shillingis; and for evrie bairne and yong ane half pryce, according to the mortclothe that they sall have, to wit, for bairnes that have the velvett mortclothe, ten schillingis; and for thes that have the other, 6 schillingis; and for poor anis, ane groat.

July 21. July 21, 1622.—The quhilk daye compeirit Johne Beittoun, younger, quho confessit Cursing the  
that he had in his passione of angir cursitt the Turkis for no deteinning and holding of Turks.  
Johne Campelle, sailler, when the uthers of his companie wes takene, and that he had wissit that he nor nane of his companie sould evir cum home againe, and that he had wissit that all Dumbartane to be in ane fyre—wes ordanit to stand ane Sabbothe bairfoottit and leggitt in the haire gowne at the kirk door, betwixt the second and third bells, and thairafter in the public place of repentance in tym of preiching, in manir forsaid.

Nono die February, 1620.—Quhilk day, in presens of Mr. William Blair, minister, Income and  
Thomas Fallisdaill, proveist, James Hall of Fulbar, Johne Fallisdell and William expenditure  
Colquhoun, baillies, and Johne Porter, the compt of the penalties fallin to the kirk of Dumbartane sen the saxt of Apryll, 1617, and the debursements sen the said tyme being conferred together, q<sup>by</sup> it is fund the kirk to be superexpendit in deburs-  
mentis mair nor all the penalties gottin in befor this day, the somme of xi<sup>li</sup>bs. xv<sup>sh</sup>.  
ij<sup>d</sup>. Q<sup>lk</sup> somme was debursit be the minister, and to be repayed to him.

NOTA OF THE PENALTIES RESTAND OR GOTTEN IN PRECEIDING THE MONTH OF FEBRUAR,  
1620. THEIR NAMES FOLLOWIS:—

	Lib.	sh.	d.		Lib.	sh.	d.
Jeane Wilsonne, for prophaining of				Johne Crumme and James Lange,	0	16	8
the Sabothe, . . . . .	0	20	8	William Scott and Margrett Mac-			
Margat Blair, for flytting, . . .	0	26	8	Klerin, . . . . .	0	8	0
The said Jeane Wilsonne, for flytt-				Margrett Dougall, . . . . .	0	23	8
ing, . . . . .	0	5	0	Margret Houstoune, . . . . .	0	33	4
Johne M'Ilmun, relaps in forni-				Jonat Moodie, . . . . .	0	33	4
catioun, . . . . .	6	0	0	Johne Craig, . . . . .	0	20	0
Marie M'Farland, relaps, . . . .	4	0	0	Walter Williamsonne, . . . .	0	20	0
Margrat Spittell, for flytting, . .	0	26	8	Nicolle Quhytt, . . . . .	4	0	0
Lachlane Palmer, relaps, . . . .	6	0	0	Johne Porter, upone the tent of			
Jonat Parker, fornicatrix, . . . .	0	8	4	December, 1621, q <sup>th</sup> he had re-			
Lachlane Palmer, . . . . .	0	24	0	ceivit for the use of the mort-			
Johne M'Indullor and Agnes Gawye,				clothis, viz, for Katreine Simi-			
fornicators, . . . . .	3	13	4	sone, . . . . .	6	40	0
Jonat Scott, fornicatrix, . . . .	2	13	4	Jeane Walkinschaw, . . . . .	0	24	0
Grissel Morisonne, . . . . .	4	0	0	Jonat Bisseatt, . . . . .	0	24	0
Robert Knox, relaps, . . . . .	6	0	0	William Mortone, . . . . .	4	0	0
Johne M'Ilmunn, relaps, . . . .	6	12	8	Johne Boille, . . . . .	5	0	0
Jonet Munn, fornicatrix, . . . .	0	4	0	R. M'Aleister, . . . . .	0	53	4
John Smellie and Agnes Gairner,				Robert Sempill, . . . . .	0	26	8
his spouss, . . . . .	0	40	0	Jonatt M'Korkell, . . . . .	0	13	0
Elisoune Towart, spouss to Johne				Johne and Allane Biggertis, . .	0	20	0
Crum, . . . . .	0	10	0	Jeane Houstone, . . . . .	0	43	4
Robertt Colquhoune, fornicator, .	4	0	0	Elisabethe Darrumpill, . . . .	0	33	4
Catrine Fyndlay, . . . . .	0	12	0	William Wallace, . . . . .	4	0	0
Jonat Davie, . . . . .	0	20	0	Jonatt Owing, . . . . .	0	40	0
Marg. Campbell, . . . . .	0	26	0	Jonat Park, . . . . .	0	26	8
Margret Porter, . . . . .	0	40	0	August 26, 1622.—The quhilk			
Alexander Steinstonne, . . . . .	0	23	4	accompt being made of the			
Robert Moresonne, . . . . .	0	23	4	wholl penalties above writtine			
Jeane Kooke, . . . . .	2	3	4	since the 9 of February, 1620,			
Robert Nelsonne, . . . . .	4	0	0	extends to the soun of 137 <sup>lib</sup> .			
Johne Spittell, . . . . .	0	40	0	2 <sup>sh</sup> . 4 <sup>d</sup> . whereof forgiven to cer-			
Andro Allan, . . . . .	6	12	0	tain poor personis xi <sup>lib</sup> . 10 <sup>sh</sup> .			
Robertt Glenne, . . . . .	4	0	0	Sua restis, 123 <sup>lib</sup> . 12 <sup>sh</sup> . 4 <sup>d</sup> . and			
Jonat M'Kneittor, . . . . .	2	3	4	restis to be taken up present-			
Margret Blair, . . . . .	0	23	4	lie, 7 <sup>lib</sup> . viz from the personis			
Jeane Buchannen, . . . . .	0	24	0	following in the nixt syd.			



	Lib.	sh.	d.		Lib.	sh.	d.
Penalties awin presentlie to be takin up.				To David Glenne and Johnne Thome, for redding and dighting the steippil, . . . . .	0	34	0
Robert Sempill, . . . . .	0	26	8	For ane sand glass, . . . . .	0	13	0
Jonet M'Nickell, . . . . .	0	13	4	For ane airne, to sett the said glass into, . . . . .	0	20	0
Jeane Houstoune, . . . . .	0	43	4	For airne work by Johnne Rich- mond, for setting up the place of repentance, . . . . .	0	18	0
Johnne and Allan Biggertis, . . . . .	0	20	0	To Robert Glenne, for nailes, lead, and glew, . . . . .	0	7	0
Jonat Park, . . . . .	0	26	8	To Robert Colquhoune, for setting up the place of repentance, . . . . .	5	0	0
Summa of the wholl penalties re- saivit and to be resaivit since the 9 of February, 1620, as is befoir writtin, extends to 125 <sup>lib.</sup> 12 <sup>sh.</sup> 4 <sup>d.</sup>				To Johnne Thome, . . . . .	0	7	0
Enactit from sweirors, q <sup>lk</sup> wes put- tin with the rest of penalties, . . . . .	0	50	2	To Johnne M'William, for mending the kirk, . . . . .	0	25	0
Summa of the wholl, bothe penal- ties and sweiring, . . . . .	120	2	6	To Robert Glenne, for nailes, . . . . .	0	0	16
Q <sup>o</sup> f hes bein debursit in the affairs of the kirk, as the particular compt bears, . . . . .	119	2	2	To Andro Allan, . . . . .	3	18	8
Sua restis in the box 33 <sup>sh.</sup> 4 <sup>d.</sup> and to be taken up presently, as is above written, 7 <sup>lib.</sup> —Summa, . . . . .	8	13	4	To Johnne M'Alpine, for thrie pund lead, to be tickets to the commu- nicants, . . . . .	0	6	0
DEBURSEMENT OF THE PENALTIES SINCE THE IX OF FEBRUAR, 1620.				To Johnne Thome, for nailes he bought to mend the staire withe, . . . . .	0	2	0
Imprimis on the 30th of April to Robert Colquhoun, in part of payment for the thiking of the steeples, . . . . .	9	13	4	Debursit to pay the two mortclothis, Upon the — day of Octobir, to Johnne Thome, sex pund 3 <sup>sh.</sup> 4 <sup>d.</sup> for his fie from Martinmesse, 1621, till Martinmesse, 1622.	23	18	4
To Donald Gow, the 30 of Junij, for foge, . . . . .	0	6	0	To Johnne Thome, for naillis to mend the kirk style, . . . . .	0	2	0
To Johnne Michell, for making the common leddir, . . . . .	0	16	0	Given out 13 <sup>lib.</sup> 16 <sup>sh.</sup> 2 <sup>d.</sup> to repay that q <sup>lk</sup> wes borrowit out of the poor silver to pay the mortclothis withe.			
To Johnne Eldir, for mending the east end of the brigge, . . . . .	0	12	0	To William Stobow, for mending the kirk, . . . . .	0	20	0
For dressing and poynting of the kirk, Johnne M'Kilmannis' penaltie q <sup>n</sup> he was relaps, allowit to Johnne Sem- pill, for timber to the steippil, . . . . .	6	0	0	To Robert Colquhoune, for the re- pairing and setting Sir Johnne Stewart his desk, . . . . .	3	0	0
On the 22 of November, to Johnne Thome, for his fie of the zeir 1622, . . . . .	10	0	0	Fornailistoboth the workis forsaid, For the mending up of the wall	0	20	0

	Lib.	sh.	d.		Lib.	sh.	d.
that wes biggit up in the mouthe				To pay clerk of the presbitirie's fea,	0	20	0
of the southe ylle, . . . . .	0	21	8	To Johne Thome, for his waiting			
For transporting the northe yle in				on, and service bygane, and to			
that op * * payment for do-				cum, q <sup>lk</sup> the kirk wis in repair-			
ing the sam, . . . . .	13	6	2	ing, . . . . .	0	40	0
To William Stobow, for turning				To William Clerk, for making more			
the kirk befor the laird of Ful-				furns to the sessione buird, . .	0	8	0
wodi's ylle, . . . . .	0	12	0	Given to the minister to help to			
To William Stobow and his sonne,				pay the ruiffing of the kirk, that			
for turning the — fra the kirk				sam day that the 40s. wes given			
q <sup>l</sup> the new staires sould be got,	0	24	0	to Johne Thome for his onwait-			
To the said William, an airles for				ing on the kirk work, being the			
the thicking of the kirk, . . .	0	6	0	17 of Julie, . . . . .	4	17	4
Out of the boxe, to Mathow * * *				August 12, 1662.—Summa of the			
in p <sup>t</sup> payment for transporting				penalties debursit since the 8 of			
the northe ylle, . . . . .	5	0	0	Feb. 1620, extends to . . . .	119	19	2

## DISPUTES REGARDING CLYDE PRIVILEGES.

REPEATED reference being made in the text to the disputes between the burghs of Dumbarton and Glasgow and Renfrew, regarding the dues leviabie upon vessels entering the Clyde, it has been judged advisable to connect together a few of the documents relating thereto. The reader will thus be able to form a clear notion of the nature and progress of the dispute. Mutual jealousies regarding the Clyde traffic seem to have broken out soon after each of the burghs obtained their charter (see text, p. 46-47). In the early part of the thirteenth century the burgess conflicts threatened to disturb the peace of the whole west country; and in 1242, Alexander III. interposed in favour of the "Bishop's men" of Glasgow, granting them special exemption in their trade with Lennox and Argyll. In the early part of the fifteenth century, the burgh of Renfrew seems to have become a party to the dispute, as appears from the following indenture and decree :—

INDENTURE BETWEEN THE BURGHS OF DUMBARTON AND RENFREW AS TO THE DETERMINATION  
OF DISPUTES BETWEEN THE SAID BURGHS. [1424.]

"FRA the incarnaciovn of oure Lorde j<sup>m</sup>. cccc. twenty and four; In the decollacion of Saynt John the Baptiste, In the Kyrk of Saynt Patrik, quhare thare come twelffe of the burch of Dumbartane, that ar to say, John Stute, John of Banachtyn that tyme balzeis, Donald Flemyng, John Sammale, John Waltir, John Henryson, Wilzam Stut, Wil of Hall, John Adamson, John Nevynson, Mackay Baxtar, and Sir Davy Rede; and uther twelffe of the burch of Renfrew, Necole Jonson, John Watson that tyme balzeis, Sir Fynlaw Buntyn, Sir Robert of Edderdale, John of Stanhous, Fynlaw Gilcriston, Rankyn Oglach, Wil Johnson,

John Johnson, Robyn of Knok, John of Langmur, and Adam Hude. The quhilks xxiiij of the forsayd burws, with consent and assent of bath thair communitis; the quhilks considerande and zarnande the fredome of bath the burws to be suppleit, and frendschip to be maynteinyt, made conventiovn and ay leftand bande, betwixt the forsayd partis and burws; the qwhilks conventiovn and bande is thus as follows :—THAT IS FOR TO SAY in this manner: That the balzeis and the wyt of the said town of Dumbartan, sal chese sax of the worthiaste, discretest, and mast trefabile; and uther swa the balzeis and the wyt of Renfrew sal tak uther sax of thair burch, in the samyn maner, with ane oureman, the quhilk ourman sal be takyn a tym of the ta burch, ane uther tym of the tother; the qwhilks xii, with the ourman succeedandly in thair tymis, sal determynt al playnts, iniuris and debats, done and to be done be the said burws and partis lelily and treuly, as in thair wyttis and powers extend, and as the cause requiris: And gis ony kind of personis of the sayd burws, dos ony wrang or iniure til uther, thai sal cum to the balzeis, and to the wyt of the said tovnis, and mak their complaynts; the quhilks bailzeis and wyt, sal do thair lele besynness vnpartiabilly, to reform wrangs and plants done agayn thair fredomis; the quhilks giff thai may nocht do as for cause, thai sal put it to the determinaciovn and the summissiovn of the xii personis and the owre man, at the fornemyt place of Saynt Patrik; the day of determinacion to be limite and set bi the consent of bath the partis. Alswa it is poyntit and fullyly accordit betwixt thir sayd partis, that giff ony thyngis happynis, that lies nocht in the said partis power to be determyt, ovther be see or be lande, thai sal pas with the consent of bath the partys, to that place qwhar thai trow that sunnest remede and discussion sal be gottyn to thaim bath; and ather partis sal gife til uther, the lelest and the treuest consale bi thair wytting, lelyly and treuly as tha wad do to thair awin nychtbur at hame, within thair awin fredom: And at al thir fredomis sal be kept in tyme for to cum, that nane sall forstall na by within vthiris schyris na fredom, withoutyn leve purchest of thaim that powar has, bot ilk an entercomovn with uthir within thair burws, to by and sel as gude nyteburhede walde, frely and passabilly. To the qwhilks al thyngis to be fulfillit, and to be haldyn in maner as is befor wrytten ather part til uther, the haly euangelis twechit, has giffyn bodylyk ath. IN THE WYTNES of al thir thyngis and syndry, the comovn sele of the burch of Dumbertane, to the ta part remaynand with the burges of Renfrew, is to put: And to the tother part remaynand with the burges of Dumbertane, the comovn sele of the burch of Renfrew is to put, the saidis day and place before wryttyn.”

DECREE OF THE CHAMBERLAIN OF SCOTLAND IN THE ACTION BETWEEN THE BURGHS OF  
RENFREW AND DUMBARTON. [1429.]

“TIL AL THAIM til quhais knowlage thir presentis lettrez sal to cum, Johne Forstar of Corstorfyn, Knycht, Chamberlane of Scotland, greting in God; Syne mede and meritable thing it is, to beir witnes to suthfastnes, We mak it kende be thir our lettres, That of mandiment and powar gefin til vs be our liege Lorde the King, anence the debate mouit betuix the burges and communitie of the burgh of Dumbertane on the ta part; and the burges and communitie of the burgh of Renfrew on the tother parte, anence certane fredomes and fyschangis belangand thaim; Efter the Execucioun of our saide Lorde the Kingis bidding, We summonyt the burges of bathe the said burrowis to compere before vs, as Commissaris hafand ful pouar in



that cause, at Glasgow, the tuysday the xxii day of the moneth of Nouembre, the zere of our Lord jm.cccc. twenty and nine ; And in the samyn maner We gert the Sherifs of bathe burrowis sumound the Lordis and the Gentilles of the countree, to comperre befor vs the said day and place, to be apoun an assize, touchand the debats of the said burrowis. The quhilk day, comperit befor vs the Commissaris of bathe the burrowis, hafeand ful power to be thair commissionis, schawand thair charters, evidents, and thair complants in writt. The quhilk beand seyn, rede, and herde, and inforsyt, with consents of bath the partis, put thaim til . . . . . d, and til ane gude assise of thir Lordis and Gentillis vnderwrityn, That is to say, Sir Robert of Conynghame, Lord of Kilnaurs ; Alexander of Mongumrij, Lorde of that ilk ; Alane Stewart, Lorde of Dernele ; Patrik of Houstoun, Lorde of that ilk ; Thomas Maxwell, Lorde of Netherpollok ; W . . . . . F . . . . . Lord of . . . . . ane ; Robert Stewart, Lord of . . . . . of Pollok, Lord of Overpollok, . . . . . of Crawford ; John of Langmore ; Alexander Stewart ; David Stewart, Lorde of Fynnarde ; Johne of Culquhone, Lord of that ilk ; Thomas Malvil, Lord of that ilk ; Johne of Buchquhanan ; Robert of Hamiltoun ; Williame, Lorde of Badinhath ; William of Dunlop ; Johne Logane ; Johne Naper, Lorde of Kilmeheew ; Donaldbene M'Alpi ; James of Douglas ; Murchou Make . . . . . ; Johne Broune of the Kennet ; and Alexander of Narne of Sandforde, Tuechand thair fredomez and fyschingis befor said is : The quhilk forsuth gude assise, beand wele avisit, Decretit, Deponit, and Determinit, that the burges and communitie of the burgh of Renfrew ar in possessioun of the fisching of the Schotts, quhilk is callit the Sand orde : Alsua the saide assise deponit, that the burges and communitie of the said burgh of Renfrew are in possessioun of the Mid [stream] of the water of Clyde, and auch to have the custom and ankerage of that that commys within thaym, the quhilk water of Clyde thai synde extendis til the [Eri]kstane ; And fra thine downe, the assise decernys of that that is debatable, the profit of that to be devidit and departit betwene thaim of bathe the burrowis : And this til al thaim to quham it affers, or may affere in tyme to cum, We mak it kende be thir presentes lettres. IN WITNES of the quhilk thing, to thir presentis lettres our seel is put ; and to the mare souerte and sekirte, the seel of Sir Robert of Conynghame, Alexander of Mongumry, Alane Stewart, Johne of Culquhone, Johne Logane, and Johne of Buchanane, to thir lettres ar put, at Edinburgh, the thrid day of the moneth of Januare, the zere of our Lord, a thousand four hundreth twenty and nynt zere.

Seven tags annexed. On the back, The decreett appertens to us, gevin be the Chamberland of Scotland, aganis Dumbartane."

DECREE OF THE LORDS AUDITORS IN PARLIAMENT IN THE CASE OF THE BISHOP, PROVOST, BAILLIES, AND COMMUNITY OF GLASGOW, AGAINST THE PROVOST, BAILLIES, AND COMMUNITY OF DUMBARTON. [1469.]

"IN the actioun and caus persewit be a reverend fadir in Criste, Andro, Bischop of Glasgu, and the provost, baillies, and communitie of his cite of Glasgu, on the ta part, again the provost, baillies, and communitie of the burgh of Dumbartane on the tothir parte ; anent the stopping and impediment makin to the said R. fader, and to the provost, and baillies, and communitie of Glasgu, in the bying of certane wyne fra Peris Cokate Fransch man, and out of his schip

in the water of Clide, in contrar thar fredome, as was allegit; bath the said parties beand present be thar procurators and commissars, and thar charteris, infestments, evidents, richts, resouns, and allegatiouns beand at length sene, herde, and understandin; the Lords auditours of complaints decretis and deliveris, that the said provost, baillies, and communitie of Dumbartane, has wrangit and injurit the said Rev. fader, and the said provost, baillies, and communitie of Glasgu, in the stoppin of thaim in the bying of the said wyne, and tharin has brokin thair privilege, fredome, and thair ald infestment grantit to thaim be oure Soverain Lord's predecessours of lang tyme of befor, as is contenit in thair charteris and infestments maid tharuppon, shawing and producit before the . . . . Lords, in sa far as the said R. f., provost, and balzies of Glasgu was the first byars of the said wyne, and tharefter stoppit in the resaving of the samyn, be the said provost, baillies, and communitie of Dumbartane, as was clerely provit befor the said Lords be the schawin of the instruments and indenturis of bath the partijs: And ordanis the said provost, balzies, and communitie of Dumbartane, to desist and cess of sic wrangwis stoppin and impediment makin in tyme to cum, and to be punyst for the said injure done be thaim of before, at the wil of our Sovverain Lorde."

The old disputes regarding the navigation of the Clyde seem to have broken out with some virulence in the early part of the sixteenth century, between the burghs of Dumbarton and Renfrew. As it was for the interest of neither party that the dispute should be settled after the violent method of their ancestors, the parties concerned met in the church of Kilpatrick in May, 1524, for the purpose of arranging terms which would be satisfactory to both burghs. Of this conference the interesting record given below has been preserved.

"Die xvij mensis Maii, anno domini millesimo quingentesimo xxiiij: the quhilck day comperit rycht honorable mene, viz.: Johne Smolet & Johne Palmer, balzeis of the burgh of Dunbertane, wyth tene of the honorable & wirschipfull mene of thair nychtbouris, burgessis of the said burgh, in the parisch kirk of Kilpatrik; and in lykwise comperit honorable mene, viz.: Johne Robisone and Adame of Haw, balzeis of the burgh of Renfrew, as was allegit, wyth tene of the honorable & wirschipfull mene of thair nychtbowris of the said burgh of Renfrew, in the said parrisch kirk of Kilpatrik. And the forsadis xxiiij personis aboune vrityne chesit xij of thaim, to sit, desyde, determine, & to end all querelis, debatable materris, and contraverciis, menit betwix the forsadis borrowis, & inhabitaris of the samyng, efter the forme & tenor of ane auld band and lege, maid betwix the forsadis borrowis onder thar commoun selis. The personis chosying be the forsaid burgh of Dunbertane, in the fyrst, the said Johne Smolet balze, Maister Robert Barre ersdene of Ergile, Thomas Dowglas, Johne Lyndissay, Thomas Fallisdail, and Colyne Porterfyld: and the personis chosyng for the burgh of Renfrew, in the fyrst, Johne Robisone and Adame of Haw balzeis, Robert Langomwre, Niniane Jaksone, Johne of Knok, and Findillaw Crawford. And than the said Johne Smolet balze, in the nayme and behalf of his nychtbouris, conburgensis of the said burgh of Dunbertane, askyt & also requirit at the forsadis balzeis of Renfrew, quhare one thai war plaintwes upone the forsadis nychtbouris of the said burgh of Dunbertane. And thai allegit that the balzeis & burgese of Dunbertane had faltyt to them diuerse wiise: in the fyrst, at thai had maid ane band & confederatione wyth the ceta of Glasgw wythout uare leif: Secundly, at the said Johne Palmer balze had intromettit wyth the custum and toll of ane scheip of Franse, wythin thare boundis & fredoundis, &c. And than the

forsaid Johne Smolet balze, and his nychtbouris aboune exprimit, askyt quhat rycht and eidentis thai had, for thaim to schaw thaim before the fornarnit personis & jugis aboune virtyne. And than the forsadis balzeis of Renfrew schow ane letter wyth diverse selis, and as he allegit, ane testimoniales; ane instrument of the transumpt of the samyng, as thai allegit. And thar-after, the said Johne Smolet & his nichtbouris requirit the sadis balzeis & nichtbouris gif thai haid ony uther letteris or documentis to schaw for thaim. The said Johne Robisone balze answert thai wald schaw na uther eidentis to the sadis at that tyme.

Item thairefter, the said Johne Smolet requirit the sadis balzeis of Renfrew, at the forsadis xij personis aboune exprimit suld [desyd] & determine the debatis & querelis betwix the sadis borrowis, and gif thai culd nocht determine & desyde thaim, that thai suld chese & aggre upone a place quhar baith the sadis borrowis might half hastiest expeditione, efter the tenor and forme of thair auld band. Item efternounge, the said Johne Smolet balze, in the nayme & behalf of the said burgh of Dunbertane, passit to the forsadis balzeis & burgese of Renfrew, and requirit thaim that thai wald put fra thaim all personis, excep the six personis at war chosying for Dunbertane, & to bryng before thaim thar eidentis at thai wil vise for thaim. And gif the sadis xij personis culd nocht aggre upone the debatis and querelis, that the sadis xij personis suld chese new jugis and set ane new dau, efter the forme and tenor of the indentor and band maid betwix the sadis borrowis, as he allegit; the quhilkis ye sadis balzeis and nychtbouris of Renfrew refusit. Upone all thir thyngis abone vritine, the said Johne, in name & behalf of the said burgh of Dunbertane, suld nocht hurt the said burgh nor priuelegis of the samyng, & for remede of law solemnpniter protestyd.

*Acta erant hec in ecclesia parochiali de Kilpatrick et circa cimeterium ejusdem, horis xj et secunda ante meridiem et post meridiem, presentibus ibidem honestis viris Johanne Culquhoun, Gilberto Makcartor, Georgio Abernathy, Willielmo Cunynghame, Waltero Robisone et Johanne Houston cum diuersis aliis."*

Again, in the early part of the seventeenth century the burgesses of Dumbarton were led into a serious struggle with Glasgow, which looked with the greatest jealousy on the privileges conferred upon Dumbarton by her Charter of Confirmation. Though the most of the documents connected with these early disputes between the two burghs have been long since lost or destroyed, some notion of them may even yet be formed from the numerous entries relating thereto in the burgh records, and the frequency with which Dumbarton applied to Parliament for a ratification of what may be termed her Great Charter. The Parliament which met in October, 1612, ratified the charter of 1609, in so far as it was a good and sufficient security "to the burgh, the magistrates, burgesses, and inhabitants thereof, and their successors, for brouking, joyning, using, and possessing, in all time coming, all and sundry the liberties and privileges therein contained." In 1617, the burgh of Renfrew is found protesting against the privileges exercised by Glasgow and also by Dumbarton; and in 1633, when the first Parliament of Charles I. confirmed the gift of the patronage of the parish church, the magistrates of Dumbarton considered it necessary to have their charter confirmed as a whole for the second time. If, as is generally believed, this was



occasioned by the attempts made by the burgesses of Glasgow to limit the rights of their Dumbarton brethren so far as the navigation of the Clyde was concerned, their efforts do not appear to have been crowned with the slightest success, for in 1639 the charter was ratified for the third time; and the Commissioners for the Clyde were instructed to hold their meetings in Dumbarton, the convener for the time being the Laird of Blackhall. About the same time there was another act passed in favour of the burgh of Dumbarton with reference to a decret of “double poynding,” pronounced by the Lords of Session, between it and the burgh of Renfrew on the one side, and the burgh of Glasgow on the other. “Patrick Bell (says the Parliamentary Record), “provost of and commissioner for Glasgow, reported in writing his reasons for dissenting from the said decission, quhilk were answered *viva voce* by Johne Sempill, provost of and commissioner for Dumbarton.” The parties on this occasion were severally ordered to meet with a committee who were to report their decision to the Lords of Articles. In 1641, the Parliament ratified a charter in favour of the burgh of Glasgow; which ratification, so far as it related to the river of Clyde, the taxes, customs, and anchorages thereof, was protested against by the commissioners for Dumbarton and Renfrew. At a subsequent sitting the Commissioner for Glasgow “consented to the protestation,” and the privileges referred to were thus confirmed to the above burghs, in whose possession they had been for many years.

The next contest will be best understood from the terms of an agreement entered into between Dumbarton and Glasgow in the year 1700. A short time before this some differences between the inhabitants of the two burghs, touching Clyde rights, were referred to certain neutral persons belonging to the town of Ayr; and a verdict being given adverse to Dumbarton, the burgesses in an evil hour listened to proposals made by their Glasgow brethren to purchase the right of levying dues upon vessels entering the Clyde. An agreement known in the history of the burghs as “The Contract of 1700,” was concluded between them. The following extracts from that agreement will serve to indicate its nature:—

Reference having been made in the agreement to former disputes between the burghs, and also to a Decreet of Declarator obtained against Dumbarton in 1660, it thus proceeds,—“The provost, bailies, and council of the burgh of Dumbartoun, and deacons of crafts, for themselves, and in name and behalf of, and taking burden upon them, having considered that the duties whereunto they have right of weighage and tunnage, anchorage, measurage, dock-mails, cockets, and other duties whatsoever, payable to the burgh of Dumbarton by all stranger ships unloading within the said river of Clyde, hath created to the said toun of Dumbarton a great dale of trouble and vexation, beside the expence of uplifting thereof, which most ordinarily exceeded the dues themselves; As also, considering that diverse and sundry debates and questions have fallen out betwixt the said two burghs anent the uplifting of the said duties, the toun of Glasgow pretending that, by virtue of decreets pronounced in their favors, any of the burgesses of Glasgow having interest, by fraught or otherwise in these strangers’ ships, did make the samen free of duty to the burgh of Dumbarton. Likeas, the said burgh of Dumbarton being oft times defrauded of the duties payable by strangers who had no shift nor excuse, but having past speedily out of the river, before even said burgh of Dumbartane was acquainted of their coming thereto. And farder,

another debate has frequently happened anent the toun's offers due, and in use to be made by all strangers who imported goods and merchandise to the said river of Clyde, whereby they stand obliged to make the first offer of their goods and merchandise so imported by them, to the said two burghs of Glasgow and Dumbarton, at such a price and rate as the said strangers' offerers shall not have power or liberty to undersell the samen to others. And it having often happened that both the said burghs were disappointed of the benefite of the said offers by certain stratagems and devices made by the importers, as sometime, by consignment of the goods imported to some of the burgesses of the said burghs, thereby simulating to them a right, whereas, in affect, they had none, but of purpose to defraud the said burghs of their just rights;—and in the mean time, raising thereby an animosity betwixt the burghs themselves anent the benefites of the said offers whereof both were disappointed. And it being therefore agreed, that not only the dues payable by the strangers' ships who have no interest in the river Clyde, but also the benefit and privilege of the toun's offers, should in all time coming solely appertain and belong to the said Magistrates, toun council, and community of the burgh of Glasgow; therefore, and for certain other onerous causes after-mentioned, the said provost, bailies, and toun council of the burgh of Dumbarton, for themselves, and in name and behalf of the deacons of crafts and community of the samen burgh, to have sold, assigned, and disposed from them and their successors in office; likeas they do by these presents sell, assigne, and dispoine from them and their foresaid successors, to and in favors of the said provost, bailies, council, and community of the said burgh of Glasgow, and their successors, all and hail the said duties formerly payable to the said burgh of Dumbarton, of weighage, tunnage, anchorage, measureage, dock-mail, cockets, and hail other duties whatsoever, due and payable by all ships and barks, &c., whereof the freemen inhabitants of the said burgh of Dumbarton are not owners or freighters, and who shall happen to load or unload within the samen river of Clyde in all time coming:—As also the toun's offers in so far as the samen did formerly belong to the said burgh of Dumbarton, with the hail profits, privileges, emoluments, casualties, and duties belonging thereto, and if need beis, to convene, call, follow and pursue therefor, and to use all diligence, and execution for the in-bringing of the samen, sicklike, and as freely in all respects as the said provost, bailies, and council of the said burgh of Dumbarton or their predecessors have done, or might have done, at any time before the making hereof. Providing alwayes, that thir presents, with the instrument of resignation and infestment to follow hereupon, shall noways prejudice the freedom, liberties, and immunities of all ships, barks, boats, &c., belonging to or fraughted by the burgesses, freemen, and inhabitants of the burgh of Dumbarton, and their successors present and to come, of and within the river Clyde; but that they shall enjoy the samen as freely and fully as ever they did formerly, notwithstanding of what they are hereby denuded of in favors of the burgh of Glasgow in manner above-written, for all and hail the sum of ffour thousand and five hundred merks good and usual Scots money (£250 sterling,) whereof they hold them well content, satisfied and payed, and discharges the samen for ever. And farder, it is hereby expressly agreed betwixt the representatives of the said two burghs of Glasgow and Dumbarton, that in all time hereafter the vessels of whatsoever size and burden, belonging to the burgh of Glasgow, Port-Glasgow, and the hail burgesses and inhabitants thereof, that shall happen to come to the harbour of



Dumbarton, or any other port or harbour belonging to the said burgh, shall have exemption from, and shall not be liable until the payment of any duty whatsoever to the said burgh of Dumbarton. And in like manner, that the haill vessells and boats belonging to the burgesses, inhabitants of the said burgh of Dumbarton, are exempted from, and noways lyable in, payment of any duty whatsoever, at the burgh of Glasgow, Broomielaw, Port-Glasgow, or any other port or harbour belonging to them, so that both burghs are hereby declared free at each other's ports in all time hereafter."

Though the burgesses of Dumbarton no doubt regretted, on calm reflection, that they had parted with their valuable rights for such a paltry consideration as is set forth in the above contract, yet for seventy years they continued to observe it with all strictness, and would no doubt have done so for all time after, had Glasgow not applied to Parliament in 1771, and obtained an act to make certain alterations in the navigation of the Clyde, which made no mention of the immunities enjoyed by the burgesses at each other's ports. That this omission was intentional, and not accidental, is apparent from the opposition made by Glasgow to Dumbarton when the latter sought to have her rights recognized in a court of law. It was there argued on behalf of Dumbarton that the contract of 1700, and the right thereby acquired from the town of Dumbarton, was the only title possessed by Glasgow regarding these dues, and consequently the only ground upon which the town of Glasgow could apply for, or obtain, the dues granted by the present act, as in lieu of the former, settled by the transaction with the town of Dumbarton, under the reservation specified in the contract. And as the Legislature unquestionably meant to extend equal justice to all the subjects of the kingdom, it never could be presumed to have sanctioned a measure so prejudicial to the interest of one burgh in favour of the other, and in violation of so fair a contract of such old standing, and which had been the uninterrupted rule of possession for seventy years. Further, it was impossible to suppose that such an act as the present, fraught with injustice, would have been obtained had the Legislature been apprised how matters stood betwixt the two burghs upon the footing of the contract, so that the concealment of these circumstances amounted to a fraud upon the town of Dumbarton. Finally, this act had been applied for and obtained without the pursuers' privity or knowledge; and even supposing the pursuers to have had knowledge of the application for this change of the duties, it was not incumbent on them to have sisted themselves as parties in opposition to the act, having good reason to consider the contract of 1700 as a sufficient security and protection of their privileges. The judges framed their decision upon the general point; and as the act was a public statute, and the words clear and general, without making any exception, a very considerable majority was of opinion that no relief could be given to Dumbarton. They could explain an act of the Legislature, but had no power to supply or correct it, and could give it no other interpretation than the precise terms naturally and positively authorized. It was observed, however, that there appeared to be a hardship in the case, and they thought the town of Dumbarton entitled to bring an action of damages against the town of Glasgow upon the warrandice in the contract. With reference to the case before them they found they could give no relief to the town of Dumbarton, and therefore dismissed the process of declarator raised at its instance.



Acting upon the suggestion given from the Bench, the burgh of Dumbarton at once raised a process of relief upon the warrandice in the contract of 1700, and in a reclaiming petition craved that it might be reported and conjoined with the declarator of exemption. Upon advising the petition and answers, it was conjoined with the preceding process, and the town of Dumbarton was afterwards found entitled to the benefit of the contract.\*

After this decision matters continued in a moderately satisfactory state between the two burghs till 1825, when a lengthened and expensive contest arose from an application made to Parliament by the Glasgow Town Council, in their capacity of River Trustees, for a new and improved river bill. Glasgow now assumed towards its lesser neighbour a spirit of hostility as active and inveterate as it was unseemly and unprincipled. Year after year did she endeavour, with her large resources, to impoverish the exchequer, exhaust the patience, and break the spirit of a community who held their privileges by a title at once ancient and specific. Possibly it would have been well had the Dumbarton burgesses sought to effect a sale of their Clyde rights at this time; but they would have been highly culpable had they quietly allowed themselves to be denuded of them by any legal enactment which they had an opportunity of opposing. To defend their privileges was the only course open to keep them valuable, and the burgesses, in adopting that course, were at once protecting their property and vindicating their independence. In an evil hour for their interest they listened to the tempting voice of their opponents. They were induced to negotiate, and in the end found they had been deluded. The manner in which they were caught is strikingly suggestive of the simplicity of the one party and the assurance of the other. When the Clyde Trustees found that Dumbarton was firm in her opposition to the River Improvement Bill of 1825, they actually proposed to "confirm anew," and "place beyond all cavil," the privileges enjoyed by the burgesses of the ancient burgh, on the following conditions:—1st, That the River Bill should be allowed to pass without opposition; 2d, That Dumbarton should consent to a limitation of her rights so far as steam-vessels and coals were concerned; 3d, That the legal proceedings between the two corporations should be discharged; 4th, That the exemptions should be confined to resident burgesses of Dumbarton; and, 5th, That the warranty over the corporation funds of Glasgow, granted by the contract of 1700, should be abolished. More marvellous than even the assurance of these proposals is the fact, that they were accepted by the burgesses of Dumbarton. In exchange for the solid rights alienated, they accepted a "promise of confirmation" from a body which had no power either to confirm or destroy, or in any way alter the contract which authorized the exemptions. Four years afterwards the proceedings of the Glasgow authorities showed with what sincerity they had made their promise, small and worthless as it was. In the "Royalty Extension" Bill of 1829, they sought to lessen the privileges they had promised to confirm, by bestowing them upon all the burgesses resident in the wide municipal district they proposed to create, instead of limiting such privileges as formerly to the burgesses resident within the old royalty of Glasgow. This bill was cut down in Committee to a mere local police bill, and hence, at least, one object its promoters had in view was defeated. In the same session the Glasgow

\* Faculty Decisions, 19th Nov., 1771.

Town Council, acting in the capacity of Clyde Trustees, introduced a fresh Navigation Bill, which, if carried, as at first proposed, would have deprived Dumbarton of her privileges, without any compensation whatever. This portion of the bill proceeded principally on the ground that the exemptions enjoyed by the Dumbarton burgesses were unjust, unreasonable, and extravagant, and that its abolition was indispensable for the prosperity of the Clyde. But Parliament was inclined to pay more regard to the many solemn agreements made between the burghs; the bill was thrown out, though not till it had cost the different parties it affected in Dumbarton about £1,500. In the following year (1830) the Clyde Trustees introduced a New River Improvement Bill; but as they saw it was not likely to pass without giving some compensation to the burgesses of Dumbarton for the privileges it was proposed to abolish, a clause was introduced in committee binding the trustees to pay in lieu thereof the sum of £16,000, which, however, was to be applied exclusively to the improvement of the harbour of Dumbarton. This proposal secured the support of some who had hitherto opposed the bill, and it passed through committee. But before proceeding further, a petition of appeal in name of the burgh, and another in name of the Glass-work Company, were presented to the House, and their prayer for a new committee granted. After two days' investigation, that committee adopted a report to the effect, that the preamble of the Navigation Bill had not been proven, and that no evidence had been adduced to show that £16,000 was an adequate compensation, or could be beneficially expended on the harbour of Dumbarton. To neutralize the effect of this report, the persevering authors of the bill made an attempt to get it referred back to the original committee; but the Speaker ruled that such a proceeding would be improper, and the measure was thereupon abandoned.\*

In 1836, when the Clyde Trustees introduced a fresh Navigation Bill into Parliament, the Dumbarton burgesses consented to dispose of their privileges at a valuation; but the opposition arrayed against certain other details of the measure was so serious as to lead to its rejection, and nothing definite resulted from the arrangement then entered into between the two burghs. Ten years afterwards the dispute was renewed, by an attempt on the part of Glasgow to prevent the steam-boats belonging to the Dumbarton Company from landing passengers at the upper wharf; but by the exertions of the local Members of Parliament the design was frustrated, and a clause introduced into the "River and Dock Bill," then passed, granting full liberty to the Dumbarton Company to lay their vessels alongside the same wharf as that frequented by the other river steamers.

The last rally in the long conflict between the two burghs took place in 1858. The Clyde Trustees, in the early part of that year, made an application to Parliament for a River Act of such a nature as would have had the effect of summarily abolishing the privileges enjoyed by Dumbarton. The Town Council of the latter burgh, acting on behalf of the burgesses, immediately organized an opposition, and encountered their opponents,

\* These particulars connected with the dispute of 1825, have been derived principally from "a Narrative of the Proceedings" of the gentlemen deputed to oppose the bills in Parliament, "The state of the Question between the Clyde Trust and the Burgh of Dumbarton," "The Case

of the Clyde Trustees," and the speeches delivered in Parliament on the occasion by Right Honourable William Wynn, Daniel O'Connell, Sir James Graham, Mr. Home Drummond, and others.

where they had so often met before, in the Committee Rooms of the House of Commons. After a conflict of some days' duration, the deputation from Dumbarton, anticipating the certain tendency of modern legislation to abolish local privileges of this kind, agreed to a compromise, in terms of which it was arranged that existing burgesses should continue to enjoy their right during their lifetime, but that £5,000 was to be paid at once to Dumbarton as the value of the reversion of its Clyde privileges. The terms of the agreement were incorporated in the Clyde Trust Act of that year, and a formal settlement otherwise made of a question which had been fiercely debated by the burghs for the long period of 500 years.

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#### MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR DUMBARTON COUNTY AND BURGH.

1608 to 1859.

THE following list is in some respects imperfect and incomplete; but it was still considered to possess sufficient interest to warrant its insertion in the "Appendix of Documents." There can be no doubt that for at least two centuries prior to 1608, both the county and burgh were represented in the Scottish Parliament. The record of its proceedings at this early period, however, is so meagre, that not only are the names of the representatives unknown, but in many cases the measures passed for the public weal have fallen into oblivion. This has arisen, no doubt, partly from the circumstance that Parliament, in the early ages of its existence, rather advised than legislated, and did not, therefore, register its deliverance with that precision which was adopted when it came to be recognized, first as one, and then as two distinct Estates of the Realm; but still more from the fact that the record of its sittings, brief as it is likely to have been, does not now exist in anything like its original entirety. Burgesses and free tenants are known to have sat in the Scottish Parliament of 1326; and in the latter part of that century Robert III. sanctioned an enactment to the effect that "two or three sufficient burgesses of ilk ane of the king's burghs (or burghs royal) upon the south side of the water of Spey, having sufficient commission, compear yearly to the convention of the same." So far as Dumbarton is concerned, however, the names of few of its representatives are known; and it was therefore thought advisable to confine the roll to a period when something like the regular succession of members could be indicated. From 1608 to 1707—the date of the Union—the names are in the order in which they stand on the rolls of the different Parliaments called during that time; from the Union to the period of the Reform Bill a Roll published in 1833 by Mr. Wilson of Thornly, has been followed, comparing it, however, in the case of the county representatives, with a record of the proceedings of the freeholders extending from 1741. At the Union the burgh of Dumbarton was united in the scheme of representation with Glasgow, Renfrew, and Rutherglen; and on the passing of the Reform Bill it became allied with Kilmarnock, Port-Glasgow, Renfrew, and Rutherglen. The letter *c* at the end of some of the years indicates that the meeting then held was a Convention of Estates, which, though transacting the business of a Parliament, was not one in the proper sense of the term:—



COUNTY.	BURGH.
1608.(c) Laird of Ardincaple (M'Aulay.) . . . . .	Not Represented.
1612. Not Represented. . . . .	Thomas Fallisdaill.
1621. Laird of Luss (Colquhoun) and Stirling of Ardoch. . . . .	Re-elected.
1630.(c) Not Represented. . . . .	John Sempill.
1639. Not Represented. . . . .	Re-elected.
1640. Laird of Balvie (Colquhoun.) . . . . .	Re-elected.
1643. Humphrey Colquhoun of Balvie and Sempill of Fulwood. . . . .	John Sempill, Provost of Dumbarton.
1644.(c) Not Represented. . . . .	Re-elected.
1644. Not Represented. . . . .	Re-elected.
1645. Laids of Fulwood and Balvie. . . . .	James Campbell, Provost of Dumbarton.
1661. Sir John Johnstone (Colquhoun) of Luss, and John Napier of Kilmahew. . . . .	Walter Watson.
1662. Sir John Colquhoun and John Napier. . . . .	Walter Watson.
1663. Re-elected. . . . .	Re-elected.
1667. Re-elected. . . . .	Robert Cunningham.
1669. Re-elected. . . . .	Walter Watson.
1670. Re-elected. . . . .	Re-elected.
1672. Sir John Colquhoun. . . . .	Robert Watson.
1673. Re-elected. . . . .	Not Represented.
1678.(c) Not Represented. . . . .	Robert Watson.
1685. Nicol Bontine of Ardoch, and Alexander Gartshore of that Ilk. . . . .	James Smollett of Bonhill, re-elected to all the Parliaments between 1685 and 1706.
1686. Re-elected. . . . .	
1689. Claud Hamilton of Barns, and William Colquhoun of Craigton. . . . .	
1690. Re-elected. . . . .	
1695. Claud Hamilton of Barns. . . . .	
1696. Re-elected. . . . .	
1698. Re-elected. . . . .	
1700. Claud Hamilton of Barns, and John Haldane of Gleneagles. . . . .	
1702. Claud Hamilton of Barns. . . . .	
1703. William Cochrane of Kilmaronock, and Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss. . . . .	
1704. Re-elected. . . . .	
1705. Re-elected. . . . .	
1706. Re-elected. . . . .	
1708. Hon. John Campbell of Mamore. . . . .	Robert Rodger, Merchant in Glasgow.

COUNTY.		BURGH.
1710.	Hon. John Campbell of Mamore. . . . .	Thomas Smith, Dean of Guild of Glasgow.
1713.	Re-elected. . . . .	Re-elected.
1715.	Re-elected. . . . .	Re-elected.
1722.	Re-elected. . . . .	Daniel Campbell of Shawfield.
1727.	Re-elected. . . . .	Re-elected.
1734.	Re-elected. . . . .	Cornet William Campbell.
1741.	Re-elected. . . . .	Neil Buchanan, Merchant in Glasgow.
1747.	Hon. Maj.-Gen. John Campbell of Mamore. . . . .	John Campbell, Major of Briga.
1754.	Re-elected. . . . .	Re-elected.
1761.	Re-elected. . . . .	Lord Fred. Campbell, Keeper of the Privy Seal.
1768.	Arch. Edmonstone, younger of Duntreath. . . . .	Re-elected.
1774.	Re-elected. . . . .	Re-elected.
1780.	Lord Frederick Campbell. . . . .	John Crawford of Auchinames.
1780.	Hon. George Keith Elphinstone. . . . .	
1784.	Re-elected. . . . .	Right Hon. Ilay Campbell, Lord Advocate.
1790.	Sir Archibald Edmonstone of Duntreath. . . . .	William M'Dowall of Garthland.
1796.	William C. Bontine of Ardoch. . . . .	Re-elected.
1801.	Major James Colquhoun, younger of Luss. . . . .	Re-elected.
1802.	Re-elected. . . . .	Boyd Alexander of Southbar.
1806.	Charles Edmonstone, younger of Duntreath. . . . .	Arch. Campbell of Blythswood.
1807.	Henry Glassford of Dougaldston. . . . .	Re-elected.
1812.	Re-elected. . . . .	Kirkman Finlay, Lord Provost of Glasgow.
1818.	Re-elected. . . . .	Alex. Houstoun of Clerkington.
1820.	Re-elected. . . . .	Arch. Campbell of Blythswood.
1826.	John Campbell, younger of Succoth. . . . .	Re-elected.
1830.	Lord Montagu William Graham. . . . .	Re-elected.
1831.	Re-elected. . . . .	Joseph Dixon, Advocate.
1832.	J. C. Colquhoun. . . . .	Captain J. Dunlop.
1834.	Alexander Dennistoun. . . . .	Dr. J. Bowring.
1837.	Sir James Colquhoun of Luss. . . . .	J. C. Colquhoun.
1841.	Alexander Smollett of Bonhill. . . . .	Alexander Johnstone.
1847.	Re-elected. . . . .	Hon. E. P. Bouverie.
1852.	Re-elected. . . . .	Re-elected.
1857.	Re-elected. . . . .	Re-elected.
1859.	Patrick Boyle Smollett, H.E.I.C.S. . . . .	Re-elected.

## PROVOSTS OF THE BURGH OF DUMBARTON.

- |         |  |                  |   |
|---------|--|------------------|---|
| 1616.   | John Sempill of Stainflett, or Aikenbar. |                  | mand; old magistrates to continue in office till his will be known.       |
| 1620.   | Thomas Fallisdail.                       | 1687.            | Thomas Walker elected from June till Michaelmas.                          |
| 1621.   | John Sempill, Aikenbar.                  | 1687.            | William Craig and the other magistrates elected by his Majesty's command. |
| 1625.   | Thomas Fallisdail.                       |                  |   |
| 1626.   | John Sempill.                            | 1689.            | } William Craig.  |
| 1627. } | James Hall of Fulbar.                    | 1693. }          |   |
| 1631. } |  |                  | 1694.   |
| 1632. } | John Sempill of Aikenbar.                | 1695.            | William Craig.  |
| 1636. } |  | 1696. }          | Tobias Smollett, fiar of Bonhill.   |
| 1637. } | James Campbell.                          | 1704. }          |   |
| 1638. } | John Sempill.                            | 1705. }          | Sir James Smollett of Bonhill.  |
| 1639. } |  | 1716. }          |   |
| 1640. } | James Campbell.                          | 1717. }          | George Smollett of Inglestone.  |
| 1650. } |  | 1728. }          |   |
| 1656.   | James Campbell re-elected.               | 1729. }          | Sir James Smollett of Bonhill.  |
| 1657.   | William Campbell of Succoth.             | 1730. }          |   |
| 1658. } | Walter Watson.                           | 1731. }          | Hon. Colonel John Campbell of Mamore.                                     |
| 1660. } |  | 1743. }          |   |
| 1661.   | John Cunningham of Aikenbar.             | 1744. }          | Hon. General John Campbell of Mamore.                                     |
| 1662. } | Walter Watson.                           | 1760. }          |   |
| 1663. } |  | John Cunningham. | 1761. }   |
| 1666. } |  | 1768. }          |   |
| 1667. } | Walter Watson.                           | 1769. }          | Hon. Lord Frederick Campbell.   |
| 1669. } |  | 1782. }          |   |
| 1670. } | Robert Watson.                           | 1783. }          | James Colquhoun of Newlands.  |
| 1671. } |  | 1789. }          |   |
| 1672. } | John Cunningham of Aikenbar.             | 1790. }          | George, Marquis of Lorne.   |
| 1675. } |  | 1795. }          |   |
| 1676. } | Robert Watsoune.                         | 1796.            | John Denny, formerly sen. Bailie.   |
| 1677. } |  | 1797. }          | George, Marquis of Lorne.   |
| 1678. } | John Cunningham.                         | 1798. }          |   |
| 1679. } |  | 1799. }          | Lord John Campbell.   |
| 1680. } | William M'Farlane, Drumfad.              | 1801. }          |   |
| 1682. } |  |                  | 1802. }   |
| 1683. } | James Smollett of Stainflett.            | 1809. }          |   |
| 1685. } |  | 1810. }          | John Dixon of Levensgrove.  |
| 1686.   | Election suspended by the king's com-    | 1821. }          |   |



1822. }  
1830. } Jacob Dixon.

1831. }  
1832. } Anthony Dixon.

1833. Archibald Burns, resigned 23d  
December, 1834.

1834. }  
1844. } Peter Denny, Castlegreen.

1845. William Risk.

1848. Peter Denny, Castlegreen.

1851. Peter Denny, jr., resigned 21st Feb.,  
1854.

1854. J. B. Risk—elected 1st March, *ad*  
*interim*.

1854. }  
1857. } J. B. Risk.

# A Lennox Garland.

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## The Tressoun of Dunbartane.

In Mayis moneth, mening na dyspyte,  
Quhen luiffaris dois thair daglie observance  
To Venus Quene the goddess of delgte,  
The fytene day befell the samin chance  
The Generall raid with mony Demglance,  
Doun to Dunbartaine doand na man Ell  
Quhair furious Fleming schot his Ordinance  
Willing to wrack him, wantit na gude will.

Mair I lament the great Ingratitude  
Of cruell catiues kankirit and bnkynde,  
Quhat gart you schute to slay yon man of gude  
Lunatyke Monsters mad and by your mynd.  
Degenerat Stewartis of ane Hieland strynde,  
As mix me balme and poysons put into it,  
Rycht as the tre is nureist be the rynde:  
Cardanus counsell causit the to do it.

That Bastard Bischop bred ane greiter blok  
Faitly expremit, I neid not speik it heir,  
Thocht thou be cumin of ane Royall stok,  
The kingis hous and als his Cousing deir.  
Giff naturall kyndnes coulde in the appeir,  
Thou hes na cause to keip him in thy hous  
For airt and pairt ressetting him I feir,  
Of thy auld Lordschip beis not left ane soun.

Mycht thou not licence Inglis men to ryde  
Throu all this Realme opoun thair adwin expensis  
Bot thou haine hable bouistrit by in pryde,  
Crabit but cause and caryit by thy sensis.  
Throu Sorcerie and ither haine pretensis,  
Doist thou beleif the mychtines of thy waibis  
May keip zone knaif that slew our faikles Precis  
Na weill I wait God will reuenge that cause.

Gif that was foule, now foular may be spokin  
 Without respect to honour lyfe or landis  
 Bot not the first tyme that thy faith was brokin  
 Thankit be God he skaipit of thy handis.  
 Haifand thy traist as all men understands  
 Dissaitfully thou schot but ryme or ressoun,  
 Bot had not bene ane slack was in the sands  
 Weill had he pagit you tratouris for your tressoun.

Cranzelous gettis relict of Synois seid  
 Tratouris to God and mainsworne to the King  
 Deir sall ye by your foule unduchtie deid  
 Betraissand strangers understude na thing.  
 I put na doubt man for thy deidis ending,  
 To se us shortly in thy place possesst  
 At euerie part a spald of the to hing  
 As tratouris sould for schutting under trest

Makelod, Makclaine, nor he that slew Oneill,  
 Or yit quhat nicht Johne Mogydrnoch do mair?  
 Ane Turk, ane Iow, or than the mekle Deill,  
 To thy foule tressoun trewly na compair:  
 Weill hes thou leird it at the Bischoppis lair,  
 Becum his prentise broderit in his band  
 Gif thou dengs, thair was ane dofane thair  
 Better nor thou dar fecht it hand to hand.

Praise be to God he skaipit of that chance  
 Ze plaid the knaitis, and he the nobill knicht  
 I hope in God or ye get help of France  
 Of better freindis to see ane blyther sicht  
 Our caus is Just, the king hes kindly richt,  
 Groundit on God and the foundatioun laid  
 Thocht me throu murther mene to mount on hicht  
 Thow sall he lyche doune as the Lord hes said.

Ze saue yourselfis the Inglis men raid nair  
 For all your croking calit within ane Cro,  
 It is na Fables furth of France thay feir  
 Cum fra the Paip and the grand Prore to,  
 Thay haif your Quene in keeping (quhair is sche?)  
 Lang may ye luke or sche relieff your weiris  
 Ze will not wit quhat Inglismen can do,  
 Quhill Drureis bells be rounng about your etris.



Then sall ye cry for merci dune on your kneis  
 Murnand for mercy, and able for to wrys it;  
 Quhen ye luke doune to Wallace Toure and seis  
 Sougouris of Berwick brekand by your kist.  
 Thair sall ye se your bastard Bishop blist,  
 Out of his hoill weill houndit lyke ane tod  
 That bludy Bouchour euer deit of thrist  
 Soukand the soules furth for the Sancties of God.

For saikles blude and murther maid sensgne,  
 Gone is his grace, ye haif ane godly part of him  
 Trewly my Lord, and I war in your lyne  
 The Deill a bit sulde hyde within the yet of him.  
 Wad ye go seik ane Secreit place weill set of him  
 Cardanus pyg weill closand in ane Spreit,  
 Pull me out that, thair is na mair to get of him,  
 Bot as ane bledder blawin fra heid to feit.

In wargit tyme that Bischop hes bene horne,  
 Mars hes bene maister at that Balials byrth,  
 Throw him his friends ar houndit to the horne  
 Baneist and slaine, uncertane of ane ggrth.  
 Gone is thair game, and murning is thair mgrth,  
 Thair cattell caryit, thair Cranges set in fyre,  
 The worlde may se thair wisdome was na worth  
 Murther left ay his Maister in the myre.

Now fair weill Fleming, bot foule ar thy deids  
 The Generall this Schedul at schort to the sends  
 Thow sall heir ma nouells as farder proceeds,  
 Bot not to thy sythment as sum men intends.  
 The action is not honest thow defends,  
 Gif thow be angrie with ocht that I reheirs  
 The narrest gait thow can gang seik amends  
 Is mend thy maners, and I sall mend the beirs.

FINIS.

Imprentit at Edinburgh be Robert Lekpreiuk. Anno Do. M.D.LX.

**Dumbriton's Castle Dolefull Commendations  
To all the Rascall Rogues within thir Pations.**

We your wretched Brethren in Dumbriton fort,  
Compassions objects, now in saddest port;  
Time's gazing-stocks, and spectacles of shame,  
Misfortune map, the branders of our name;  
To you our bailefull brethren in much ill,  
Who doe remain in Eden's fatall hill,  
Those lured lines in tragicke tearme we send,  
And in salt teares to you we us commend:  
Acquainting you with our most woollull cace,  
And our bad entertainment in this place,  
Our souls, our bodie's, credit, states, and name,  
Are stained all with never-dying shame.

Most dismall was that day, accurs'd that hour,  
When first we saw Dumbriton's dolefull Towre.

Our souls are by an evill conscience crost,  
And for man's favour Gods love is near lost:  
Hells furies night and day doe us torment,  
For guiltlesse murthers, wrongs, and time mispent:  
Our bodie's strong and healthfull once a day,  
Now weake and sicke, wee dwyne and melt away;  
Cold, hunger, thirst, and scrubies cut our breath,  
And turn our corps anatomies of death;  
Our carcasses most ugly to behold,  
Our sores and sorrows moe, nor can bee told;  
Our coal-blacke faces to the world portend  
Our loathsome libes, and most unhappie end.

No pen nor pensil can our woes paint out,  
Which in each place shall still be blaz'd about.

Hells fire-brands and unnaturall bipers wee,  
Who wishd our countrey lost, though we should die,  
And for the favour of an earthly King  
Wee car'd not what ills on our souls to bring.  
Woe to the time when first wee entred in  
That hellish Roke, where wee did act such sin:  
Let not that day be numbered with the yeare,  
Nor hence into times Kalendar appeare.  
Our hellish hopes which wee conceived in May,  
In dolefull August all were cropt away:  
Our Cannon, Ball, and Powder nought prebasse,  
Sickness and thirst maid all our courage faile.

And in the fruitlesse hopes of new supplie,  
Like dogs, not men, wee in a madness die.

Wee casheir'd Scots with sorrow from our sogle,  
 Exiled for aye, must take a shamefull foile;  
 And to succeeding times must beare the blame,  
 As enemies to our native countrey's fame;  
 All lost at home, which wee acquir'd abroad,  
 And fighters wee 'gainst countrey and our God;  
 Whose heabie hand with his berminian hoast  
 Hath quell'd our courage, and laid all our boast:  
 Wee English gallants whose top reach'd the skies  
 At our first entrie, now full low it lyes;  
 And we who once threat'd earth and heavens most hie,  
 Some dead, some dying, some with shame now lie.  
 And to aggredge our shame and finall woes,  
 Now wee must yeeld to covenanting foes.

Whose mercies wee unto the full have found,  
 While as our barbarous bowtcheries did abound;  
 When Marah's bitter waters all were gone,  
 At Glasgow wee found Elin streames anone:  
 You heavens and celestiall powers above,  
 Rewarders of true pietie and love,  
 Let not Times-date Argyles rare labour smore,  
 But flourish still, when time shall bee no more.  
 When wee deserv'd most shamefully to die,  
 And spectacles bee made of miserie,  
 Hee spar'd our wretched lives, and all our fellowes,  
 Who merit still to hing and rote on gallowes.  
 O miracle most rare, great courtesie!  
 Which fame shall blaze with endlesse memorie.

Ah! if our gracious King inform'd could be,  
 How Scotland honour'd him, then happie wee;  
 But bloudie Romists who the Court now sway,  
 And subtile atheists beare the game away:  
 Our governour, brave Hennisoun, whose time  
 Was spent in martiall feats in youthly prime,  
 By frotoning fates borne downe, diseases'd, and gone,  
 His fortune's dismall lot doth still hemone.  
 Our preacher Lamount, with his dririe traine  
 Of Scots and English, who on life remaine,  
 Doe out of sad experience, sense now see  
 Gods hand, not mans, made us thus dwyne and die.  
 And with Gamaliel now wee must confesse  
 This work is Gods, which no man can oppresse.



The cause is his, no strength can him gain-stand,  
 No humane bul-warke can resist his hand;  
 Truth must triumph, proud Rome in end must fall,  
 God's work must through, in despight of us all.  
 Then baliant Generall Ruthwen take to heart  
 Those our sad ills, and play the wise man's part;  
 Let Sheepmen none, nor Swinzeours' mad advise  
 No sutheron rogues, nor viperous Scots entise;  
 Your martiall minde to staine your honour more,  
 By holding out as you have done before;  
 Mixe not your honour and renowned fame  
 With these base titles and scarce honest name.  
 Consider your souls good, your countries race,  
 And to Gods will, not to your wits, give place.

When our armie returns with glad victorie,  
 And a gracious peace concluded shall bee;  
 When Eden's stronghold to our countrie shall yeeld,  
 When truth shall triumph, and Rome losse the field;  
 When papists and atheists, court grandour declines,  
 That day you shall know who made these few lines.

Finis quod A. B. C. Sion's friend.

How King Robert Bruce crossed Lochlomond,  
 and met with Malcolm, Earl  
 of the Lennox.

The king, efter Sir Riele was gane,  
 To Lochlomond the way has tane;  
 And cam thar on the thirid day,  
 Bot tharabout na bot fand tha  
 That micht tham our the watir ber.  
 Than war tha wa on gret maner,  
 For it was far about to ga,  
 And tha war into dout alsua  
 To meit thar fais that spred war wold,  
 Tharfor endlang the lochis sid  
 Sa beslay tha socht and fast,  
 Quhell James of Douglas at the last  
 Fand ane litill sonkin bot,  
 And to the land it drest ful hot:  
 Bot it sa littil was that it  
 Micht our the watir bot thresum flit,

Tha send tharof word to the king  
 That was joyfull of that finding,  
 And first into the bot is gane,  
 With him Douglas: the third was ane  
 That rowit tham our delibery  
 And set tham on the land all dry,  
 And rowit sa oftis to and fra,  
 Fechand ay our twa and twa,  
 That in a nicht and in a day  
 Cumin out our the loch ar tha,  
 For sum of them couth swim full well  
 And on his bak ber ane fardell:  
 Sa with swimming and with rowing  
 Tha brocht them our and all thar thing.  
 The king the quhillis meraly  
 Red to thaim that war him by  
 Romanis of worthy Ferambras  
 That worthely ourcamin was,  
 Throu the rycht doughty Oliver,  
 And howe the Dukperis wer  
 Assegot intill Egreymor,  
 Quhar king Laoyne lay thaim befor,  
 With ma thousands then I can say:  
 And bot elebyn within war tha  
 And a woman that war sa stad  
 That tha na mete thar within had,  
 Bot as thai fra thair fais wan,  
 Phet sa contenit thai thaim than  
 That thai the tower held manely,  
 Till that Richard of Normundy,  
 Magre his fais warnit the king  
 That was joyful of this tithing:  
 For he wend tha had all been slane  
 Tharfor he turnt in by agayne,  
 And wun Mantrebill, and passit flagot  
 And syne Laoyne and all his fote  
 Dispitously discumt he,  
 And deleyrit hys men al free.  
 And wan the nalis and the sper  
 And the crown that Ihesu cerith ber,  
 And of the cros ane gret party  
 He wan throu his chevelry.  
 The gud king upon this maner  
 Comfort tham that war him ner,  
 And mad tham gamyn and solas  
 Quhill that his folk all passit was.

Quhen tha war passit the watter brad,  
 Suppos tha fele of fais had,  
 Tha maid tham mery and war blith,  
 Nocht farthir full fell sith,  
 That had full gret defalt of met,  
 And tharfor benesoun to get  
 In tua partys ar tha gane;  
 The king himself was intill ane,  
 And Schir James of Douglas  
 Into the tothir party was.  
 Than to the hicht tha held thar way,  
 And huntit lang quhile of the day,  
 And socht schawis and setis set,  
 Bot tha gat litill for till it.  
 Than hapnit at that tym percas  
 That the Erl of Lebenax was  
 Emang the hillis ner tharby,  
 And, quhen he herd sa blaw and cry,  
 He did wondir quhat it nicht be.  
 And on sic maner spgret he,  
 That he knen that it was the king  
 And than fouronten mar duelling  
 With all them of his compang  
 He went richt to the king in by  
 Sa blith and sa joyfull that he  
 Nicht on na maner blithar be;  
 For he the king wend had bene ded,  
 And he was alsua will of red  
 That he durst nocht rest into na plas.  
 Na, sen the king discomfit was  
 At Meffen, he herd nebir thing  
 That ebir wes certane of the king,  
 Tharfor into full gret dawote  
 The king full humilly halsit he,  
 And he him welcumit richt blithly,  
 And askit him full tendirly,  
 And all the lordis that war thar  
 Richt joyfull of thar meting war,  
 And kissit him in gret dawote.  
 It was gret pite for to see  
 How tha for joy and pite gret  
 Quhen that tha with thar falow met  
 That tha wend had bene ded, farthi  
 Tha welcumit him mor hartfully,



And he for pite grat agane  
 That nebir of meting was sa fane.  
 Thouch I say that tha gret suthly  
 It was na greting propirly.

The baronnis upon this maner  
 Throu Goddis gras assemblit wer,  
 The Erl had met, and that plente,  
 And with glad hart it them gaf he,  
 And tha et it with full gud will  
 That socht nane othir sals thartill  
 Bot appetit that oft men takis,  
 For richt wele scourtit war thar stomakis.  
 Tha et and drank sic as tha had  
 And till our Lord syn lifing mad  
 And thankit him with full gud cher  
 That tha war met on that maner.  
 The King than at tham sperit yharn  
 How tha sen he tham sene had farn:  
 And tha full pitwisly can tell  
 Adventuris that tham befell  
 And gret annoyis and pouerti.  
 The King tharat had gret pite,  
 And tald tham pitwisly agane  
 The nog, the travale, and the pane  
 That he had tholit sen he tham saw.  
 Was nane emang tham he na low  
 That he ne had pite and plesons  
 Quhen that he herd mak remembrans  
 Of the perillis that passit war:  
 For, quhen men ocht at liking ar,  
 To tell of panis passit by,  
 Plesis to heiring pitwisly,  
 And to rehers thar ald dises  
 Dois tham ofisis comfort and es,  
 With thi tharto solow na blam,  
 Dishonour, wikkitnes, na scham.  
 Estir the met sone ros the King  
 Quhen he had lebit his spering  
 And buskit him with his menbye  
 And went in hy toward the se  
 Quhar Schir Ale Cambell tham met  
 Bath with schippis and with meet  
 Salis, aris, and othir thing  
 That was spedfull to thar passing.

**The Adventure which befel Earle Malcolm  
on his Voyage to join King Robert.**

Bot in the samin tym that tha  
 War in schipping, as you herd me say,  
 The Erl of the Levenax was,  
 I can nocht tell yhow throw quhat cas  
 Lebit behind with his galay  
 Quhill the King was fer on his way.  
 Quhen that thay of his cuntre  
 Mist that sa duelt behind was he,  
 Be se with schippis tha him socht  
 And he that saw that he was nocht  
 Of pith to sicht with tha tratouris,  
 And that he had na ner succouris  
 Then the Kingis flot farthi  
 He sped him eftir tham in by,  
 Bot the tratouris him folowit sa  
 That tha wele ner him can ourta,  
 For all the micht that he micht do  
 Ag ner and ner tha cam him to:  
 And quhen he saw thay war sa ner  
 That he micht wele thar monans her,  
 And saw tham ner and ner cum ag,  
 Than till his men this 'gan he say,  
 " Bot gif we find sum sutilte,  
 Ourtane all sone sall we be:  
 Tharfor I red but mar letting  
 That outakin our arming  
 We kast our things all in the se,  
 And fra our schip sa lichtit be  
 We sall sa row and sped us sa  
 That we sall wele eschap them fra  
 With that tha sall mak duelling  
 Apon the se to tak our thing,  
 And we sall row, but resting ag  
 Quhill we eschapit be away."  
 As he devisit tha haf done,  
 And thar schip tha lichtit sone,  
 And rowit sgn with all thar micht,  
 And sche that sa was made licht  
 Rakit slidand throw the se:  
 And, quhen thar fais can tham se  
 Farouth tham alwaís mar and mar,  
 The thingis that thar steland war

Tha tuk, and turnit syn agane,  
 And be that tha lesit all thar pane.  
 Quhen that the Erl on this maner  
 And his men eschapit wer,  
 Eftir the King he cam him hy  
 That than with all his cumpang  
 Into Kintyre arrivit was  
 The Erl tald him all his cas,  
 How he was chasit on the se  
 With tham that suld his awn be,  
 And how he had bene tane but dout  
 Na was it that he warpit out  
 All that he had him licht to ma,  
 And sa eschapit tham fra.  
 "Schir Erl," said the King, "perfay,  
 Sen thou eschapit is away,  
 Of the tynsale is na plengsheing,  
 Bot I will say the wele a thing,  
 That thar will fall the gret foly  
 To pass oft fra my cumpang,  
 For fele sis quhen thou art away  
 Thou art set intill hard assay:  
 Tharfor me think it best to the  
 To hald the alwais ner hy me."  
 "Schir," said the Erl, "it sall be sa:  
 I sall na wis pas fer yhou fra  
 Quhill God gif gras we be of micht  
 Againe our fais to hald our styght."

### Squire Meldrum's Achievements in the Lennox.

Ane messinger come spedilie,  
 From the Lennox to his ladie.  
 Schewing how that Makfarlane,  
 And with him mong bauld baron,  
 Hir castell had tane pefors  
 And nouthir left hir kow nor hors,  
 And hergit all that land about.  
 Quhairof the ladie had greit doubt.  
 Till her squyer sche passit in hest,  
 And schew him how sche was opprest;  
 And how he wastit monie ane myle,  
 Betuix Dunbartane and Argyle.



And quhen the squyer Meldrum  
 Had hard thir nobelis all and sum:  
 Intill his hart thair grev sic ire,  
 That all his bodie brint in fyre.  
 And swoire it suld be full deir sald,  
 Gif he nicht find him in that hald.  
 He and his men did them addres,  
 Richt haistelic in thair harnes,  
 Sum with bow, and sum with speir;  
 And he like Mars the God of weir,  
 Come to the ladie and take his leif;  
 And sche gaf him hir richt hand gluf:  
 The quhill he on his basnet bure,  
 And said, "Madame I yow assure,  
 That worthie Lancelot du Laik,  
 Did never mair for his ladies saik,  
 For I sall do, or ellis de,  
 Withouth that ye revengit be."  
 Than in hir armes sche him braist,  
 And he his leif did tak in haist:  
 And raid that day and all the night,  
 Till on the morne he gat ane sight  
 Of that castell, baith fair and strang.  
 Than in the middis his men amang:  
 To michtie Mars his bow he maid,  
 That he suld never in hart be glaid,  
 For yit returne furth of that land,  
 Quhill that strenth were at his command.  
 All the tenmentis of that ladie  
 Come to the squyer haistelic,  
 And maid aith of fidelitie,  
 That they suld never fra him lie.  
 Quhen to Makkarlane, wicht and bauld,  
 The heritie all hail wes tauld,  
 How the young squyer Meldrum,  
 Wes now into the cuntrie cum;  
 Purpoisand to siege that place;  
 Than bittallit he that fortres,  
 And swoir he suld that place defend,  
 Bauldlic untill his liffis end.  
 Be this the squyer was arrayit,  
 With his baner bricht displayit;  
 With culbering, hakbut, bow and speir,  
 Of Makkarlane he tuke na feir;  
 Bot like ane champion courageous,  
 He cryit and said, "Gif our the house!"

The capitane answerit heichly,  
 And said, "Tratour we thee defg.  
 We sall remane this hous within,  
 Into despyte of all thy kyn."  
 With that the archeris bauld and wicht,  
 Of braid arrowis let fle ane sicht  
 Amang the squyeris companie;  
 And thay agane richt manfullie,  
 With hakbute, bow, and culbergyne.  
 Quhilk put Makfarlane's men to pyne.  
 And on their colleris laid full sikker;  
 And thair began ane bailfull bikker.  
 Thair was bot schot and schot agane,  
 Till on ilk side thair wes men slane.  
 Than cryit the squyer courageous,  
 "Swyith lay the ledderis to the hous!"  
 And sa thay did, and clam helype,  
 As busie beis dois to thair hyte.  
 Howbeit thair wes slane monie men,  
 Wit wichtlie ouir the wallis thay wan.  
 The squyer formest of them all,  
 Plantit the banir ouir the wall:  
 And than began the mortall frag,  
 Thair was not ellis bot tak and slag.  
 Than Makfarlane that maid the prais,  
 From time he saw the squyeris face:  
 Upon his kneis he did him geild,  
 Deliberand him baith speir and scheild,  
 The squyer hartlie him resabit,  
 Commandand that he suld be sabit:  
 And sa did slaik that mortall feid,  
 Sa that na mair wes put to deid.  
 In fre waird was Makfarlane seisit,  
 And let the laif gang quhair thay plaisit,  
 And sa this squyer amorous,  
 Seigit and wan the ladies hous.  
 And left thairin ane capitane,  
 Syne to Stratherne returnit agane:  
 Quhair that he with his fair ladie,  
 Resabit wes full plesantlie.  
 And to tak rest did him conbog:  
 Judge ye gif thair wes mirth and jog.  
 Howbeit the chalmer dure wes cloisit,  
 They did bot kis, as I suppoisit;

Gif uther thing wes them betwene,  
 Let them discover that's luiferis bene:  
 For I am not in lufe expert,  
 And neber studgit in that art.

[ A Poem, ]

Containing ane Encomiastick Character of the  
 Famous City of Dumbrittain.

That noble and that ancient town,  
 Dumbrittain, glorious for renown,  
 That stands upon the silver sides  
 Of Clyde and Leben, wash't with tydes:  
 Two rivers scorning to change names  
 With Tweed, or Forth, nay not with Thames;  
 More venerable none can be,  
 If we respect antiquity;  
 Or if we look to situation,  
 She is the pride of all the nation.  
 Her port, so safe, so calm, so fair,  
 Sole object of the seaman's prayer;  
 Her fort of such magnificence,  
 As boasted Scotland's chiefe defence;  
 Environ'd with the scalie legions,  
 The burgers of the brinnie regions;  
 Her buildings graceful, and her fields  
 Pleasure and profit jointly yields:  
 All these are worthy of great praise,  
 For which this town deserves the bays;  
 But in this one she doth excell,  
 And from all others bears the Bell,  
 That in these aweless, lawless times,  
 Famous for faction and for crimes,  
 She, and she only, strives to be  
 Famous for pious loyalty.  
 Therefore commissioners has sent,  
 Indulged traitours to prevent.  
 Her very common bells do ring  
 Obedience unto the King,  
 That nothing in the town may be,  
 But what may sound their loyalty.  
 Eb'n just like A'ron's bells of gold,  
 That did both sound and teach of old,



Dumbrittain's Bell, as ye shall hear,  
 Can charm the heart and chim the eare,  
 An instance whercof ye may mark  
 In honest Thomas Walker, clerk;  
 A man who, from this very storg,  
 May reckon'd be Dumbrittain's glory;  
 Just like the Town Clerk in the Acts,  
 That was made famous by such facts,  
 Tho' he did but appease a strife,  
 But Thomas did convert his wife,  
 And therefore in records of Fame  
 Describes a far more noble name.  
 This was the way he her converted:  
 To conventicles she had started;  
 Wherefore he bow'd her to divorce,  
 And would admit of no remorse;  
 And that all men might clearly see  
 How zealous he resolv'd to be,  
 He for the skillet Bell doth call,  
 To roap what was in house or hall,  
 That so she might for ay despair  
 His person, or his goods to share.  
 The Bell doth clank, the rogue doth cry,  
 Who'le Thomas Walker's goods, come buy;  
 For Thomas he his wife will banish,  
 And his whole house he will displenish,  
 And teach all husbands, to their shame,  
 A wife's ane easie thing to tame.  
 The woman come of ancient race,  
 The Watsons, chief men of that place,  
 Who for their valiant loyalty  
 Were gifted with the Sacred Tree.  
 Than which there's no Tree unto fate  
 A tennant of a longer date;  
 The Watson, for his manly stroake,  
 Doth in his arms bear the oake.  
 Gentle she, and melting hearted,  
 At the first noise of this she started;  
 And ay the more the Bell it sounded,  
 The more, the more she was confounded;  
 And now she thought the time was come  
 That she would get Queen Vashties doom,  
 And did begin to fear the worst,  
 And in her heart Phanaticks curst,

And their debauch and lawless meetings  
 That are prophane and godless cheatings;  
 That discord make in Church and State,  
 And in all families debate.  
 But chiefly thought her self accurst,  
 That from her dear must be divorc't:  
 Her head was full of dolefull notions,  
 Her heart with melancholy motions;  
 Her words with sighs all chequered are,  
 And with her hair her hands made warr.  
 But still the Bell's most shamefull sound,  
 Her heart with grief did most confound;  
 And had not friends by intercession  
 Caus'd Thomas pardon her transgression,  
 Then suddenly her fatal breath  
 Had pay'd it's last arrears to death.  
 But now all persons her do see,  
 A zealot in conformity;  
 Who payson in her meat would drop  
 Far sooner than offend a bishop;  
 And with impatience doth endure it,  
 To hear an ill word of a curate.  
 When primrose in December gr[ows,]  
 And river over mountains flo[ws,]  
 When night turns day, and [fiery Mars]  
 In motion grows irregular;  
 And when the good man getteth rest,  
 And when a poor man's not [opprest,]  
 And when a Whigg endue'd w[ith] see  
 With courage, or with courtesie;  
 Then shall our conbert grow so [little]  
 Once more to try a conventicle.  
 Sure this would bring us all to ease,  
 And free us of our miseries,  
 If King and Counsel kent the knell  
 Of honest Thomas Walker's Bell.

Printed Anno 1685.

**Waldhaue, having Prophesied, saith:**

Knightes and Christen men thereto heede take,  
 Cast the curst men in care, but they to Christ turne,  
 Thinke on Dunbarton the bolde, in old berne's time  
 That thou art but a beeld, and in that land chiefe  
 Thou shalt take heede to this token that I shal thee tell:  
 Beleue it as truly as it were writtten,  
 When the Lowmond law shal the leue take,  
 From the land of Lenox, and leue it for euer,  
 Leap lightlie with loupe, and looke thee about,  
 And mantel all the Craige with a Tower wal,  
 With Barges and Bellengers, to rush at the gates,  
 That both fishe and fowle that on flight goes,  
 Be flited by freshly and faice them within,  
 Then is Dunbarton burnt al to powder,  
 And all in a clowde, the warre ended for euer.  
 And if ye faile of this freit after xliij. yeares,  
 Pair ye paiplic, and paurne ye no more,







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## ERRATA.

- Page 76, 9th line from bottom, *for* "floyon," *read* "blazon."  
 — 82, 13th — from bottom, *for* "Balleyrochyr," *read* "Ballegrochyr."  
 — 255, 13th — from top, *for* "Joseph," *read* "Jacob."  
 — 355, 16th — from top, *for* "Edward," *read* "Edmund."  
 — 355, 7th — from bottom, *for* "Charles William," *read* "Hon. Charles Villiers."  
 — 356, 10th — from top, "Kirkmichael-Stirling," *delete* "Stirling."  
 — 361, 18th — from top, *for* "Arden," *read* "Ardoch."  
 — 416, 8th — from bottom, *for* "is envoy," *read* "late envoy."  
 — 443, 13th — from bottom, *for* "proprus," *read* "propriis."  
 — 454, 10th — from bottom, "of the selection," *delete* "of."  
 — 455, 19th — from bottom, *for* "Duke of Urbino," *read* "Dukes of Urbino."  
 — 458, 9th — from bottom, "Lochlomond Expedition," *add after* "(a reprint)."  
 — 468, 1st — from top, *for* "William Napier," *read* "William Noble."







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